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THE
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH

ALL THE WORDS are introduced,

The DIFFERENT SPELLINGS preserved,

The Sounds of the LETTERS occasionally distinguished,

The OBSOLETE and UNCOMMON WORDS supported by AUTHORITIES,

And the DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTION and USES illustrated by EXAMPLES.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

By JOHN ASH, LL.D.

Author of GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES; or, An EASY INTRODUCTION to Dr. LOWTH'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

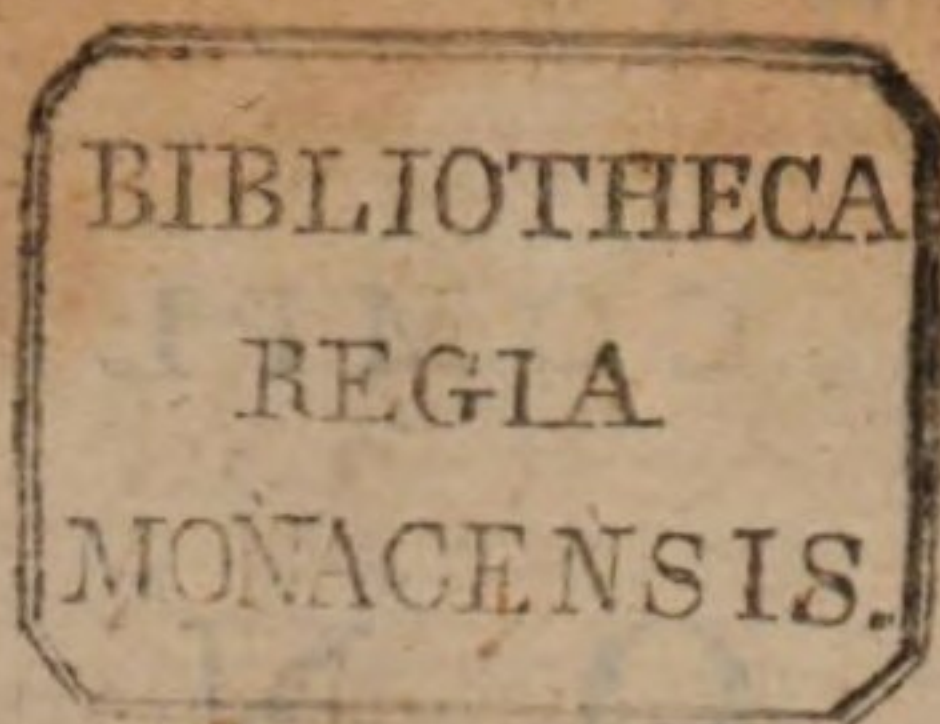
VOL. I.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR EDWARD AND CHARLES DILLY IN THE POULTRY; AND
R. BALDWIN IN PATER-NOSTER ROW.

MDCCLXXV.

[Price Twelve Shillings bound.]



THE ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>A. Ar.</i>	Arts.	<i>Esd.</i>	Esdras.	<i>Neb.</i>	Nehemiah.
<i>a.</i>	Active.	<i>Exod.</i>	Exodus.	<i>Nu. Num.</i>	Numbers.
<i>Ad. Addi.</i>	Addison.	<i>Ez.</i>	Ezra.	<i>P. Pb. Phil.</i>	Phillips.
<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>Ezek.</i>	Ezekiel.	<i>p.</i>	Participle.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>Falco.</i>	Falconer.	<i>Panth.</i>	Pantheon
<i>Ai. Ain. Ains.</i>	Ainsworth.	<i>Floy.</i>	Floyer	<i>Pli.</i>	Pliny.
<i>Apo. Apocry.</i>	Apocrypha.	<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>plu.</i>	plural.
<i>Arab.</i>	Arabic.	<i>Gen.</i>	Genesis.	<i>Po.</i>	Pope.
<i>Arb. Arbutb.</i>	Arbutnot.	<i>Hann.</i>	Hanner.	<i>Pr.</i>	Prior.
<i>art.</i>	Article.	<i>Har. Harv.</i>	Harvey.	<i>prepos.</i>	Preposition.
<i>Ayl.</i>	Ayliffe.	<i>Hay. Hoyw.</i>	Hayward.	<i>prono.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>B. Ba. Bai.</i>	Bailey.	<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Rev.</i>	Revelations
<i>Bar.</i>	Baruch.	<i>Hook.</i>	Hooker.	<i>Ro. Rom.</i>	Romans
<i>Blackf.</i>	Blackstone.	<i>Hu. Hudi.</i>	Hudibras.	<i>S. Sc.</i>	Scott.
<i>Boy.</i>	Boyle.	<i>J.</i>	{ John,	<i>s.</i>	Substantive.
<i>Br.</i>	Brown.		{ Johnson.	<i>Sam.</i>	Samuel.
<i>C. Ch. Chauc.</i>	Chaucer.	<i>Jer. Jere.</i>	Jeremiah.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>Camd.</i>	Camden.	<i>int.</i>	Intransitive.	<i>Sb. Shakes.</i>	Shakespear.
<i>Cant.</i>	Canticles.	<i>interj.</i>	Interjection.	<i>Sbar.</i>	Sharp.
<i>Clar. Clarend.</i>	Clarendon.	<i>Jo. John.</i>	{ Johnson.	<i>Sid.</i>	Sidney.
<i>Co.</i>	Cole.	<i>Johns.</i>		<i>Sp. Spens.</i>	Spenser.
<i>Col.</i>	Colossians.	<i>Josh.</i>	Joshua.	<i>Specta.</i>	Spectator.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>Is. Isai.</i>	Isaiah.	<i>Stat.</i>	Statute.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>Jud.</i>	Judges.	<i>sup.</i>	Superlative.
<i>Cor.</i>	Corinthians.	<i>Kn.</i>	Knowls,	<i>t.</i>	Transitive.
<i>D.</i>	{ Davies,	<i>L.</i>	Lady.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic.
	{ Dictionary.	<i>L. Lat.</i>	Latin.	<i>Thoms.</i>	Thomson.
<i>Dan.</i>	Daniel.	<i>L. Estran.</i>	L Estrange.	<i>Thucyd.</i>	Thucydides.
<i>Deut.</i>	Deuteronomy.	<i>Levit.</i>	Leviticus.	<i>Tob.</i>	Tobit.
<i>Dict.</i>	Dictionary.	<i>Loc.</i>	Locke.	<i>v.</i>	Verb.
<i>Dict. Rust.</i>	{ Dictionarium	<i>Mac. Maccab.</i>	Maccabees.	<i>Vir.</i>	Virgil.
	{ Rusticum.	<i>Mand.</i>	Mandeville.	<i>Wa.</i>	Walton.
<i>Dig.</i>	Digby.	<i>Mat.</i>	Matthew.	<i>Wal.</i>	Wallace.
<i>Dr.</i>	Doctor.	<i>Mo. Morti.</i>	Mortimer.	<i>Wi. Wickl.</i>	Wickliffe.
<i>Dr. Dryd.</i>	Dryden.	<i>Mic.</i>	Micah.	<i>Wilk.</i>	Wilkinson.
<i>Eccle.</i>	Ecclesiastes.	<i>Mil.</i>	Milton.	<i>Wood.</i>	Woodward
<i>Eph.</i>	Ephesians.	<i>n.</i>	neuter.	<i>Zech.</i>	Zechariah.

N. B. The accent is so placed, for the most part, as to terminate the syllable and aid the pronunciation :

For Example.

A'cre - A-cre. | Ac'rid - Ac-rid. | Ta'ble - Ta-ble. | Tab'let - Tab-let.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE plan of this Work is extensive beyond any thing that has yet been attempted of the kind in the English Language. It was intended to introduce not only all the appellatives or common words, whether radical, derivative or compound, obsolete, cant or provincial; but all proper names of men and women, heathen gods and goddesses, heroes, princes, poets, historians, wise men and philosophers of special note, whether ancient or modern: Of all the principal kingdoms, cities, towns, seas and rivers in the known world, more especially in Great Britain and Ireland: Of beasts, birds, fishes and insects: Of trees, plants, herbs, minerals and fossils. The terms of art in chymistry, pharmacy, heraldry, divinity, mathematics, mechanics, manufactures and husbandry. The derivations from the ancient, modern and learned languages, in which special attention has been given to the mere English scholar, by a proper analysis and full explanation of the originals. The various senses, with the use and construction illustrated by examples, and supported by authorities where any thing appeared to be uncommon or doubtful. The pronunciation pointed out, and assisted by a new method of placing the accent, and by notes on the sounds of the letters where it was judged necessary. The different spellings preserved and distinguished as ancient or modern, common or uncommon, correct or incorrect: and, in a word, every thing which might be thought requisite to render the work worthy of the title it bears, and under which it is now recommended to the public. And all this to be comprised in as narrow a compass as possible, lest the size should supersede the intention of general usefulness, and acceptance to the English reader.

The execution of a plan so very extensive, and yet in some respects limited, must doubtless have failed in some particulars. Errata of the press and other trifling defects, in a work of this nature, could not be avoided. The compounds and transmutations of the English Language are exceedingly numerous; almost any adjective, by an ellipsis, is converted into a substantive, and almost any substantive, by a kind of composition, is transformed into an adjective. All which compounds and transmutations could not well be collected: they have been and are still fabricated by the caprice or different cast of the writers who use them; and are, perhaps, capable of an endless variety. The obsolete spellings from Chaucer, and other cotemporary authors, might have been greatly increased, but those which are here introduced, may be thought, perhaps, more than sufficient to illustrate the orthography of that period. Nor was it thought necessary or expedient to rake into the mere cant of any profession, much less of gamesters, highwaymen, pickpockets and gipsies.

The final *k*, after *c*, in words derived from the learned languages, though carefully retained by Johnson and other writers, has been omitted, in conformity to modern custom and the originals. For it seems to me to be rather incongruous to write *musick* from *musica*, especially as the *k* has been exploded by general consent from the derivatives *musician* and *musical*. The use of the hyphen in compound words has, of late, been much discontinued. It has an awkward appearance in many instances, and is therefore generally omitted in this compilation.

The derivations, for the most part, have been illustrated from the roots of the originals, though the words to be explained might in some few instances be more nearly allied to the offspring. For example, when a word comes immediately

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mediately from the French, and the French from the Latin, the latter has been preferred to the former. And when any word is introduced from the Saxon, the Latin or any other language, without an exemplar, it is to be taken for granted that the spelling in both languages is precisely coincident. Where the root is obsolete, incorrect, local, &c. the derivatives have been generally omitted; and where the original has precisely the same signification with the word derived from it, a particular explanation was judged unnecessary.

To avoid a too frequent recurrence to foreign originals, the words of a cognate signification, or such as come from the same root, are not always referred to that root or to its offspring in the same language, but are frequently noted as derived from each other, especially when there is any resemblance or analogy to countenance such a notation.

The difficulty of explaining a variety of words in common use, many of which have numerous, collateral, and yet different senses, and many of these better felt than described, will, it is hoped, apologize for any obscurity, bombast, tautology, or inelegance of expression which may be observed in the explanation.

As this dictionary is designed for general use, some will doubtless think there has been too much, and others, perhaps, that there has been too little precision observed in this compilation. The work, however, such as it is, the author now ventures into the world, hoping he has but little to fear from the manly criticism of the true scholar, and still less from the known candour of the impartial public.

P O S T S C R I P T.

As a work of this nature must of necessity take up a great deal of time in printing, it was thought requisite to go to the press before the manuscript copy was quite completed. From this circumstance a few words, which have since occurred to the compiler, and which could not be inserted in the body of the work, are added by way of Supplement.

The defects of common dictionaries have long been felt. A work on this plan has been much desired. The author has endeavoured to render it as complete as possible. He has introduced, either in the body of the work or in the Supplement, all the words he could find or remember. But the copiousness of the English Language, as might well be expected, leaves him short of that perfection which the plan seems to require: and therefore, after all that has been done, he seeks his apology and his consolation in that well known adage:

“ To err is human, to forgive divine.”

Perthore, April 28th, 1775.

GRAMMATICAL DISSERTATIONS;

OR,

A Comprehensive GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH TONGUE.

DISSERTATION I.

On the Sounds of the Letters in the English Alphabet.

SOUNDS are fugitive things, hard to catch, and difficult to retain; and therefore it is no wonder so much should have been said, with so little agreement, by those learned writers who have professedly treated on this subject.

I think it must be allowed, that the possible, and perhaps the actual, sounds of the vowels in the English alphabet will admit of an endless variety. But it is the felicity of the English language, that the far greater part of these different sounds are too trifling to be worthy of notice.

The whole octave or practical scale of music admits but of twelve distinct sounds called semi tones; and though there must be, according to the nature of the scale, an infinite gradation of sounds between each of these intervals; yet they are all judged too minute to be reduced to practice. Just so it is with the sounds of the English vowels; and that not merely by a provincial or corrupt pronunciation, but as used by real scholars, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, by the polished speakers in the metropolis itself.

Nor is there any great inconveniency arising from this variety of sounds, for in unaccented, short, and insignificant syllables, the sounds of the five vowels in pronunciation will be found nearly coincident. It must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of the following words. *Altar, alter, manor, murmur, satyr.*

The rules of proper pronunciation, so far as they respect the distinct and different sounds of the vowels, may be reduced to a small number. The epithets *short* and *long* have been introduced with evident impropriety; for a long sound, properly speaking, is nothing more than a short sound increased in quantity, or drawn out to a greater length in pronunciation. The *broad* and the *narrow* are certainly more expressive; and, if we want a further distinction, let it be called the *middle* or *intermediate*.

Thus the first letter or vowel in the alphabet, will be found to have three distinct sounds: as in the words, *all, an, ale*. The two last I call the *proper* sounds of this letter, because they belong to this single letter and to no other. These, therefore, should be carefully noted, and kept as distinct and pure as possible. ā; a; æ

The second vowel has likewise three sounds; as in the words, *them, the, me*. The first and second are the proper sounds of this letter, and are both sufficiently distinguished from the last: for I cannot be persuaded to think, that the *e* in *the* and *me*, and the *ee* in *thee*, which is the same thing, are to be sounded exactly alike. It is confessed, that among fine speakers, especially in London, there is a prevailing affectation of confounding these two sounds, or rather of losing the second in the last; and this perhaps may be considered, pardon the expression, as one of the provincial modes of pronunciation in the metropolis. For want of this distinction, however, many words are confounded in the English language, which seem to have a sufficient claim to be distinguished: such as, *thee, the; meet, meat; beet, beat*; and many others that might be enumerated. Before I dismiss this article, I beg leave to mention what I look upon to be another corrupt mode of pronunciation in London. It is that in which the *first* sound of this letter is converted into that of the broad *u*; as though the sound of the *e* in *ber*, and that of *u* in *cur* were exactly coincident. I will only add that the *middle* sound of the *e*, for which I have been contending, is, or at least, ought to be, retained in the words, *bero, rebuild, refrain, adhesion, cohesion*, and others of a like formation. Would it not be best likewise to retain the *first* and *proper* sound of the *e* in *hermetical, bernia, hermaphrodite*, and many others that might be mentioned? ē; eu ou; i

The third vowel has likewise three distinct sounds; as in the words, *bind, bird, bill*. The first of these is the proper sound, the second being coincident with that of the full *u*, and the third with that of the narrow *e*. ai; o; i

The *o* has, I think, four distinct sounds; as in the words, *cloth, ton, tone, tomb*. The third is the proper sound of this vowel; the first being found to coincide with the broad *a*, the second with the broad, and the fourth with the narrow *u*. ā; o; ō; u

iou, ou. The *u* has three distinct sounds; as in the words *us, use, rule.* The middle is the proper sound of this vowel, the first coincides with the second, and the third with the fourth sound of the *o*.

The *y*, as a vowel, may be considered in sound as the substitute of the *i*.

Thus we have what may be called the *proper* sounds of the vowels, which are seven in number; two of the *a*, two of the *e*, one of the *i*, one of the *o*, and one of the *u*. But in order to see which other vocal sounds are to be distinguished in the English language, we must have recourse to the various combinations of the vowels used in the formation of syllables. (*proper i, a; 2, ai; 3, e; 4, eu; 5, ai; 6, o; 7, iou. common a, i, o, ou.*)

The *æ* has one sound: as in *Cæsar*, and coincides with the middle sound of the *e*, or rather with that of the narrow *i*.

The *ai* has perhaps but one sound: as in the words, *praise, fail, quail*, and seems to be one of the proper diphthongs as comprising the sounds of the two vowels.

The *au* has three sounds: as in the words, *author, aunt, gauge.* These respectively coincide with the broad, middle, and narrow sounds of the letter *a*.

The *aw* has one sound: as in the word, *awl*, which corresponds with the broad *a*.

Ay has one sound: as in *bay, lay*, which coincides with the sound of the *ai*.

EA has three sounds: as in the words, *heart, heaven, seat.* The first coincides with the middle sound of the *a*, the second is perhaps best distinguished by that kind of uncertain sound which any of the vowels may acquire in a short or insignificant syllable, and the last coincides with the middle *e*.

EE has one sound: as in *see, thee*, and coincides with the narrow *i*.

EI has two sounds: as in *weight, deceit.* The first coincides with the *ai*, and may be considered as another proper diphthong, the second corresponds to the narrow *i*.

EO has three sounds: as in the words, *George, leopard, people.* The first coincides with the broad *o*, the second with the broad *e*, and the third with the narrow *i*.

EU has one sound: as in *few*, and coincides with the middle *u*. *EW* has likewise one sound, as in *few*, which coincides with the proper sound of the *u*.

EY has two sounds: as in the words, *eyre, and rey.* The first coincides with the broad, and the second with the narrow *i*.

IE has three sounds: *ie, friend, chief.* The first coincides with the broad *i*, the second with the middle *e*, and the last with the narrow *i*.

OA has two sounds: as in *broad, boat.* The first coincides with the broad *a*, the second with the proper sound of the *o*.

OI has one sound: as in *oil, toil*, and makes what we may call another proper diphthong.

OO has three sounds: as in the words, *floor, froud, fool.* The first coincides with the proper sound of the *o*, the second with the broad, and the third with the narrow *u*.

OW has two sounds: as *know, now.* The first coincides with the proper *o*, and the last is the sound of a proper diphthong.

OE has one sound: as in *Phœbe*, and coincides with the middle *e*, or otherwise with that of the narrow *i*.

OU has three sounds: as in *noun, could, though.* The first coincides with the *ow*, the second with the broad *u*, and the last with the proper sound of the *o*.

OY has one sound: as in *boy, joy*, and is a proper diphthong.

UA has two sounds: as in the words *guard, persuade.* The first coincides with the middle, and the second with the narrow sound of the *a*.

UE has one sound: as in *true*, and coincides with the narrow *u*.

UI has three sounds: as in the words, *guide, build, fruit.* The first coincides with the proper sound of the *i*, the second with the narrow *i*, and the third with the narrow *u*.

EAU has two sounds: as in the words, *beauty, beau.* The first corresponds with the proper sound of the *u*, the other with the proper sound of the *o*.

IEU has two sounds: as in *lieu, lieutenant*, unless the last may be rather considered as a corruption. The first coincides with the narrow *u*, the last has the sound of *if*.

From the foregoing observations, in which I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to divest myself of all provincial modes of pronunciation both in town and country; we may deduce the following table.

<i>A</i> broad, <i>O</i> broad, <i>au, aw, oa.</i>	-	Ball, cloth, call, awl, broad.
<i>A</i> middle proper, <i>au, ea.</i>	-	At, aunt, heart.
<i>A</i> narrow proper, <i>ea.</i>	-	Gale, gauge.
<i>E</i> broad proper, <i>ea.</i>	-	Hem, head.
<i>E</i> middle proper, <i>ie.</i>	-	The, friend.
<i>I</i> narrow, <i>E</i> narrow, <i>ee, ei, æ, œ.</i>	-	Mill, me, meet, deceit, Cæsar, Phœbe.
<i>I</i> broad proper, <i>y, ie, ye.</i>	-	Bind, by, fie, pye.
<i>O</i> proper, <i>oa, eu, ow, eau.</i>	-	Bone, boat, soul, blow, beau.

<i>U</i> proper, <i>eau</i> .	-	-	-	Use, beauty.
<i>U</i> broad, <i>O</i> middle, <i>I</i> middle, <i>oo</i> .	-	-	-	Cud, ton, bird, blood.
<i>U</i> narrow, <i>O</i> narrow, <i>ou</i> , <i>ieu</i> , <i>oo</i> .	-	-	-	Rule, tomb, could, lieu, too.
<i>AI</i> , <i>AY</i> , <i>EI</i> , proper.	-	-	-	Laid, prayed, weighed.
<i>OI</i> , <i>OY</i> , proper.	-	-	-	Oil, toil, joy.
<i>OU</i> , <i>OW</i> , proper.	-	-	-	Noun, now.

C has two modifications, the *hard*, and the *soft*: as in *cull*, *cell*. It is always *hard*, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *consonants*, and at the *end* of words: as, *call*, *coal*, *cut*, *public*. But *soft*, like *s*, before *i*, *e*, and *y*: as in *cit*, *cease*, *cypress*.

G has likewise a *hard* and a *soft* modification: as in *gun*, *gin*. It is always *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *consonants*, and at the *end* of words: as in *get*, *got*, *gut*, *glad*, *jug*. For the most part, *soft* before *e*, *i*, and *y*: as in *gem*, *gill*, *clergy*. But all proper names in the Bible have *g* *hard* before *e*, and *i*: as in *Gera*, *Gilboa*: *g* is likewise *hard* in many English words before *e*, and *i*: as in *geese*, *geld*, *get*, *gear*, *girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *dagger*, *anger*; and in many more which may be supplied by observation.

CH has one *hard*, and two *soft* modifications: as in *Baruch*, *arch*, *chaise*. The first prevails in words of *Hebrew* and *Greek* original, and the last in such as come from the *French*.

PH, when joined in the same syllable, is sounded like *f*: as in *Asaph*, *elephant*.

S has two modifications, a *short*, and a *flat*: as in *this*, *those*. The *flat* sound prevails in all words made plural or increased by the addition of *s*: as in *pins*, *foxes*, *loves*.

TH has likewise a *sharp* and a *flat* sound: as in *thin*, *thine*.

TI before a *vowel* is frequently softened down to *sh*: as in *station*, *nation*, in which the *i* is nearly if not quite lost.

W, when used as a *vowel*, has the sound of *u*: as in *few*, *new*; but when used as a *consonant* it has a sound peculiar to itself: as in *we*, *William*.

N. B. The other consonants have little or no variation.

DISSERTATION II.

On the Parts of Speech, and the Inflections of Words.

THE kinds of words, or parts of speech, in the English language, are ten. *Article*, *substantive*, *adjective*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, *preposition* and *interjection*.

The Latin Grammarians, without the article, which they have not in their Language, make eight parts of speech, confounding the substantive and adjective, under the common name of a noun: but this is a manifest impropriety. The substantive and the adjective are certainly as distinct parts of speech as the noun and the pronoun, or the verb and the adverb. Several other distributions have been proposed by different English authors, which we need not enumerate. And one very ingenious writer seems to give it as his opinion that all divisions on this subject are equally uncertain and arbitrary. But notwithstanding this, it is presumed, the division given above will be found, on the maturest deliberation, to have a precision which cannot well be controverted.

Of an ARTICLE.

An *article* is a part of speech set before nouns to fix their vague signification: as *a* man, *the* man; *an* house, *the* house. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN.

A *Noun*, or *substantive*, is the name of any person, place, or thing: as *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*.

There are two numbers; the *singular*, which speaks of one: as *a* man, *a* troop: and the *plural*, which speaks of more than one: as, *men*, *troops*. The *plural* is usually formed by adding *s* to the *singular*: as, *noun*, *nouns*; *verb*, *verbs*.

When the *singular* ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the *plural* is formed by adding the syllable *es*: as, *miss*, *misses*; *box*, *boxes*; *peach*, *peaches*; *brush*, *brushes*. When the *singular* ends in *y* with a *consonant* before it, the *plural* is formed by changing the *y* into *ies*: as, *lady*, *ladies*; *cherry*, *cherries*. When the *singular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *plural* is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*: as, *life*, *lives*; *half*, *halves*, &c. except *dwarf*, *grief*, *hoof*, *muff*, &c. which take *s*, to make the *plural*. Sometimes the *plural* is formed by adding the syllable *en*: as, *ox*, *oxen*: sometimes by changing the *vowel*: as, *man*, *men*: and sometimes by changing the *vowels*, and *consonants*: as, *penny*, *pence*; *mouse*, *mice*. Some few words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *plural* by adding *im* to the *singular*: as, *cherub*, *cherubim*; *seraph*, *seraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*: as, *phænomenon*, *phænomena*. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*: as, *radius*, *radii*; *magus*, *magi*. Some nouns have no *plural*: as, *sheep*, &c. others no *singular*: as, *ashes*, &c. and some are the same in both numbers: as, *sheep*, &c.

&c. There are *two genders*; the *masculine*, and the *feminine*. The *masculine* denotes the *he-kind*: as, a *man*, a *prince*. The *feminine* denotes the *she-kind*: as, a *woman*, a *princess*. Nouns signifying things *without life*, are properly of *no gender*: as, a *pen*, a *table*.

By a common figure in the *English tongue*, the *sun* is of the *masculine*; the *moon*, the *church*, *ships*, and frequently *countries* and *virtues*, such as *France*, *Spain*, *faith*, *hope*, &c. are of the *feminine gender*.

Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Abbot	Abbess	Deacon	Deaconess	Marquis	Marchioness
Actor	Actress	Drake	Duck	Man	Woman
Adulterer	Adulteress	Electer	Electress	Master	Mistress
Ambassador	Ambassadress	Executor	Executrix	Milter	Spawner
Administrator	Administratrix	Emperor	Empress	Nephew	Niece
Baron	Baroness	Father	Mother	Prince	Princess
Bachelor	Maid	Friar	Nun	Prophet	Prophetess
Boar	Sow	Governor	Governess	Poet	Poetess
Boy	Girl	Gander	Goose	Patron	Patroness
Bridegroom	Bride	Husband	Wife	Ram	Ewe
Brother	Sister	Horse	Mare	Son	Daughter
Buck	Doe	Heir	Heiress	Stag	Hind
Bull	Cow	Hunter	Huntress	Shepherd	Shepheress
Bullock	Heifer	Jew	Jewess	Tutor	Tutress
Cock	Hen	King	Queen	Viscount	Viscountess
Count	Countess	Lord	Lady	Uncle	Aunt
Duke	Duchess	Lad	Lass	Widower	Widow
Dog	Bitch	Lion	Lioness	Wizard	Witch
				Whoremonger	Whore

Nouns have *two cases*; the *nominative*, and the *genitive*: the *genitive case* is formed by adding *s*, with an *apostrophe*, to the *nominative*: as, *men*, *men's*; *ox*, *ox's*.

NOTE. In the formation of this case I have complied with a late refinement; and what I really think a corrupt custom. The *genitive case*, in my opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or, when the pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an *apostrophe*: as, *men*, *mens*; *ox*, *oxes*; *horse*, *horses*; *ass*, *asses*.

This case undoubtedly came from the *Saxon*, and the best *English* writers after the *Norman Conquest*, even down to the times of *Chaucer* and the *Reformation*, formed it just in the same manner they did the *plural number*, viz. by the addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather sparing in the use of it. After that the *is* and *es* were discontinued by degrees, though the latter, in a few instances, is retained to this day in our version of the *Bible*.

As to the *apostrophe*, it was seldom used to distinguish the *genitive case* till about the beginning of the present century, and then seems to have been introduced by mistake. At that time the *genitive case* was supposed to have had its original from a contraction: as, *John's book*, for *John his book*: but that notion has been sufficiently exploded: and therefore the use of the *apostrophe*, especially in those instances where the pronunciation requires an additional syllable, is, I presume, quite indefensible. To write *ox's*, *ass's*, *fox's*, and at the same time pronounce it *oxes*, *asses*, *foxes*, is such a departure from the original formation, at least in writing, and such an inconsistent use of the *apostrophe* as cannot be equalled perhaps in any other language; and though it may be said that the *apostrophe* has some propriety as a note of distinction, yet no one, I think, who has any knowledge of grammar, can well mistake the *plural number* for the *genitive case*. However, it appears to me, at present, to be a distinction of very little importance. Formerly there were notes used to distinguish the *ablative case singular*, of *Latin nouns* of the first *declension*, and the *genitive* of the fourth, which are now laid aside by correct writers, and I cannot but think that, sometime or other, this will be the fate of the *apostrophe* in the *genitive case*.

Of an ADJECTIVE.

An *adjective* is a word that signifies the *quality* of any person, place, or thing: as, a *good man*, a *great city*, a *fine house*.

Most *adjectives* have, at least, *two degrees of comparison*; which are commonly called the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The *comparative* is formed, for the most part, by adding *er* to the *positive*: as, *long*, *longer*; *short*, *shorter*: the *superlative* by adding *est*: as, *long*, *longest*, &c.

NOTE. *Long* is the *positive state* of the *adjective*; and therefore, as many authors observe, cannot be properly called a *step* or *degree*.

These *degrees of comparison* are frequently formed by the *adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*: as, *more short*, *very most*, or *infinitely short*; *less common*, *least common*, &c. There are a few *adjectives* peculiar in their comparison: as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, &c.

Of a P R O N O U N.

A *Pronoun* is a word used *instead* of a noun, to avoid the *too frequent* repetition of the *same* word : as, "The man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings."

The *following* pronouns (*it* only excepted) have *three cases* ; *nominative*, *genitive*, and *accusative*, in each number.

Sing.			Plu.			Singular.		
Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
I	mine, my	me	We	ours, our	us	He	his	him
Thou	thine, thy	thee	Ye, you	yours, your	you	She	hers, her	her
						It	its	

NOTE. Some Grammarians would have *mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. to be the only genitive cases of the primitive pronouns ; and *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronominal adjectives derived from them ; but as *his*, and *its*, which are confessedly genitive cases, are joined to nouns as well as *my*, *thy*, &c. I thought best to range them as I have done above, and shall provide for the proper use of each variation in the rules of syntax.

Plural.			The following have,		
Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Sing.	Plu.	
They	theirs, their	them	This	these	
Who, whosoever, and the pronominal adjectives, one, other, and another, are thus varied.			that	those	
Singular and Plural.			myself, oneself, ourself	ourselves	
			thyself, yourself	yourselves	
			himself, herself, itself	themselves	
Those that follow are further distinguished by their genders.					
Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Masc.	Fem.	No Gender.
Who	whose	whom	He	she	it
whosoever	whosoever	whomsoever	his	hers	its
			him	her	
			himself	herself	itself

Pronominal adjectives, such as *ten*, *forty*, *fifty*, &c. and some others, seem to have a genitive case regularly formed by adding *s* to the nominative ; as, *ten*, *tens*.

NOTE. The other pronouns, *which*, *what*, &c. have no variation.

Of a V E R B.

A *Verb* is a word that signifies the *acting*, or *being* of a person, place, or thing : as, the man *calls*, the city *stands*, the tree *falls*, I *am*. The verb that signifies *merely being* is *neuter* : as, I *am*, he *is* : verbs that signify *doing* are *active* : as, I *speaking* the word, I *wrote* the letter.

NOTE. Properly speaking, there is no *passive* verb in the *English* language ; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a *passive* verb, yet *loved* is no part of the *verb*, but a *participle*, or *adjective* derived of the verb, *love*.

I am very sensible, that the greatest man*, perhaps, that ever yet wrote on this subject, is of a different opinion. He says, "There are three kinds of verbs ; active, *passive*, and *neuter*." And when he comes to the grammatical resolution of this sentence, "In whom I *am* well *pleased*," he tells us, that *am* is "the indicative mode, present time, and first person singular of the neuter verb, *to be* ; *well*, an adverb ; *pleased*, the passive participle of the verb *to please*, making with the auxiliary verb *am*, a *passive* verb." The consideration of this, I must confess, could by no means induce me to suppress the above Note. In parsing, every word should be considered as a distinct part of speech ; for, though two or more words may be united to form a mode, a tense, or a comparison ; yet, it seems quite improper to unite two or more words to make a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.

Verbs *intransitive*, or such as do not pass over or convey their force to any object : as, *sleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called *neuter* verbs.

The *noun* or *pronoun* that stands *before* the *active* verbs in the above examples, may be called the *agent*, and that which stands *before* the *neuter* the subject of the verb : but the *noun* or *pronoun* that follows the *active* verbs, in the same examples, may be called the *object* of the verb.

There are *four modes*, or ways of using the verb ; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, and the *infinitive*. The *indicative* expresses the action or being, *directly* and *absolutely* : as, I *am*, he *loves*. The *imperative* commands or forbids : as, *come*, *go*, *fear him*, *love him*. The *potential* expresses the action or being as *possible*, or *impossible*, *fit*, or *unfit* : as, I *may love*, I *may not love*. The *infinitive* expresses the action or being *indeterminately* : as, *to be*, *to love*.

The

* Dr. Lowth, followed by Buchanan.

The potential mode, or form of the verb, does not, I think, in any case coincide with the *indicative*. It always has some respect to the *power*, *will*, &c. of the agent, by which, even when conditionality is out of the question, it is distinguished from the merely declarative form: the one declares the action done or to be done, without any further consideration; the other declares not the action done or to be done, but the *ability*, *inability*, &c. of the agent to perform that action; and is therefore properly stiled the *potential mode*.

There are *five tenses*, or *times*; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*. The *present* expresses the time that *now is*: as, I *love*; or *am loving*. The *imperfect* denotes the time *past indeterminately*: as, I *loved*; or, *was loving*. The *perfect* denotes the time *past determinately*; as, I *have loved*; or, *have been loving*. The *pluperfect* denotes the time *past* as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence: as, I *had loved*; or, *had been loving*. The *future* denotes the time *to come*: as, I *will* or *shall love*; or, *will* or *shall be loving*.

NOTE. These formations of the several tenses seem to have respect *both* to the *time* and *state* of the action signified by the verb. The *present* tense denotes the *time* that *now is*, and the action *unfinished*: as, I *write*; or, I *am now writing* the letter. The *imperfect* denotes the *time past indeterminately*, and the action *to have been compleated* at any past time that may be specified: as, I *wrote* the letter; or, I *began and finished* the *writing* of the letter, this morning, yesterday, a week ago, &c. The *perfect* denotes the *time just past*, and the action *fully compleated*: as, I *have written* the letter; or I *have just now finished* the *writing* of the letter. The *pluperfect* denotes the *time past*, and the action *to have been compleated* prior to some other circumstance specified in the sentence: as, I *had written* the letter; or, I *had finished* the *writing* of the letter before you came in. The *future* denotes the *time to come* and the action *to be compleated* at any future time that may be mentioned: as, I *will write* the letter; or, I *will begin and finish* the *writing* of the letter, to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The other forms of these tenses, viz. I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *have been writing*, I *had been writing*, I *will be writing*, seem for the most part to leave the action *undetermined*.

These *modes* and *tenses* are partly formed by the *verb itself*, and partly by the assistance of *signs*. There are *two modes* formed from the *verb itself*; the *indicative*: as, I *love*; and the *imperative*: as, *love thou*: and likewise *two tenses*; the *present*: as, I *love*; and the *past*: as, I *loved*.

The *auxiliary signs* are, *to*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*. *To*, is a sign of the *infinitive mode*: as, *to be*; *to love*. *May*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, and their inflexions, *mayest*, *canst*, *mightest*, *wouldest*, *couldest*, *shouldest*, are signs of the *potential mode*. *Do*, and its inflexions, *dost*, *doth*, or *does*, are signs of the *present tense*. *Did*, and its inflexion, *didst*, are signs of the *imperfect tense*. *Have*, and its inflexions, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*, are signs of the *perfect tense*. *Had*, and its inflexion, *hadst*, are signs of the *pluperfect tense*. *Shall*, and *will*, and their inflexions, *shalt*, and *wilt*, are signs of the *future tense*.

NOTE, the auxiliary signs seem to have the nature of adverbs.

Do, *have*, and *will*, when they are not joined to verbs to *distinguish* the *circumstance of time*, are *absolutely verbs*: as, I *do it*, I *have it*, I *will it*.

In verbs there is a reference to *three persons* in each number: as, singular, I *love*, thou *lovest*, he *loveth*; plural, we *love*, ye *love*, they *love*. The *second person* of the verb in the *singular number* is formed out of the *first* by adding *est*, or *st*; the *third* by adding, *eth* *th*, *es*, or only *s*. *St* or *th* is added instead of *est*, and *eth*, to verbs ending in *e*: as, *love*, *lovest*: *es* to such as end in *ss*, *x*, or *o*: as *fix*, *fixes*; *pass*, *passes*; *go*, *goes*. When *est* or *eth* is added to a verb ending in a *single consonant* preceded by a *single vowel* bearing the accent, that *consonant* is *doubled*: as, *forget*, *forgettest*, *forgetteth*. The *first person* speaks of himself: as, "I *John* take thee Elizabeth." The *second person* has the speech directed to him, and is supposed to be *present*: as, "Thou Harry art a wicked fellow." The *third person* is spoken of or described, and supposed to be *absent*: as, "That Thomas is a good man."

The *verb itself* has but *two terminations* respecting *time*: as, *love*, and *loved*; which last may be called the inflexion of the *preter*, or *past tense*: and when this inflexion of the *preter tense* is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first person present tense*, the verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. Sing. I *love* or *do love*, thou *lovest* or *dost love*, he *loveth* or *loves*, or *doth* or *does love*. Plu. We *love* or *do love*, ye *love* or *do love*, they *love* or *do love*.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. I *loved* or *did love*, thou *lovedst* or *didst love*, he *loved* or *did love*. Plu. We *loved* or *did love*, ye *loved* or *did love*, they *loved* or *did love*.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I *have loved*, thou *hast loved*, he *hath loved*. Plu. We *have loved*, ye *have loved*, they *have loved*.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. I *had loved*, thou *hadst loved*, he *had loved*. Plu. We *had loved*, ye *had loved*, they *had loved*.

Future Tense. Sing. I *shall* or *will love*, thou *shalt* or *wilt love*, he *shall* or *will love*. Plu. We *shall* or *will love*, ye *shall* or *will love*, they *shall* or *will love*.

Some

Some verbs in this mode will admit of a *second future*, especially such as signify the completing of any thing: as, I *shall* or *will* have finished it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Love, do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Love, do ye love, or love ye.

NOTE. *Let*, commonly called a sign of the imperative mode, is properly a verb in that mode: as, in the example, *let him love*, the meaning is *permit*, or *suffer* him to love: *let*, therefore, seems to be a verb of the imperative, and *love*, of the infinite mode, the sign, *to*, being understood, though not expressed.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should love, thou must, mayest, canst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest love, he must, may, can, would, could, or should love. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should love, ye, &c.

Perfect Tense. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have loved, thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest have loved, he must, might, would, could, or should have loved. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have loved, ye, &c.

The *pluperfect* tense, in this mode, is best expressed by the *perfect*: as, I *might have* loved her before the time you mention.

The *future* tense, of most verbs, in this mode, is best expressed by the *present*: as, I *may* love to-morrow.

There is a *subjunctive* or *conditional* form which drops the *personal terminations* in certain tenses of this mode: as, though thou *love*, though he *love*.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present tense, to love; *perfect*, to have loved; *future*, about to love.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER VERB
INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is. *Plu.* We are, ye are, they are.

Imperfect Tense. *Sing.* I was, thou wast, he was. *Plu.* We were, ye were, they were.

Perfect Tense. *Sing.* I have been, thou hast been, he hath, or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tense. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadst been, he had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future Tense. *Sing.* I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be. *Plu.* We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.

Second Future. *Sing.* I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Be, do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Be, do ye be, or, be ye.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should be, thou must, mayest, canst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest be. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should be, ye, &c.

Perfect and pluperfect tenses. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have been, thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest have been, he must, might, would, could, or should have been. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have been, ye, &c.

The *future* tense, in this mode, is best expressed by the *present*: as, I *may* be to-morrow.

The *subjunctive* form of this verb, is thus distinguished:

Present Tense. *Sing.* Though I be, though thou be, though he be. *Plu.* Though we be, though ye be, though they be.

Imperfect Tense. *Sing.* Though I were, though thou wert, though he were. *Plu.* Though we were, though ye were, though they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, to be; *perfect*, to have been; *future*, about to be.

When the termination of the *preter* tense is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first person* of the *present* tense singular, the verb may be called *irregular*; but that *irregularity* being discovered and observed in the *preter* tenses, the verb is declined, in all other respects, as the *regular* verb.

The most common *irregularity* is when the *d* or *ed*, for better sound's sake, is changed into *t*; and this is, for the most part, the case, when the verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*: as, *putt*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

NOTE. The same *irregularity*, or contraction, frequently occurs in verbs of other terminations.

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

To write.
Present Write *Preter Wrote* *Parti. Written.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. I wrote or did write, thou wrotest or didst write, he wrote or did write. *Plu.* We wrote or did write, ye wrote or did write, they wrote or did write.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I have wrote or have written, thou hast wrote or hast written, he hath or has wrote, or hath or has written. *Plu.* We have wrote or have written, ye have wrote or have written, they have wrote or have written.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. I had wrote or had written, thou hadst wrote or hadst written, he had wrote or had written. *Plu.* We had wrote or had written, ye had wrote or had written, they had wrote or had written.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense. To have wrote or have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect tenses. Sing. I might have wrote or written, thou mightest have wrote or written, he might have wrote or written. *Plu.* We might have wrote or written, ye might have wrote or written, they might have wrote or written.

The other modes and tenses follow the regular form.

To see.
Present See *Preter Saw* *Parti. Seen.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. I saw or did see, thou sawest or didst see, he saw or did see. *Plu.* We saw or did see, ye saw or did see, they saw or did see.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I have seen, thou hast seen, he hath or has seen. *Plu.* We have seen, ye have seen, they have seen.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect tenses. Sing. I might have seen, thou mightest have seen, he might have seen. *Plu.* We might have seen, ye might have seen, they might have seen.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense. To have seen.

This is one of those verbs in which the perfect tenses must be expressed by the *participial form*: and which, I think, is always the case when that form consists but of one syllable.

To go.
Present Go. *Preter Went.* *Parti. Form. Gone.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. I went or did go, thou wentest or didst go, he went or did go. *Plu.* We went or did go, ye went or did go, they went or did go.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I have gone, thou hast gone, he hath or has gone. *Plu.* We have gone, ye have gone, they have gone.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. I had gone, thou hadst gone, ye had gone. *Plu.* We had gone, ye had gone, they had gone.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I might have gone, thou mightest have gone, he might have gone. *Plu.* We might have gone, ye might have gone, they might have gone.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense. To have gone.

The *participial form* of this verb is often joined to the neuter verb, when it refers to the mere circumstance or event of going; as, "he is just gone: he has been gone some time." The same thing may be observed of the verb, to come.

To shine.
Present Shine. *Preter Shone.* *Parti. Form. Shined.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. I shone or did shine, thou didst shine, he shone or did shine. *Plu.* We shone or did shine, ye shone or did shine, they shone or did shine.

Perfect Tense. Sing. I have shone or have shined, thou hast shone or hast shined, he hath or has

has shone or hath or has shined. *Plu.* We have shone or have shined, ye have shone or have shined, they have shone or have shined.

Pluperfect Tense. *Sing.* I had shone or had shined, thou hadst shone or had shined, he had shone or had shined. *Plu.* We had shone or had shined, ye had shone or had shined, they had shone or had shined.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense. *Sing.* I might have shone or shined, thou mightest have shone or shined, he might have shone or shined. *Plu.* We might have shined, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense. To have shone or to have shined.

Though this verb has, properly speaking, no *passive* participle, yet it has a *participial form* as above, which is used in the perfect tenses, and in this it agrees with other verbs of the same class.

To let.

(Signifying to permit or suffer.)

Present Let.

Preter Let.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. *Sing.* I let, thou lettest, he letteth or lets. *Plu.* We let, ye let, they let.

Imperfect Tense. *Sing.* I did let, thou didst let, he did let. *Plu.* We did let, ye did let, they did let.

Perfect Tense. *Sing.* I have let, thou hast let, he hath or has let. *Plu.* We have let, ye have let, they have let.

Pluperfect Tense. *Sing.* I had let, thou hadst let, he had let. *Plu.* We had let, ye had let, they had let.

Future Tense. *Sing.* I will let, thou wilt let, he will let. *Plu.* We will let, ye will let, they will let.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Let, or do thou let. *Plu.* Let, or do ye let.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present and future Tenses. *Sing.* I may let, thou mayest let, he may let. *Plu.* We may let, ye may let, they may let.

Perfect Tense. *Sing.* I might have let, thou mightest have let, he might have let. *Plu.* We might have let, ye might have let, they might have let.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. To let. *Pret.* To have let. *Fut.* About to let.

This shews that *let* is not a sign of the imperative mode, but a real verb, occasionally used in all modes and tenses, joined to some other verb in the infinitive mode, either expressed or understood: as, "You will *let* me do it." "I might have *let* him go."

Let, signifying to *let down*, &c. may have a *passive* participle: as, "I was *let down* in a basket."

To dare.

(Signifying to venture.)

Present Dare.

Preter Durst.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. *Sing.* I dare, thou dardest, he dareth or dares. *Plu.* We dare, ye dare, they dare.

Imperfect Tense. *Sing.* I durst, thou durst, he durst. *Plu.* We durst, ye durst, they durst, or did dare.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenses. *Sing.* I durst have, thou durst have, he durst have. *Plu.* We durst have, ye durst have, they durst have.

Future Tense. *Sing.* I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare. *Plu.* We will dare, ye will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively. Dare to do it.

Interrogatively. Dare you do it?

The verb, *ought*, is only used in the indicative.

Present and future Tenses. *Sing.* I ought, thou oughtest, he ought. *Plu.* We ought, ye ought, they ought.

Preter Tense. *Sing.* I ought to have, thou oughtest to have, he ought to have. *Plu.* We ought to have, ye ought to have, they ought to have.

These two last defective verbs are used only as above, and always joined to another verb, expressed or understood in the infinitive mode; as, "I *durst* have done it." "I *dare* say."

"Some would even *dare* to die." "I *ought* to love you." "I *ought* to have gone thither."

Dare (to provoke) is regular.

Wot (to know) and *quoth* (to say) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. I wot, they wot, he wotteth, wot ye?

Præter Tense. I wist, they wist, he wist, wist ye?

Quoth I, quoth he.

These two last verbs are seldom used except in droll style.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

A *participle* is derived of a *verb*, and *partakes* of the nature both of the *verb* and the *adjective*.

NOTE. The *participle*, so far as it expresses the *circumstance* of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, has the nature of an *adjective*: but, as implying the action of some agent, it has the nature of the *verb*.

The *passive* participle seems to have been invented more fully to express that influence or dependence which the agent and object of a verb have on each other: as, "John loves Elizabeth; or, Elizabeth is loved by John." "The king wroteth the letter; or, the letter was written by the king."

Here *loved*, and *written*, so far as they express the circumstances of the nouns to which they are joined by the neuter verb, may be considered as *adjectives*; but in another view, as they imply the *action* or *force* of some agent or *compulsive* cause, they may be considered as *verbs*.

Hence it is that *verbs intransitive*, which have no object, can have no *passive* participle; some of them have a *participial* form joined to the neuter verb: as, "The man is *fallen*." "The sun is *risen*." But as *fallen* and *risen*, have no reference to any agent or *compulsive* cause different from the subject of the verb, so they cannot with any propriety be denominated *passive* participles: and, notwithstanding their form, they differ very little, if any thing, from common *adjectives*.

The same thing may be observed of the *active* participle: as, "The master is *writing*, the horse is *trotting*." Here the participle implies both the circumstance and the action of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, and therefore has the property of a participle. But if we use the same word in a merely descriptive sense, as, "The *writing* master; the *trotting* horse." It loses the property of a participle and becomes a *mere adjective*.

There are *two participles* pertaining to most verbs, the *active* which *always* ends in *ing*, and the *passive*, which for the most part ends in *ed*: as from the verb *call*, are derived the participles *calling*, and *called*. In the formation of the participles, if the verb ends in *e*, the *e* is omitted: as, *love*, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *single consonant* preceded by a *single vowel* bearing the accent, that *consonant* is *doubled*: as, *commit*, *committing*, *committed*.

The *passive participle* is, for the most part, the same with the *preter*, or *past tense* of the verb; but in *both* these there are many irregularities; the chief of which may be gathered from the following catalogue.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Præter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Præter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
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Rend	rent	rent	Sweep	swept	swept
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Rive	rived	riven	Swell	swelled	swoln
Rot	rotted	rotten	Swim	swum, swam	swum
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The following are *intransitive* verbs, and have, properly speaking, no *passive* participle.

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NOTE,

"Some would even *dare* to die." "I *ought* to love you," "I *ought* to have gone thither."

Dare (to provoke) is regular.

Wot (to know) and *quoth* (to say) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense. I wot, they wot, he wotteth, wot ye?

Præter Tense. I wist, they wist, he wist, wist ye?

Quoth I, quoth he.

These two last verbs are seldom used except in droll style.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

A *participle* is derived of a *verb*, and *partakes* of the nature both of the *verb* and the *adjective*.

NOTE. The *participle*, so far as it expresses the *circumstance* of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, has the nature of an *adjective*: but, as implying the action of some agent, it has the nature of the *verb*.

The *passive* participle seems to have been invented more fully to express that influence or dependence which the agent and object of a verb have on each other: as, "John loves Elizabeth; or, Elizabeth is loved by John." "The king wrote the letter; or, the letter was written by the king."

Here *loved*, and *written*, so far as they express the circumstances of the nouns to which they are joined by the neuter verb, may be considered as *adjectives*; but in another view, as they imply the *action* or *force* of some agent or *compulsive* cause, they may be considered as *verbs*.

Hence it is that *verbs intransitive*, which have no object, can have no *passive* participle; some of them have a *participial* form joined to the neuter verb: as, "The man is *fallen*." "The sun is *risen*." But as *fallen* and *risen*, have no reference to any agent or compulsive cause different from the subject of the verb, so they cannot with any propriety be denominated *passive* participles: and, notwithstanding their form, they differ very little, if any thing, from common *adjectives*.

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NOTE,

NOTE. There are a few compound irregular verbs, such as *befall*, *bespeak*, &c. Which, as they follow the simple form, it was not thought necessary to insert in this catalogue.

There are a few verbs ending in *t*, and *d*, that are the same in the *present*, *preter* tenses, and *passive* participle: as, *burst*, *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, *hit*, *hurt*, *knit*, *let*, *put*, *read*, *rent*, *rid*, *set*, *shed*, *shred*, *shut*, *slit*, *split*, *spread*, *thrust*.

Here it may be observed, that there are two ways of expressing the *perfect* and *pluperfect* tenses in most irregular verbs: as, I *have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. I *had wrote*, or *had written*, &c.

NOTE. In these instances *written* is, I think, a real verb, but for distinction's sake we call it the *participial form*; and in all irregular verbs it was heretofore, and, in some of them, it is still the only form made use of in the *preter* tenses.

Of an A D V E R B.

AN *adverb* is a part of speech joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, a *participle*, and sometimes to another *adverb*, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as, he reads *well*, a *truly* good man, he is *secretly* plotting, he writes *very correctly*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*; and many of them are compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, &c.

NOTE. Adverbs have relation to *time*: as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. to *place*, as *here*, *there*, &c. to *number*: as, *once*, *twice*, &c.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

A *conjunction* is a part of speech that joins words or sentences together: as, *albeit*, *although*, *altho'*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *namely*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *tho'*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *yet*. The foregoing are always *conjunctions*: but these six following are sometimes *adverbs*; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. *Except*, and *save*, are sometimes *verbs*; *for*, sometimes a *preposition*; and *that*, sometimes a *pronoun*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

A *preposition* is a word set before *nouns*, or *pronouns*, to express the relation of persons, places, or things to each other: as, he came *to*, and stood *before* the city.

Prepositions used in this sense are such as follow. *About*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *than*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

Of an INTERJECTION.

AN *interjection* is a word that expresses any sudden motion of the mind, transported with the sensation of pleasure or pain: as, *O!* *Ob!* *Alas!* *Lo!*

DISSERTATION III.

On the Derivation and Composition of Words.

HERE we enter the grand laboratory of the English language, in which all kinds of words are transformed and compounded at pleasure; the various artists display their various talents; and though now and then we meet with a very uncouth and ill formed production, yet, for the most part, we are surprized with a new and pleasing variety in almost every department. To investigate all the modes of transmutation and composition in the process of this art, which is hardly exceeded in the Greek language itself, would be next to impossible. A few strictures, however, on the materials in general, and the manner in which they are used, may not be unacceptable.

THE SAXON MODES.

From the *substantive* we form the *adjective* in *ful*, as, *joy*, *joyful*; *faith*, *faithful*. In *some*, as, *tooth*, *toothsome*; *game*, *gamesome*. In *less*: as, *joy*, *joyless*; *hope*, *hopeless*. In *ly* and *y*: as, *man*, *manly*, *fault*, *faulty*. In *ish*: as, *boy*, *boyish*, *child*, *childish*. In *like*: as, *war*, *warlike*, *king*, *kinglike*. In *wise*: as, *weather*, *weatherwise*; *road*, *roadwise*. Another *substantive* in *head*: as, *God*, *Godhead*; *maiden*, *maidenhead*. In *hood*: as, *man*, *manhood*; *child*, *childhood*. In *ship*: as, *clerk*, *clerkship*; *lord*, *lordship*. In *dom*: as, *king*, *kingdom*; *duke*, *dukedom*. In *rick* and *wick*, not much used; as, *bishop*, *bishoprick*; *bailiff*, *bailiwick*.

One *substantive* is joined to another with or without the hyphen, and frequently in the distinct form, in which case the *first* *substantive* becomes an *adjective*, and distinguishes the quality of the *second*: as, *seaman*, *horse-woman*, *market boat*, *fiddle stick*.

Here we may observe, when the *substantive* is the subject, the terminations *like*, *ly* and *ish*, denote a quality like or suited to that subject: as, *lion-like*, like a lion, suited to a lion: *womanly*, like a woman, suited to a woman; *foolish*, like a fool, suited to a fool. *Ful*, *some*, and

and *y* denote an exuberance of the quality : as, *joyful*, full of joy, abounding with joy ; *frolisome*, full of frolics, abounding in frolics ; *musty*, full of must, abounding with must. *Less* denotes the want, or entire absence of the quality : as, *joyless*, void of joy, destitute of joy. The termination *wise* denotes dexterity : as, *way-wise*, expert in finding the way, dextrous in choosing the path.

The terminations *bead* and *hood* denote state or condition : as, *widowhood*, the state or condition of a widow. *Skip*, *rick* and *wick* denote office, jurisdiction and dignity : as, *chancellorship*, the office or dignity of a chancellor : *bishoprick*, the temporalities of a bishop, the office of a bishop : *bailwick*, the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

From the adjective we form the substantive in *ness* : as, *black*, *blackness* ; *good*, *goodness* ; *tall*, *tallness*. Another adjective in *some*, and *ish* ; as, *full*, *fulness* ; *glad*, *gladness* : *tall*, *tallish* ; *blue*, *bluish*. The adverb in *ly* : as, *common*, *commonly* ; *joyful*, *joyfully*.

The adjective is frequently put absolutely and becomes a substantive : as, "The public good requires it." "The poor must be remembered."

Here the termination *ness* denotes state or condition : as, *blackness*, the state of being black ; *tallness*, the state of being tall. *Some* denotes the quality in a small degree of excess : as, *blissome*, more than commonly blith ; *gladsome*, more than commonly glad. *Ish* denotes the quality with some degree of diminution : as, *blackish*, somewhat black ; *tallish*, somewhat tall, tending to tallness.

From the verb we form the substantive in *er* : as, *make*, *maker* ; *help*, *helper*. The passive participle for the most part in *ed* : as *love*, *loved* ; *call*, *called*. The active participle in *ing* : as, *love*, *loving* ; *call*, *calling*.

Be is frequently prefixed to verbs and participles, and adds something to the intention or force of the radical : as, *dabble*, *bedabble* ; *dizen*, *bedizen* ; *spattered*, *bespattered*.

Un, signifying a negation, is prefixed to almost all verbs, adjectives and participles ; and sometimes to substantives : as, *skilful*, *unskilful* ; *called*, *uncalled* ; *meaning*, *unmeaning* ; *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness* ; *preparedness*, *unpreparedness* ; *mask*, *unmask* ; *button*, *unbutton* ; *dressed*, *undressed*.

Well is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and sometimes in the distinct, which, in many cases, seems to be the best form : as, *done*, *well done* ; *affected*, *well affected* ; *taken*, *well-taken* ; *accepted*, *well-accepted* ; *accomplished*, *well accomplished* ; *prepared*, *well prepared*.

Ill is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and frequently in the distinct form ; as, *minded*, *ill minded* ; *advised*, *ill-advised* ; *chosen*, *ill chosen*.

Half is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and sometimes in the distinct form : as, *roasted*, *half roasted* ; *dressed*, *half dressed* ; *formed*, *half formed* ; *ground*, *half ground*.

Re, signifying repetition or return, is prefixed to substantives, verbs and participles ; as, *admission*, *readmission* ; *print*, *reprint* ; *established*, *re-established*.

All is prefixed to adjectives and participles ; as, *powerful*, *allpowerful* ; *seeing*, *allseeing* ; *wise*, *allwise* ; rarely to substantives ; as, *conqueror*, *allconqueror*.

THE LATIN MODES.

From the substantive we form the adjective in *ous* : as, *joy*, *joyous* ; *beauty*, *beauteous* ; *grace*, *gracious*.

In *al* : as, *music*, *musical* ; *condition*, *conditional* ; *spire*, *spiral*. In *ive* : as, *sport*, *sportive* ; *success*, *successive* ; *progress*, *progressive*. In *able* : as, *sale*, *saleable* : Another substantive in *ist* ; as, *art*, *artist* ; *humour*, *humourist*. In *ian* : as, *music*, *musician* ; *physic*, *physician*. In *y* : as, *correspondence*, *correspondency* ; *innocence*, *innocency* ; *complacence*, *complacency*.

From the adjective we form the substantive in *ity* ; as, *prodigal*, *prodigality* ; *substantial*, *substantiality* ; *stable*, *stability*. Another adjective in *al* ; as, *politic*, *political* ; *paralytic*, *paralytical* ; *syllabic*, *syllabical*.

From the verb we form the adjective in *able* ; as, *commend*, *commendable* ; *suppose*, *supposable* ; *alter*, *alterable*. In *ible* ; as, *add*, *addible* ; *dissolve*, *dissolvable* ; *compress*, *compressible*. In *ive* : as, *express*, *expressive* ; *afflict*, *afflictive* ; *elect*, *elective*. In *ant* and *ent* : as, *comply*, *compliant* ; *attend*, *attendant* ; *dissolve*, *dissolvent* ; *differ*, *different*. The substantive in *ation* : as, *tempt*, *temptation* ; *exalt*, *exaltation*. In *ition* ; as, *add*, *addition* ; *complete*, *completion* ; *suppose*, *supposition*. In *ance*, and *ence*, as, *incumber*, *incumbrance* ; *perform*, *performance* ; *rely*, *reliance* ; *defy*, *defiance* ; *differ*, *difference* ; *concur*, *concurrence* ; *exist*, *existence*.

ANTE, signifying priority of time, is sometimes prefixed to substantives, verbs and participles : as, *chamber*, *antechamber* ; *penult*, *antepenult* ; *date*, *antedate* ; *dated*, *antedated*.

Co, signifying with, is sometimes prefixed to substantives, adjectives, verbs and participles : as, *partner*, *co-partner* ; *operation*, *co-operation* ; *eternal*, *co-eternal* ; *essential*, *co-essential* ; *extend*, *co-extend* ; *existing*, *co-existing*.

Non, signifying negation, is prefixed to substantives and adjectives : as, *importation*, *nonimportation* ; *existence*, *nonexistence* ; *conformist*, *nonconformist* ; *organical*, *nonorganical*.

IN, IM and *IR*, for better sound sake, implying a negation or contrariety, are prefixed to *substantives, adjectives* and *adverbs*: as, congruity, *incongruity*; possibility, *impossibility*; regularity, *irregularity*; separable, *inseparable*; practicable, *impracticable*; reproachable, *irreproachable*; sensibly, *insensibly*; perceptibly, *imperceptibly*; reproachably, *irreproachably*.

PRE, or *PRÆ*, signifying priority or eminence, are prefixed to *substantives* and *adjectives*: as, existence, *preexistence*; eminent, *preeminent*; conceived, *preconceived*.

COUNTER, signifying opposition, is prefixed to *substantives, verbs* and *participles*: as, project, *counterproject*; balance, *counterbalance*; marked, *countermarked*.

THE GREEK MODES.

From the *substantive* we form the *verb* in *ize*, as, philosophy, *philosophize*; epitome, *epitomize*; harmony, *harmonize*; author, *authorize*. Another *substantive* in *ism*; as, catholic, *catholicism*; Arminian, *Arminianism*; Calvin, *Calvinism*; Spinoza, *Spinosism*.

From the *verb* we form the *substantive* in *sm*: as, baptize, *baptism*; syllogize, *syllogism*.

ANTI, signifying contrariety, or opposition, is prefixed to *substantives* and *adjectives*, as, courtier, *anticourtier*; ministerial, *antiministerial*; christian, *antichristian*; asthmatic, *antiasthmatic*.

THE FRENCH MODES.

From the *substantive* we form another *substantive* in *age*: as, pound, *poundage*; pack, *package*; person, *personage*; patron, *patronage*.

From the *verb* we form the *substantive* in *ment*; as, resent, *resentment*; conceal, *concealment*; content, *contentment*; command, *commandment*.

MIS, implying error or deceit, is prefixed to *substantives, verbs* and *participles*: as, application, *misapplication*; management, *mismanagement*; apply, *misapply*; conducted, *misconducted*.

DIS, implying negation or contrariety, is prefixed to *substantives, verbs* and *participles*: as, satisfaction, *dissatisfaction*; credit, *discredit*; charge, *discharge*: possess, *dispossess*; claim, *disclaim*; approved, *disapproved*.

Besides all these, there is, in the English language, another mode of combination, in which the verb is connected with the adverb, and requires a sense somewhat different from the simple form: as, to call in, to call out, to call on; to cast off, to cast out, to cast up; to pass by, to pass on, to pass over.

Though the compound and derivative words in the English language retain, for the most part, the general sense or intention of the radicals out of which they are formed, yet sometimes they convey a very different meaning. For instance, *success*, and *succession* imply very different ideas; so do *expose*, and *exposition*.

As the modes of combination are so numerous and comprehensive, it is no wonder our language should afford some instances of injudicious management in this art. Care should be taken that we do not indulge too much to the itch of novelty, or to the more pressing calls of convenience on urgent occasions. It may sometimes be much easier to coin a new word than to recollect a proper and established phraseology to express our ideas; and hence it is, perhaps, that *dislikeness*, *circuitry*, *mechanist*, *stultify*, and many others, notwithstanding the authority of great names, will hardly ever acquire an established reputation or general currency in the English language.

DISSERTATION IV.

On SYNTAX.

SYNTAX includes the order, the connection, and the agreement of words in a sentence.

If this short definition be just, the affected negligence and brevity with which the writers on English grammar have generally treated this subject, must have been owing to more than common inattention. Surely it will be allowed, by all who give themselves time to think, that much of the propriety, beauty, and perspicuity of language depends on a due observation of the rules of Syntax*.

The articles, *a*, and *an*, are used *only* before nouns of the *singular* number, and before a word that begins with a *vowel*; *a* before a word that begins with a *consonant*; *an*, or, *a*, before a word, that begins with *b*: as, “*a* Christian, *an* infidel, *an* heathen, or *a* heathen.” But if the *b* be not sounded, then the article, *an*, is *only* used: as, “*an* hour, *an* herb. *A* and *an* are *indefinite*: as, “*a* man, *a* house.” *i. e.* any man, any house, without distinction. But *the* is *definite*: as, “*The* man, *the* house.” *i. e.* some one man, some one house in particular. *The* is likewise used to distinguish

* The truth of this remark is sufficiently illustrated in the many awkward modes of construction adopted by a writer of the first eminence in the republic of letters.

distinguish two or more persons or things mentioned before: as, "*The men.*" (not the women.) "*The Lords.*" (as distinguished from the Commons.)

When *two* nouns come together with the preposition *of* between them, denoting *possession*, the latter may be made the *genitive* case, and set *before* the other: as, "*The property of the men.*" *The men's property.*

Nouns of the *plural* number that end in *s*, will not *very properly* admit this *genitive* case. "*The Common's house.*"

The *adjective* is usually set *before* its *substantive*: as, "*The second year, a good man.*" But frequently, for better sound's sake, especially in poetry, the adjective comes *after* its *substantive*: as,

"*The genuine cause of every deed divine.*"

When *thing*, or *things*, is *substantive* to an adjective, the word *thing*, or *things*, is elegantly omitted, and the adjective is put *absolutely*, or without its *substantive*: as, "*Who will shew us any good?*" for, who will shew us any *good thing*? In many other cases, the adjective is put *absolutely*, especially when the noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

In forming the degrees of comparison, the adverbs, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. are only used before the adjective when the terminations *er* and *est* are omitted: as, "*more full, less beautiful.*" For better sound's sake most adjectives ending in *ive*, *at*, *ful*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *cut*, *some*, *ible*, and some others, must be compared by the adverbs, *more*, *most*, *least*, &c. as, *penfive*, *more penfive*; *substantial*, *more substantial*. Adjectives of more than one syllable generally come under this rule.

The *pronouns* must *always* agree with the *nouns* for which they *stand*, or to which they *refer* in *number*, *person*, and *gender*: as, "*The sun shines and his race is appointed to him: the moon appears, and she shines with light, but not her own: the sea swells, it roars, and what can repel its force?*"

The *neuter* pronoun, by an idiom peculiar to the English language, is frequently joined in explanatory sentences, with a noun or pronoun of the *masculine* or *feminine* gender: as, "*It is I. It was the man that did it.*" Though this seems to be an indefinite use of the *neuter* pronoun as expressive of some cause or subject of enquiry without any respect to *person* or *gender*, yet, in strict propriety, it cannot be so used with a noun of the *plural* number: for instance, "*It was they that did it.*"

Where two or more nouns or pronouns of the *singular* number are joined together in a sentence, the pronoun which refers to them must be in the *plural* number: as, "*The king and the queen had put on their robes.*"

When two or more nouns or pronouns of *different persons*, are joined in a sentence, the pronoun which refers to them must agree with the *first person* in preference to the *second*, and with the *second* in preference to the *third*: as, "*Thou and thy father are both in the same fault, and ye ought to confess it. The captain and I fought on the same ground, we divided the spoil and shared it between us.*"

The *genitive* case of a pronoun is *always* used when joined to a noun to denote *property* or *possession*: as, "*My head and thy hand.*" The head *of me* and the hand *of thee* are inelegant expressions.

The *genitive* cases of the pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, &c. are used when joined with nouns; but *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put *absolutely* or without their nouns: as, "*It is my book,*" or, omitting the noun, "*It is mine.*" The same thing may be observed of *other* and *others*, in the *plural* number: as, "*The property of other men;*" or, without the noun, "*The property of others.*"

The *pronominal adjectives* are only used in the *genitive* case when put *absolutely*: as, "*I will not do it for *tens* sake.*"

Mine, and *thine*, are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a word that begins with a *vowel*: as, "*Mine eye for my eye.*"

When *two persons*, or *things*, are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them over again, for the sake of distinction, *that* is used when it refers to the *former*, and *this* when it refers to the *latter*: as,

"*Self love, the spring of motion, acts the soul;*

"*Reason's comparing balance rules the whole:*

"*Man but for that no action could attend,*

"*And but for this were active to no end.*"

The relative, *who*, or *whom*, is used when it refers to *persons*; *which*, when it refers to *things*: as, "*I am bound to respect a man, who has done me a favour; though he be chargeable with vices, which I hate.*"

That refers both to *persons* and *things*: as, "*The man that I respect; the thing that I want, is not here.*"

Who, *what*, and *which*, are used in asking questions: *who*, when we enquire for a man's name: as, "*Who is that man?*" *what*, when we would know his occupation, &c. as, "*What is that man?*" *which*, when we want to distinguish one of two or more persons or things: as, "*Which of the men; which of the roads will you chuse?*"

The verb agrees with its noun, or pronoun, i. e. with its agent, or subject, in number and person: as, "*The boy writes, I love, he who reads.*"

NOTE. This agent, or subject, is always found by asking the question *who*, or *what*, on the verb; as, *who* write? The answer to the question is, *boys*, which word is the agent of the verb, *write*.

In the complaisant style, it is common to use *you*, instead of *thou*, when we speak to one person only; and, in that case, it has a plural verb joined with it: as, "*You are my brother.*"

A noun of multitude, of the singular number, may have a verb, either singular, or plural: as, "*The people is mad,*" or, "*The people are mad.*" The latter seems to be more elegant.

When two nouns, or pronouns, are connected together in a sentence, as joint agents, or subjects, they must have a plural verb, though they should be both of the singular number: as, "*The man and his wife are happy.*"

When the neuter verb stands between two nouns, or pronouns, one of the singular, and the other of the plural number, it may best agree with that which immediately goes before it: as, "*All things were sea; the whole sum is twenty-four pounds.*"

Sometimes a sentence, or an infinitive, is the subject of a verb, in which case, the verb must be put in the singular number, and third person: as, "*To see the sun is pleasant.*"

The pronouns, *I*, *we*, *thou*, *ye*, *he*, *she*, *they*, and *who*, being the nominative case, are always used when they stand as the agent of an active, or the subject of the neuter verb: as, "*I see, he loves, we are, they are.*"

The agent, or subject, is most commonly set immediately before the verb, or the sign of the verb: as, "*The man lives: the city has stood a thousand years:*" but in the imperative mode it is set after the verb: as, "*Love thou; be thou happy:*" in like manner, when a question is asked, it is set after the verb, or between the sign and the verb: as, "*Are you there? doth the king live?*"

The accusative case of a pronoun is always used when it receives the force or impression of the active verb, or the active participle: as, "*He calls me, she is beating them.*"

When the agent and object of a verb are not distinguished (as in nouns) by different cases, the agent is always set before, and the object after the verb, this being the natural order and necessary to determine the sense: as, "*Alexander conquered Darius.*" If *Darius* had been the conqueror, it is plain the order of the nouns must have been inverted.

The accusative case of a pronoun is always set after prepositions: as, "*To me, for them, &c.*"

After verbs of *showing*, *giving*, &c. the preposition, *to*, is elegantly omitted before the pronoun, which notwithstanding must be in the accusative: as, "*I give him the book; for, I give to him the book.*"

The Interjections, *O*, *oh*, and *ah*, require the accusative case of a pronoun in the first person: as, "*O me, oh me, ah me.*" But the nominative in the second: as, "*O thou, O ye.*"

Tan is only used in comparison, and takes the same case after that goes before it: as, "*He is greater than I; she loves him better than me.*"

The noun, or pronoun, which receives the force of the active verb, is most commonly set after the verb: as, "*I love the man.*" But the relative, *whom*, is always set before the verb: as, "*The man whom I love, is absent.*"

The auxiliary signs, *do*, and *did*, and their inflections, *doth*, *doth*, or *does*, and *didst*, ought to be used only for the sake of emphasis: as, "*I do love; he doth love.*"

Shall is used in the first person barely to express the future action or event: as, "*I shall do it:*" but, in the second and third it promises, or commands: as, "*You shall do it.*" On the contrary, *will*, in the second and third persons, barely expresses the future action or event: as, "*You will do it:*" but, in the first, it promises, or threatens: as, "*I will do it.*"

The terminations, *eth*, *ed*, and the participial form of the verb are used in the grave and formal; but *s*, *'d*, and the form of the past tense, in the free and familiar style: as, (gravely) "*He hath loved. The man hath spoken and still speaketh.*" (familiarily) "*He has loved. The man has spoke and still speaks.*"

The passive participle, and not the past tense, should be always used when joined in a sentence with the neuter verb: as, "*It was written* (not *it was wrote*) in Hebrew."

That form of the tenses in verbs, which is distinguished by the active participle, is used with strict propriety, when we would express the continuance of an action: as, "*I have been writing a long time. I shall be writing all the week.*"

The adverb is always placed immediately before the adjective; but most frequently after the verb: as, "*A very pious man prays frequently.*"

The conjunctions *if*, *though*, *except*, &c. implying a manifest doubt or uncertainty, require the subjunctive form of the verb: as, "*Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. I will not let thee go except thou bless me. Kiss the Son lest he be angry. If he but speak the word. See thou do it not.*"

NOTE.

NOTE. This form seems to be elliptical, and may be thus resolved. "Though he *should* slay me. Left he *should* be angry. See thou *must* do it not."

The preposition, *to*, is *always* used before nouns of *place*, after verbs and participles of *motion*: as, "I went *to* London; I am going *to* town, &c." But the preposition, *at*, is *always* used when it *follows* the *neuter* verb in the same case: as, "I have been *at* London. I am *at* the place appointed." We likewise say, "He touched *at* any place; he arrived *at*; he lives *at*," &c.

The proposition, *in*, is set before *countries*, *cities*, and *large towns*, especially if they are in the *same nation*: as, "He lives *in* London, *in* France, &c." *At* is set before *villages*, *single houses*, and *cities*, if they are in *distant countries*: as, "He lives *at* Hackney," &c.

No *precise* rules can be given for the order or placing of *all* words in a sentence. The *euphony* and *perspicuity* of the expression are the *two things* which ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

The Construction of the PREPOSITIONS with the other Parts of Speech.

Words denoting *property* or *possession*, and such as signify the *part of a whole*, are constructed with *of*: as, "Possessed *of* wealth. "Seized *of* a large estate." "Disseized *of* their ancient patrimony." "The *light of* the eyes." "The *shape of* the body." "The *prerogative of* the king." "The *privilege of* the subject." "One *of* the men." "Some *of* the company." "A member *of* the house." "The *foot of* the hill." "The *extent of* the plain."

Words which denote any *affection of the mind* are constructed with *of*, *to*, *unto* and *for* before the object of that affection: as, "A real *love to* mankind." "An inveterate *hatred to* the fair sex." "A sincere *affection for* his aunt." "The *love of* man." "The *love of* God." But when the subject and object of the affection happen to be reciprocal, or may take place of each other, *of* is not so proper, at least not so determinate, as *to* and *for*. The *love of God* may intend either the love which God has for us, or the love we have to him, and is therefore in itself an ambiguous expression. But, when this reciprocation cannot take place, it is a matter of indifference, as to the sense, whether we use *of*, *to*, or *for*: as, "The *love of* the world." "The *love of* money." "A *love of* virtue." "A *love to* virtue."

Words denoting *inclination* or *desire*, and the contrary, are constructed with *after*, *for*, *of*, *to*, *unto*, and *towards*: as, "He had a great *desire after* it." "She was *disposed for* a husband." "Covetous *of* gain." "Desirous *of* vain glory." "Disinclined *to* marriage." "Indisposed *to* compliance." "Disaffected *to* the king." "Averse *to* all innovations." "An *aversion to* subjection." "Disaffection *towards* the whigs." "Inclined *towards* London."

Words denoting *approbation* or *disapprobation* are constructed with *of*: as, "She *disapproved of* the measure." "They could not *approve of* it."

Words signifying *opposition* or *contrariety* are constructed with *to* or *unto*: as, "Opposite *to* virtue." "Contrary *to* common sense."

Words denoting *complacency* or *displacency* are constructed with *at* and *with*: as, "The king was *displeased at* it." "She was greatly *entertained with* his conversation."

Words denoting *intercourse*, *agreement*, or *compliance*, and the contrary, are constructed with *with* and *between*: as, "He made a covenant *with* the people." "An *agreement between* them." "She held *society with* mortals." "I will *comply with* your request."

Words denoting *comparison*, *likeness*, or *unlikeness*, are constructed with *to* and *with*: as, "What is vice when *compared with* virtue." "Like *unto* me." "Similar *to* this." "I will *liken* him *to* a wise man."

Words denoting *gift* or *distribution* are constructed with *to* or *from*: as, "A *distribution to* many." "I *give to* you." "It was *given from* one *to* another."

Words which denote *receiving* are constructed with *of* or *from*: as, "I *received it of* him." "She *took it from* them."

Words which signify *submission* or *obedience* are constructed with *to*: as, "A *submission to* ordinances." "A *subjection to* the laws." "To *submit to* order." "Obedience *to* parents." "He *submitted to* the conqueror."

Words signifying *trust* or *dependence* are constructed with *in*, *to*, *on* and *upon*, before the object: as, "I will *trust to* you." "I place *confidence in* that man." "He *trusted in* God." "I *depend on* your word." "She *relied on* that promise."

Words denoting a *declaration*, *exhibition*, or *recommendation* are constructed with *to*, before the person to whom the declaration is made: as, "She *declared it to* me." "It was *represented to* the king." "He *shewed him to* the people." "He was much *recommended to* his lordship."

Words denoting *plenty* or *want* are constructed with *of*, *in* and *with*: as, "Full *of* wine." "Void *of* truth." "Empty *of* air." "Destitute *of* honour." "Deprived *of* all." "Plenteous *in* mercy." "Rich *in* goods." "Abounding *with* corn."

Words denoting *fitness* or *unfitness*, *advantage* or *disadvantage*, are constructed with *to* or *for*: as, "Fitted *to* the person." "Fit *for* children." "Advantageous *to* commerce." "Favourable *to* population." "Profitable *to* all." "Unprofitable *to* many." "Better *for* you." "Worse *for* them."

Words signifying *accusation* or *acquittal* are constructed with *of* before the crime: as, "She was *accused of* incontinency." "He was *acquitted of* perjury."

Words which imply *blame* or *censure*, *praise* or *dispraise*, are constructed with *for*: as, "She was *indicted for* perjury." "Admired *for* beauty." "Caresse*d for* her singing." "Censured *for* lying." "Praised *for* her constancy."

Participles or words shewing any thing made, done, or to be done, are constructed with *by* or *with*, respecting the *agent* or *instrument*: as, "The writing was *signed by* the king." "It was *written with* the point of a diamond." With *of* or *from*, respecting the *material*: as, "It was *made of* wood." "It was *formed from* the stump of a tree." With *in* or *at*, respecting the *place*: as, "It was *made at* Worcester." It was *done in* London." With *to* or *for*, respecting the *intention*: as, "It was *made for* sale." "It was *formed to* the hand."

Words of *motion* and *rest* are constructed in different circumstances with almost all the prepositions in the English language. *About* and *round* denote a circular or a kind of uncertain motion or position: as, "They *went round* the church." "He goes *about* the country." "They *went round* the town." "They *stood about* the door." "He *lives* somewhere *about* Uxbridge." *Above* and *over* denote a more elevated direction or station: as, "The shot *went above* the mark." "The arrow *flew over* their heads." "They *dwelt above* the bridge." "He *lodged over* the gate." *After* denotes a pursuit or posteriour motion: as, "This body *march after* the second battalion." "They all *ran after* the thief." *Against* denotes a hostile motion, or a position in contact with some other body: as, "He *marched against* the city with a vast army." "He *stood against* the wall." *Among*, *amongst*, and *with* denote a motion or position in company or surrounded by others: as, "They *went among* the rest." "He *dwelt among* the Sidonians." "They go *with* the multitude." "It *will abide with* you." *At* denotes the place of rest, and a violent or hostile motion: as, "He *stood at* the door." "She *flew at* him." *Before* denotes an appearance in presence of a superior, and a precedency of motion or situation: as, "He *stood before* the king." "She *went before* a magistrate." "She *stood before* all the company." *Below*, *beneath* and *under* denote an inferior direction or position: as, "They *went below* the town." "They *passed under* the gate." "They *stood beneath* the mountain." *Between* denotes a middle direction or station: as, "They *passed between* the ranks." "He *stood between* them." *Beyond* denotes a station at some further distance: as, "The arrow *flew beyond* the mark." "He *dwelt beyond* the town." *By* and *in* denote nearness of situation and the means or instrument of conveyance: as, "He *went by* the house." "She *stood by* the pillar." "It *went by* the post." "She *came in* the coach." *For* denotes the design: as, "They *went for* pleasure." "They *run for* a wager." *From* denotes the place or point from which motion commences: as, "They *came from* London." "They *went from* Worcester." *Into* denotes entrance: as, "He *came into* the house." "He *entered easily into* the subject." *Though* denotes perseverance, or motion continued from one extreme to the other: as, "He *passed through* the town." "She *ran through* all the particulars of the story." *To* and *unto* denote the place or point to which the motion is directed: as, "He *came to* London." "He *rode from* London *to* York."

Some late writers seem to have made it a rule to subjoin to compound words from the Latin, the prepositions with which they are compounded, or those which answer to them in the English. But this rule cannot be reduced to general practice; and some instances in which it has been applied seem to be inconsistent with the idiom of the English language. "Averse *from* Venus." "Averse *from* God." "Was totally *dependent of*." "Conformable *with*." "Informed *in* some parts of their character."

These few strictures, on this very difficult part of Grammar, cannot be supposed adequate to the various cases that may arise, or to the instruction which the subject requires. They are rather intended as hints to remind us of our danger, and to make us more cautious in the use of those words which have been so often misapplied by some of our best writers.

DISSERTATION V.

On the ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS, as applied to grammar, is the omission of a word or part of a sentence, which must be supplied or understood to complete the sense, or make out the construction. The chief design of Ellipsis is to avoid disagreeable repetitions, as well as to express our ideas in as few words and in as pleasing a manner as possible. To the proper use of this figure we owe much of the clearness and perspicuity of the English language. The style of the law is the least elliptical, but at the same time the most obscure and perplexed of any in present use. The frequent tautologies and the immoderate length of the periods require a closeness of attention and facility of connection unknown to common readers: and hence it is that the design of a deed

or instrument, which may take up half an hour in rehearsal, is generally better understood in two or three short and expressive sentences*.

But though the English language owes much of its perspicuity to the proper use of the Ellipsis, yet an improper or immoderate use of it, may induce a manifest obscurity. Extremes therefore in this, as well as in every thing else, should be carefully avoided.

Almost all compound sentences are more or less elliptical; and any kind of word in the English language, unless we except the interjection, may be elegantly suppressed by the proper application of this figure.

The ELLIPSIS of the ARTICLE.

"A man, woman, and child." i. e. *A man, a woman, and a child.* "A father and son. The sun and moon. The day and hour."

In all which instances the article being once mentioned, the repetition of it, unless some peculiar emphasis requires it, would be unnecessary.

"Not only the year, but *the* day, and *the* hour." In this case the Ellipsis of the last article would be rather improper.

The ELLIPSIS of the NOUN.

"A learned, wife, and good man." i. e. *A learned man, a wife man, and a good man.* "A prudent and faithful wife. The laws of God and man. The safety and happiness of the state." In some very emphatical expressions the Ellipsis should not be admitted; as, "Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God." "At Saint Jameses. By Saint Pauls." Here we have a noun in the genitive case and no word in the sentence to govern it; the Ellipsis must therefore be supplied to make out the construction: and yet in common conversation at least, it is much better to say, "I went by Saint Pauls:" than, "I went by Saint Paul's Church."

The ELLIPSIS of the ADJECTIVE.

"A delightful orchard and garden." i. e. *A delightful orchard and a delightful garden.* "A little man and woman. Great wealth and power." In such elliptical expressions, the adjective ought to have exactly the same signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter, as to the former substantives; otherwise the Ellipsis should not be admitted.

Nor should we, I think, apply this Ellipsis of the adjective to nouns of different numbers. "A magnificent house and gardens." Better use another word, "A magnificent house and fine gardens." "A tall man and a woman." In this sentence there is no Ellipsis: the adjective or quality respects only the man.

The ELLIPSIS of the PRONOUN.

"I love and fear him. i. e." *I love him, and I fear him.* "My house and lands. Thy learning and wisdom. His wife and daughter. Her lord and master." In all these instances the Ellipsis may be introduced with propriety: but if we would be more express and emphatical, it must not be admitted. "My Lord and my God. My sons and my daughters." "This is the man they hate. These are the goods they bought. Are these the gods they worship? Is this the woman you saw?" In such common forms of speech the relative pronoun is usually omitted: though for the most part, especially in complex sentences, it is much better to have it expressed.

"In the posture I lay." "In the way I went." "The horse I rode fell down." Better say, *The posture in which I lay. The horse on which I rode fell down.*

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a sentence together, and should, to prevent confusion and obscurity, answer to each other with great exactness. "We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen." The Ellipsis in such instances, is manifestly improper: let it therefore be supplied. "We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen."

The relative, *what*, in the neuter gender, seems to include both the antecedent and the relative. "This is *what* you speak of. i. e. The thing *which* you speak of."

The ELLIPSIS of the VERB.

"The man *was* old and crafty." i. e. *The man was old, and the man was crafty.* "She *was* young and rich and beautiful. Thou *art* poor and wretched, and miserable, and blind and naked." But if we would, in such enumerations, point out one property above the rest, let that property be put last, and the Ellipsis supplied. "She is young and beautiful, and *she is* rich." "I recommended the father and son. We *saw* the town and country. He *rewarded* the women and

* This can be no reflection on the gentlemen of the law, as it is well known that many of them possess the powers of elocution in an eminent degree; and that one, who now fills a distinguished station in that department, has favoured us with the spirit of the laws in a style as pure and classical, as his comments upon them are just and decisive.

and children." "You *ought* to love and serve him. I *desire* to hear and learn. He *went* to see and hear." i. e. He *went* to see, and *he went* to hear. In which last instances, there is not only an Ellipsis of the governing verb, but likewise of the sign of the infinitive mode which is governed by it.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that some verbs, through custom at least, seem to require the Ellipsis of this sign. "I *bid* you rise and go. He *made* me go and do it. I *heard* him curse and swear. I *saw* her go that way. You *need* not speak. Would you *have* me call?" In all which instances the sign of the infinitive mode would be improper.

The ELLIPSIS of the Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

"He spake and acted *wisely*. They sing and play *most delightfully*. She soon found and acknowledged her mistake. *Thrice* I went and offered my service." That is, *Thrice* I went, and *thrice* I offered my service.

"They confess the power, wisdom, goodness, *and* love of their Creator." i. e. The power, *and* wisdom, *and* goodness, *and* love. "May I speak of power, wisdom, goodness, truth." The entire Ellipsis of the conjunction, as in the last instance, occurs but seldom: in some particular cases, however, it may have its propriety.

"Though I love I do not adore him. Though he went up he could see nothing. i. e. Though I love him, *yet* I do not adore him. "I desire you would come to me. He said he would do it." i. e. He said *that* he would do it. These conjunctions may be sometimes omitted: but for the most part, it is much better to express them.

There are several *pairs of correspondent conjunctions*, or such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence, which should be carefully observed, and perhaps never suppressed. *That*, answering to *so*. "It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it." *As* answering to *so*. "The city of Bristol is not near *so* large *as* that of London." *So* answering to *as*. "*As* is the priest *so* are the people." *As* answering to *as*. "She is *as* tall *as* you." *Nor* answering to *neither*. "*Neither* the one, *nor* the other." *Or* answering to *either*. "*Either* this man *or* that man." *Or* answering to *whether*. "*Whether* it were I *or* you." *Yet* answering to *though* or *although*. "*Though* she was young *yet* she was not handsome."

PREPOSITIONS are often suppressed.

"He went *into* the churches, halls, and public buildings: *through* the streets and lanes of the city: he spake *to* every gentleman and lady of the place." i. e. *To* every gentleman and *to* every lady. "I did him a kindness." "He brought me the news." "She gave him the letters." i. e. She gave *to* him the letters.

The ellipsis of the interjection is not very common.

"O pity, and shame." Milton.

EXAMPLES of the ELLIPSIS.

"If good manners will not justify my long silence, policy at least will: and you must confess, there is some prudence in not owning a debt one is incapable of paying." If good manners will not justify my long silence, policy at least will, *justify it*: and you must confess, *that*, there is some prudence in not owning a debt, *which*, one is incapable of paying.

Fitzosborn's Letters.

"He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation; and if another from another." He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation; and if another, *part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain, from another nation.*

Addison's Spect.

"Could the painter have made a picture of me, capable of your conversation, I should have sat to him with more delight than ever I did to any thing in my life." Could the painter have made a picture of me, *which could have been*, capable of your conversation, I should have sat to him with more delight than ever I did *sit*, to any thing in my life.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

A few instances in which perhaps all possible elliptical words are supplied.

"You must renounce the conversation of your friends, and every civil duty of life to be concealed in gloomy and unprofitable solitude." You must renounce the conversation of your friends, and, *you must renounce*, every civil duty of life, to be concealed in gloomy, solitude, and *you must renounce the conversation of your friends, and you must renounce every civil duty of life, to be concealed in*, unprofitable solitude.

Fitzosborn's Letters.

"When a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire, wish for, or pursue any thing but what is actually his duty, it is not in the power of seasons, persons, or accidents to diminish his value." When a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire, any thing but *what is actually his duty to admire*, and when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to wish for any thing but *what is actually his duty to wish for*, or, when a man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to pursue any thing but what is actually his duty,

duty, to pursue; it is not in the power of seasons, to diminish his value, and it is not in the power of persons, to diminish his value, or, it is not in the power of accidents to diminish his value.

Addison's Spect.

NOTE. Or, which occurs twice in the elliptical sentence above, is rather an impropriety; it should have been *nor*.

The following instances are produced to shew the impropriety of Ellipsis, in some particular cases.

"That learned gentleman, if he had read my essay quite through, would have found several of his objections might have been spared." It should have been—Would have found, *that*, several of his objections, &c. "I scarce know any part of natural philosophy would yield more variety and use."—Any part of natural philosophy *which* would yield more variety and use. "You and I cannot be of two opinions, nor, I think, any two men used to think with freedom."—Nor, I think, any two men, *who are*, used to think with freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

Some sentences which seem to differ from the common forms of construction accounted for on the supposition of Ellipsis.

"By preaching repentance. By the preaching of repentance." Both these are supposed to be proper and synonymous expressions, and I cannot but think the former is an Ellipsis of the latter, in which the article and the preposition are both suppressed by custom. By preaching of repentance: and, By the preaching repentance: are both judged to be improper. These sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not so, and from hence the impropriety seems to arise. Preaching, in either form, is a substantive, distinguished by the sense, and a preposition prefixed to it: nor is the noun following governed by the supposed verbal force of the word, *preaching*, but by the preposition expressed or understood.

"Well is him. Wo is me. Wo unto you." These sentences are all elliptical, and partly explain each other. Well is it for him. Wo is to me. Wo is unto you. To have recourse to a supposed *dative* case is therefore quite unnecessary.

"My Father is greater than I. She loves him better than me." My Father is greater than I am. She loves him better than, *she loves me*. "To let blood. To let down." To let, out, blood; or, to let blood, *run out*. To let, it fall or slide, down. "To go a fishing. To go a hunting." To go a fishing voyage. To go on a hunting party. "To walk a mile. To sleep all night. To walk through the space of a mile. To sleep through all the night." "A hundred sheep. A thousand men." A flock of one hundred sheep. A company of one thousand men. "That man has a hundred a year." That man has an income of a hundred pounds in a year. "A few men. A great many men." A hundred, a thousand, few, many, are to be considered as collective nouns, and distinguished as such, by the singular article. A few (i. e. a small number) of men. A great many (i. e. a great number) of men. "He is the better for you. The deeper the well, the clearer the water." An article seems, for the most part, to be the sign of a noun either expressed or understood; and the above sentences may be resolved thus. He is the better man for you. The deeper well, the well is; the clearer water, the water is.

"He descending, the doors being shut." This is commonly called the case or state absolute, and, in English, the pronoun must be in the *nominative*. The sentence seems to be elliptical, and the meaning is, *While he was descending, while the doors were shut*. "He came into this world of ours." "I am justified in publishing any letters of Mr. Locke's." In the first of these instances the genitive case of the pronoun comes after the preposition, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the accusative: it must therefore be governed by some other word understood in the sentence. He came into this world of our dwelling, habitation, &c. And then omitting the noun it will be, This world of ours, by the common rules of construction. The other sentence may be explained after the same manner. I am justified in publishing any letters of Mr. Locke's writing, correspondence, &c. i. e. of the writing or correspondence of Mr. Locke.

The use of the genitive case in such instances seems to be a little uncouth. And here I cannot but observe that though, on some occasions, the genitive has its propriety and elegance, yet it should in the general be used with caution, and much more sparingly, perhaps than some authors have done.

DISSERTATION VI.

On Accent, Emphasis, and Quantity.

THE accent and quantity of syllables give that distinction to words, and that pleasing modulation to the voice in pronunciation without which the ear would be perpetually disgusted with the most insufferable monotony. And hence it is, that in all polished languages, this article has been attended to with great exactness. The Latins and Greeks distinguished all

all their syllables into long and short, and the latter made use of no less than three distinct marks or characters to point out the different quantity of accent or elevation of the voice in the pronunciation. And I am inclined to think, that if the proper modes of speaking were to be carefully attended to we should find something similar to this in the English language. The Latins and especially the Greeks might perhaps carry this matter too far, and were we to follow them too closely we should be in danger of losing the openness and energy of pronunciation in a kind of sing song or unmanly recitative.

Some of our latest and perhaps best authors have been greatly divided in their opinions on this subject. One is a strenuous advocate for the unity, others no less warmly contend for the duplicity and even triplicity of accent on the same word. But perhaps a little precision may go far to reconcile, at least to accommodate the matter between the contending parties.

If by the syllabical accent we are to understand the superior stress of the voice on any one syllable of a word, as all seem to allow, the unity is fairly determined; for who will contend for two superiors?

This being granted, every word of one syllable may be properly called an atonic in the English language: it has no room for superiority, and therefore can have no syllabical accent. It may have an emphasis in common with other words, but emphasis and accent are two different things and must not be confounded in pronunciation.

For the same reason a word of two syllables can admit but of one accent, for if both the syllables be pronounced with precisely the same stress of voice, the word, in that case, has no accent at all, nor can it be distinguished in pronunciation from two words or two distinct monosyllables. How far this mode of pronunciation may be proper in some particular cases I will not pretend to determine. The instances that have been adduced, *earthquake*, *quicksand*, *sackcloth*, and *bailstone*, may perhaps come the nearest to it; but I am inclined to think that even here the first syllable will claim at least some little superiority. In words therefore of two syllables, where both are peculiarly significant, one may properly bear the syllabical accent, and the other be pronounced with greater distinction than common; and, if this observation will hold good in these particular instances, it will certainly do so in all others that can be produced.

Nor does it follow that the syllabical accent is always to be placed on the most significant syllable: the genius and custom, the particular formation and the euphony of language are certainly more prevalent than the mere significancy of a radical syllable: nor is the inconveniency of this mode of placing the accent on an insignificant syllable so great as may have been imagined, provided the more significant syllables be pronounced with proper distinctness, as they generally are by all good speakers. What inconveniency can arise from the pronunciation of the following words, *substance*, *substantial*, *consubstantial* and *consubstantiality*, as usually and respectively accented on the first, second, third, and fifth syllable? The first has nothing but the custom, and the last perhaps nothing but the euphony of language to support it. Let the syllabical accent keep its place, and let the significant syllables more or fewer be pronounced with proper distinctness, and I think we have all that is in fact contended for by the writers on this subject, and all they can reasonably desire.

In the first word custom has placed the accent on the first syllable; in the second word, which may be considered as a kind of derivative, it is transferred to the second syllable: but as the first syllable had the preference in the radical, some distinction is to be shewn to it in the derivative, and therefore it must be pronounced accordingly; in the third instance the original word is further compounded, and though the accent is retained on the same which is now become the third syllable, yet as the additional syllable is peculiarly significant, it is here likewise entitled to some distinction, and both the *con* and the *sub* are to be fully pronounced. In the last instance, the word is further transformed, and for the sake of euphony the fifth syllable now bears the accent, but for the reason before assigned, the three first syllables are all peculiarly important, and therefore ought to be distinctly heard in the pronunciation.

This illustration will hold good in a great variety of other instances, and I need only add that verbs of two syllables are generally accented on the last, especially such as are derived from the French and Latin. The active and passive participles, the tenses and persons, and adjectives in *ive* all retain the accent of the verbs from which they are derived. Polysyllables for the most part, especially those that are derived from the learned languages, have their accent on the antepenultima or third syllable from the last. As to the rest it seems to be consistent with the genius and custom of the English language to make the syllabical accent either to coincide with, or at least to place it as near to the first syllable as possible.

Emphasis, or what some call the oratorical accent, is a particular stress or modulation of the voice on some particular word or part of a sentence, and may be expressed in a more loud, in a more low, in a more smart and poignant, or in a more serious and solemn tone of voice than the rest of the sentence, according to the different sense of the passage, or the different effect which the speaker would have to be produced by it; and is just the same thing applied to words, as the accent before described applied to syllables.

This

This emphasis or modulation of the voice is so totally different from the syllabical accent, that it cannot be found in any instance strictly to coincide with it; it frequently occurs, and sometimes with great advantage, in numerous composition, where an accented syllable would destroy all the harmony of the verse. The place where the emphasis should be laid is sometimes exceedingly obvious, but to point out the best method of laying on this emphasis, is a task to which I profess myself to be exceedingly inadequate.

“If it had been an *enemy* or a *stranger*, I could have born it; but it was my *neighbour*, my *friend*.” “Do you call upon *me*, or upon *him* to answer that question?” “Upon *you*, Sir.” “*Darius* was conquered by *Alexander*.” “Was *Darius* conquered by *Alexander*? He *was*. Was *Darius* conquered by *Alexander*? Yes, *Darius*. Was *Darius* conquered by *Alexander*? Absolutely *conquered*. Was *Darius* conquered by *Alexander*? Yes, by *Alexander*.”

The quantity of a syllable is the time which is taken up in the pronunciation, without any respect to accent or emphasis, which may fall indifferently on a long or short syllable.

Syllables are long when the vowel or vowels which constitute them are not immediately joined in pronunciation with the following consonant: as, *āll*, *bāll*, *bōok*, *beāuty*.

All monosyllables and all accented syllables in *e final* are long: as, *replāte*, *conspīre*, *sublime*, *compōse*, *revīle*, *tōne*, *tūne*, *tīme*. Monosyllables ending in a vowel are generally: long as, *me*, *my*, *she*, *thee*.

All accented syllables ending in a *vowel* are long: as, *comply*, *repartee*: the interjection *O*, the pronoun *I*, and the emphatical *the*, are always long.

A and O before *ll*, *lt* and *ld* are always long: as, *tall*, *ball*, *bald*, *balt*, *toll*, *told*, *colt*. I before *gb* is long: as, *figh*, *fight*.

Syllables are short when the vowel or vowels which constitute them are immediately joined in pronunciation with the following consonant: as, *in*, *pin*, *fin*, *an*, *add*, *heavy*, *heavier*.

The syllable which immediately follows the accent is short: as, *respīte*, *satyr*, *publican*, *conditional*.

The articles *a* and *the*, when not emphatical, are short: as, “I saw *a* woman,” “I went by *the* man.”

EA before *v* and *d* is frequently short: as, *heavy*, *ready*, *steady*.

DISSERTATION VII.

On numerous Composition.

FROM what has been said of accent, emphasis and quantity, we may deduce the principles of numerous composition. And here we need not run into all the nice distinctions of the Latin and Greek poetry. Three kinds of feet at most may, I think, be sufficient, I call them the Iambic, the Anapaest, and the Trochaic.

The Iambic consists of two syllables with an accent on the last: as, *appeār*, *resīst*, *comply*, *amēnd*. The Anapaest consists of three syllables with an accent on the last: as, *alamōde*, *aprehēnd*, *recommēnd*, *repartēe*. The Trochaic consists of two syllables with the accent on the first: as, *hap’py*, *bet’ter*, *com’mōn*, *pli’ant*, *am’ple*. These three feet with an odd syllable at the beginning or end of a line will be found sufficient for all the measures of English verse.

The Iambic measure is by far the more sounding and majestic, whether it consists of four, six, eight, ten or twelve syllables, and is therefore best suited to the more important and serious subjects.

As new awaked from soundest sleep,
Soft on the flowery herb, I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.
Strait towards heaven my wondering eyes I
turned,

And gazed awhile the ample sky:—
But, who I was, or where, or from what cause,
Knew not: to speak I tried, and forthwith
spoke:

My tongue obeyed and readily could name
Whate’er I saw. Thou Sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlightened earth, so fresh and gay!
Ye hills and dales, ye rivers, woods and plains!
And ye that live and move, fair creatures, tell,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here.

Milton.

Hear, all ye Trojan, all ye Grecian bands!
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Your shining swords within the sheath restrain,
And pitch your lances in the yielding plain.
Here in the midst, in either army’s fight,
He dares the Spartan king to single fight;
And wills that Helen and the ravished spoil,
That caused the contest, shall reward the toil.
Let these the brave triumphant victor grace,
And different nations part in leagues of peace.

Pope’s Homer.

Should fate command me to the farthest verge
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to song; where first the sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beams
Glance on th’ Atlantic isles; ’tis nought to me:
Since God is ever present, ever felt,

In

In the void waste, as in the city full :

And where he vital spreads, there must be joy.

Thomson.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim.

Addison.

Keep silence, all created things,
And wait your Maker's nod ;
My soul stands trembling while she sings
The honours of her God.

Chained to his throne, a volume lies,
With all the fates of men,
With every angel's form and size,
Drawn by th' eternal pen.

His Providence unfolds the book,
And makes his counsels shine ;
Each opening leaf, and every stroke,
Fulfil some great design.

Here, he exalts neglected worms
To sceptres and a crown ;

The Iambic, as to sound, has all the majesty and perfection of numerous composition, and is therefore justly proposed as the standard of poetic harmony. To constitute the pure Iambic the even syllables must all have a peculiar distinction ; they must be accented, or they must be monosyllables, or, if neither, they must at least be distinctly heard in the pronunciation.

What next I bring, shall please thee, be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton.

Thou most indulgent, most tremendous power,
Still more tremendous for thy wondrous love.

Young.

And there, the following page he turns,
And treads the monarch down.

Watts.

O the rich depths of love divine !
Of bliss a boundless store !
Dear Saviour, let me call thee mine ;
I cannot wish for more !

On thee alone my hope relies,
Beneath thy cross I fall ;
My Lord, my life, my sacrifice,
My Jesus, and my All,

Theodosia.

But now Don Phœbus joins the middle sky,
And liberty unbars her prison door ;
And like a rushing torrent out they fly,
And now the grassy cirque has covered o'er,
With boisterous revel rout and wild uproar ;
A thousand ways in wanton rings they run ;
Heaven shield their short lived pastimes, I im-
plore !

For well may freedom, erst so dearly won,
Appear to British elf more glad some than the
fun.

Shenston in imitation of Spenser.

Come, gentle spring, ethereal* mildness, come.

Thomson.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious* voice ;
For ever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine.

Addison.

The lines cited above are all made up of pure Iambics, and are therefore, as to measure, the most perfectly harmonious.

For the sake of variety, in the Iambic measure, a Trochee is frequently admitted in the beginning of the line.

Welcome, ye shades, ye bowery thickets, hail.
Happy the heart where graces reign.

Thomson.
Watts.

This foot is very little interruption to the harmony, and when well chosen may be considered perhaps, rather as a beauty than a defect.

In the heroic measure an accented syllable is sometimes introduced in the fifth place.

Eve, rightly call'd mother of all mankind.

Milton.

This is a greater interruption to the harmony, and may well be considered as a defect. If the accent falls on any other odd syllable the harmony for the most part is entirely destroyed, and the line degenerates into something worse than mere prose. The much admired distich of Denham may seem to be an exception to this, as it affords an instance of an accented syllable in the third place.

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull :
Strong without rage ; without o'erflowing full.

But I conceive there are two reasons why this has not the disagreeable effect that might have been expected. *Without* is a compound word, and has much the same sound as though it were two distinct words ; both the syllables are distinct, and sounded with nearly the same stress of voice : add to this that both the foregoing and the following words are exceedingly strong and emphatical ; so that, in fact, the first foot is a Trochee, and the second an Iambic ; and consequently the harmony is sufficiently preserved.

A weak, obscure or unaccented syllable where the measure requires a full and distinct one, is always a defect in the poetry.

And an immortal crown.

Doddridge.

Here it may be observed that one of the words *and* or *an* requires an emphasis beyond what is natural

* In poetic measure the two short syllables in the natural or proper dactyles coalesce in pronunciation, and only fill the place of one obscure or unaccented syllable.

natural or usual, and this circumstance renders the line unharmonious and disagreeable. Here we may likewise assign the reason why long words have generally an unhappy effect in poetry; the rapidity of pronunciation renders many of the syllables exceedingly short and obscure, and when any of those coincide with the even syllables they greatly interrupt the proper cadency and harmony of the verse.

His bright *appearances*, or footsteps trace.

Milton.

To *beggarly* vile appetites descend.

Young.

And when these obscure syllables fall on the end of the line the effect is still more unhappy.

Inhospitable appeared and desolate.

Milton.

The first of men in sovereign misery.

Pope's Homer.

But from our comment on the comedy.

Young.

The addition of an obscure syllable at the end of the line is another defect which ought to be avoided. The words power, prayer, heaven, even, &c. are indeed to be considered as monosyllables, and therefore may be admitted; but this licence seems to be carried too far in the following instances, and many more that might be given.

And squeeze my hand, and bid me come to-morrow.

And moated round with fathomless destruction.

Young.

A distinct and emphatical syllable may be introduced almost in any place without the least injury or hazard to the verse; but weak and obscure syllables should be avoided as much as possible.

A whole line may consist of distinct monosyllables and sound much better than one which has a long word in it.

To push me from the scene, or hiss me there.

Young.

Vext when he spoke, but yet they heard him speak.

Pope.

Whilst all the stars that round her burn.

Addison.

Nor is there, perhaps, an odd place in the whole line but what may admit of an emphatical word, though not of an accented syllable.

O dart from thence *one* cheering ray,

And turn *my* midnight into day.

Flatman.

Many of the defects above mentioned have been admitted, or at least suffered to pass, for the sake of the greater variety; but I am persuaded that, without these, the introduction of the Trochee as above exemplified, the proper mixture of monosyllables and polysyllables, the different position of the pauses, the proper emphasis, and in general a mode of expression adapted to the sense, will, in all cases, afford a sufficient, a pleasing, and I was going to say an infinite variety in the construction of English Verse.

And was the ransom paid? it was: and paid
(What can exalt the bounty more) for you.
The sun beheld it—No, the shocking scene
Drove back his chariot: midnight veiled his face;
Not such as this; not such as nature makes:
A midnight new! a dread eclipse (without
Opposing spheres) from her Creator's frown!
Sun, didst thou fly thy Maker's pain? or start
At that enormous load of human guilt,

Which bowed his blessed head; o'erwhelmed
his cross;

Made groan the centre, burst earth's marble
womb,

With pangs, strange pangs! delivered of her dead.

Hell howled, and heaven that hour let fall a tear:

Heaven wept, that man might smile, heaven

bled, that man

Might never die.—————

Young.

The Trochaic measure is less majestic and serious than the Iambic.

Praise, O praise the name divine;
Praise him at the hallowed shrine;
Let the firmament on high
To its Maker's praise reply.
Let his acts and power supreme,
To your songs suggest a theme;
Be the harp no longer mute,
Sound the trumpet, touch the lute.

Let the organ in his praise

Learn its loudest note to raise,

And the cymbal's varied sound

From the vaulted roof rebound.

All, who vital breath enjoy,

In his praise that breath employ;

And in one great chorus join;

Praise, O praise the name divine.

Merrick.

In the Trochaic measure the odd syllables must have the distinction, just as the even ones had in the Iambic.

A Trochaic verse consists of one or more Trochees terminated by a full or accented syllable, and admits of little or no variation.

A short or obscure syllable is sometimes added, as a kind of splayfooted rhyme, at the end of the line.

Jesus,

Jesus, full of all compassion,
Hear thy humble suppliant's cry :
Let me know thy great salvation,
Lest I languish, faint, and die.
In the world of endless ruin,
Let it never, Lord, be said,

The Anapestic measure is more quick and lively, and therefore best suited to songs and trivia subjects.

From Lincoln to London rode forth our young
squire,
To bring down a wife whom the swains might
admire ;
But in spite of whatever the mortal could say,
The goddess objected the length of the way.
To give up the opera, the park and the ball,
For to view the stag's horns in an old country
hall :
To have neither China nor India to see !
Nor a laceman to plague in a morning,—not she.
To forsake the dear playhouse, Quin, Garrick,
and Clive,
Who by dint of mere humour had kept her alive :
To forego the full box for his lonesome abode,
O heavens ! she should faint, she should die on
the road.
To be sure she could breathe no where else than
in town ;
Thus she talked like a wit, and he looked like
a clown :
But while honest Harry despaired to succeed,
A coach with a coronet trailed her to Tweed.

" Here's a soul that perished suing
" For the boasted Saviour's aid."
Saved ! the deed shall spread new glory
Through the shining worlds above ;
Angels sing the pleasing story,
All enraptured with thy love. *Turner.*

Yes, these are the scenes where with Iris I
stray'd,
But short was her sway for so lovely a maid !
In the bloom of her youth to a cloister she run,
In the bloom of her graces, too fair for a nun !
Ill grounded, no doubt, a devotion must prove,
So fatal to beauty, so killing to love !
Ye shepherds, give ear to my lay,
And take no more care of my sheep ;
They have nothing to do but to stray,
I have nothing to do but to weep.
Yet do not my folly reprove,
She was fair, and my passion begun ;
She smiled—and I could not but love ;
She is faithless, and I am undone.
I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood pigeons breed ;
But let me that plunder forbear,
She will say 'twas a barbarous deed.
For he ne'er could be true she averred,
Who would rob a poor bird of its young :
And I loved her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

Shenston.

In the pure Anapestic the distinction of accent or stress of the voice lies on every third syllable.

In the bloom of her youth to a cloister she run,
In the bloom of her graces, too fair for a nun.
Not a pine in my grove is there seen,
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound.

By dropping a syllable the first foot is frequently converted into an Iambic.

With her how I strayed amid fountains and bowers,
Or loitered behind, and collected the flowers.

In this measure a slightly accented syllable may fall out of place and be no great interruption to the harmony.

Now because *mistress* Lucy to thee is well known,
But the while *honest* Harry despaired of success.

In the structure of this verse care however should be taken that no unusual effort be necessary in pronunciation to place the stress of the voice on the proper syllable.

For to view the stag's horns in an old country hall.

An obscure syllable or a short word is sometimes added to the end of the line, in this as well as in the other measures.

And Harlequin too, 'tis in vain to require it,
And she wondered how folks had the face to desire it.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A, (s.) The first letter of the alphabet, a note in music. *As a contraction it is frequently put for Artium of arts, and for Anno in the year: as, "A. M. A. D."*

A. (art. usually set before nouns of the singular number beginning with a consonant) Any, some, one: as, "Shall a man be more pure than his maker?" "There shall be a man of every tribe."

A'AM (s. in the Low Countries) A measure of capacity, the haam.

A'ARON (s. from the Heb. signifying a mountain) The first high priest of the Jews, a man's name.

Aaron'ical (adj. from Aaron) Belonging to Aaron.

Aa'ronites (s. plu. from Aaron) The descendants of Aaron.

AB (s. from the Heb. signifying a father) The fifth month of the ecclesiastical year of the Jews, answering to the moon of our July.

ABA'CA (s. in botany) An Indian plant, a kind of hemp.

ABACATUA'IA (s. in ichthyology) An American fish of the prickly fin kind.

A'BACAY (s. in ornithology) The calangay, a kind of parrot.

Abacis'ta (s. obsolete, from abacus) An arithmetician.

Abac'k (adv. a sea term, applied to the sails of a ship) Backward, so as to be flatted against the mast.

Abac'k (adv. obsolete, from back) Backward. *Chaucer.*

Abac'ke (adv. obsolete) Backward. *Spenser.*

AB'ACOT (s.) A cap of state anciently worn by the kings of England.

ABAC'TED (adj. in law, from the Lat. abactus) Driven away.

Abac'tion (s. not used) A driving away.

ABAC'TOR (s. in law, from the Lat.) One that drives away herds of cattle by stealth or violence.

ABAC'TUS (s. in pharmacy, from the Lat.) An abortion, a miscarriage procured by art or violence.

AB'ACUC (s.) A man's name. *2 Esd. i. 40.*

AB'ACUS (s. from the Lat.) A kind of writing or counting table used by the ancients.

Ab'acus (s. in architecture) The uppermost part or member of a column.

ABAD'DAN (s. from the Heb. signifying a destroyer) One of the names of Satan.

ABA'FT (adv. a sea term, from the Sax. abaftan behind) In the hinder part, or between the main mast and the stern of a ship.

ABA'GION (s. not much used) A proverb, a circumlocution.

ABAG'THA (s. from the Heb. signifying the inventor of the wine press) A man's name.

ABAI'SANCE (s. not used of late, from the French, abaisser to humble) Obeisance, a bowing of the body by way of respect or reverence; with to: as, "She did abaisance to him."

Abaisé (adj. in heraldry) Set lower than usual.

ABA'LIENATE (v. t. in law, from the Lat. ab from, and

A B A

alius another) To transfer property from one to another.

Aba'lienate, (p. in law, from abalienate) Transferred from one to another.

Abaliena'tion (s. in law, from abalienate) The act of transferring one man's property to another.

ABA'NA (s. from the Heb. signifying stoney) A river of Damascus.

Aba'nd (v. t. obsolete, from abandon) To forsake.

ABAN'DON (v. t. from the French, abandonner to cast off) To give up; to forsake, to desert.

Aban'doned (p. from abandon) Given up, forsaken, deserted; with to: as, "Abandoned to the wrath of Jove;" with of: as, "These children had been abandoned of their parents."

Aban'doned (adj. from abandon) Exceedingly vicious, given up to a course of wickedness.

Aban'doner (s. of no great authority, from abandon) One that abandons.

Aban'doning (p. a. from abandon) Forsaking, deserting.

Aban'donment (s. not much used, from abandon) The state of being abandoned.

Aban'dum (s. in law, from abandon) Any thing sequestered, that which is forfeited.

A'BANET (s. from the Heb.) A kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

ABANNI'TION (s. a law term, from the Lat. abannitio) A banishment for one or two years on account of manslaughter.

ABAP'TISTON (s. in surgery, from the Greek α not, and βαπτω to plunge) The perforating part of the instrument called the trepan.

ABAR'CY (s. not used) Insatiableness.

Aba're (v. t. obsolete, from bare) To make bare.

ABA'RIM (s. from the Heb. signifying passages) A mountain in the land of Moab.

Abarna're (v. t. in law) To inform.

ABARTICULA'TION (s. in anatomy, from the Lat. ab from, and artus a joint) The structure of a joint that has strong and easy motion.

ABA'SE (v. t. from the Lat. basis a foundation) To cast down, to humble, to bring low.

Aba'sed (p. from abase) Brought low, humbled, cast down.

Aba'sed (adj. in heraldry) Put lower than usual.

Aba'sement (s. from abase) The state of being brought low, humiliation.

ABA'SH (v. t. supposed to be from the Dutch, verbaessen to astonish) To make ashamed, to confound.

Abash'd (p. from abash) Made ashamed, confounded; with at: as, "She was abashed at the sight of him." And sometimes with in: as, "I am abashed in your presence."

Abash'ment (s. not much used, from abash) The state of being confounded.

Aba'sing (p. a. from abase) Humbling, debasing.

B

ABATAMEN'TUM

ABATAMENTUM (*s. a law term*) An entry by interposition.

ABA'TE (*v. t. from the French, abattre to beat down*) To diminish, to sink; elliptically with *of*: as, "He abated of his price, i. e. something of his price." In *law*, to defeat, to overthrow.

Aba'te (*v. int.*) To decrease.

Aba'ted (*p. from abate*) Diminished, sunk, overthrown, decreased.

Aba'tement (*s. from abate*) That which is taken away by the act of abating, diminution, extenuation; with *in*: as, "I had an abatement in it." In *law*, the act of the abator.

Aba'ter (*s. from abate*) One that abates.

Aba'ting (*p. a. from abate*) Diminishing, sinking, decreasing.

Aba'tor (*s. in law, from abate*) One that enters before the heir takes possession.

Ab'atude (*s. in old records, from abate*) Any thing diminished.

Abatu'res (*s. plu. in hunting, from abate*) The pressures made on the grass by a stag in his passage.

Abaw'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Abashed, confounded. *Chaucer.*

Aba'y (*v. t. obsolete, in law*) To suffer a heavy penalty.

Abb (*s. with clothiers*) The yarn of a weaver's shoot, a particular sort of wool.

AB'BA (*s. from the Heb.*) Father.

Ab'bacy (*s. from abba*) The office or dignity of an abbot.

Ab'bat (*s. not used*) An abbot.

Ab'bathy (*s. not used*) An abbacy.

Ab'batis (*s. in old records*) A steward of the stables, a groom.

Ab'bess (*s. from abba*) The governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey (*s. from abba*) A religious house, the seat of an abbot.

AB'BEY BOYLE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.

Ab'bey lubber (*s.*) A loiterer in a religious house.

Ab'bot (*s. from abba*) The superior of an abbey or religious house for men.

AB'BOTSBURY (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 133 miles from London.

Ab'botsbury (*adj. from the l.*) Belonging to Abbotsbury.

Ab'botship (*s. not used, from abbot*) The office of an abbot.

ABBRE'VIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and brevio to shorten*) To shorten by retaining a part for the whole, to abridge.

Abbreviated (*p. from abbreviate*) Shortened, abridged.

Abbreviating (*p. a. from abbreviate*) Shortening, abridging.

Abbreviation (*s. from abbreviate*) A shortening, an abridgement.

Abbreviator (*s. from abbreviate*) One that abbreviates,

Abbreviature (*s. from abbreviate*) Any mark or character that shortens, an abridgement.

ABBREUVO'IR (*s. obsolete, from the French*) A horse pond.

ABBREUVO'IR (*s. in masonry*) The opening where two stones are joined filled up with mortar or cement.

ABBRO'CH (*v. t. in law, from the Lat. ab from, and the French broche a spit*) To forestall.

Abbro'chment (*s. from abbroch*) The act of forestalling.

Abbut'tals (*s. plu. from abut*) The boundaries of the ends of lands.

Ab'by (*s. corrupt spelling*) An abbey.

AB'DA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a servant*) A man's name.

ABDALA'VI (*s. in botany*) The Egyptian melon.

AB'DALS (*s. in Persia*) A furious kind of enthusiasts, who, it is said, frequently run about the streets and kill all they meet of a different religion.

ABDE'RA (*s.*) A sea port town in Thrace.

Abde'rian (*adj. from Abdera*) Belonging to Abdera. This word is used by medical writers to denote incessant laughter, in allusion to Democritus, who, it is said, was always laughing at the follies of mankind.

Ab'derite (*s. from Abdera*) An inhabitant of Abdera, emphatically applied to Democritus, who was born there.

Ab'dest (*s. with the Mahometans*) A kind of washing or purification before they enter on their religious services.

Abde'venham (*s. in astrology*) The head of the twelfth house.

AB'DI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my servant*) A man's name.

ABDI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. 2 *Esl.* i. 39.

AB'DICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and dico to say*) To renounce, to resign, to give up.

Ab'dicated (*p. from abdicate*) Renounced, resigned.

Ab'dicating (*p. a. from abdicate*) Renouncing, resigning.

Abdica'tion (*s. from abdicate*) A renunciation, a resignation.

Abdicative (*adj. from abdicate*) Causing or implying an abdication.

ABDI'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the servant of God*) A man's name.

ABDI'TA'RIVM (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A chest, or place in churches where books, money, and reliques were deposited.

AB'DITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. abdo to bide*) Hiding.

ABDO'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) The lower part or cavity of the belly.

Abdom'inal (*adj. from abdomen*) Belonging to the abdomen.

Abdom'inous (*adj. from abdomen*) Remarkably full or prominent in the lower part of the belly.

AB'DON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a servant of judgment*) A man's name.

ABDU'CE (*v. t. used only by medical writers, from the Lat. ab from, and duco to lead*) To draw away.

Abdu'cent (*adj. from abduce*) Drawing back or away.

Abduc'tion (*s. from abduce*) The act of drawing away.

Abduc'tor (*s. in anatomy, from abduce*) The muscle that draws back.

Abe'ar (*v. t. obsolete, from bear*) To bear, to carry, to demean. *Spenser.*

Abea'ring (*s. in law, but of little authority*) Behaviour.

Abeceda'rian (*s. little used, from a, b, c.*) A person or book that teaches the alphabet.

Abece'dary (*adj. from a, b, c.*) Belonging to the alphabet.

Abech'ed (*p. obsolete*) Fed.

Abe'd (*adv. used only in conversation or very familiar style, from bed*) In bed, on bed.

Abe'dge (*v. t. obsolete*) To abide. *Chaucer.*

ABEDNE'GO (*s. from the Heb. signifying the servant of light*) A man's name.

A'BEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying vanity*) Adam's second son, a man's name.

A'BEL BETH MA'ACHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying mourning to the house of Maachah*) A city in the land of Israel.

Abe'lians (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The Abelonians.

ABELI'TION (*s. a law term*) An abolition, a licence granted to a criminal accuser to desist from prosecution.

ABELO'NIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians whose distinguishing tenet was to marry and yet live in abstinence.

A'BEL MAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the murmuring of waters*) A city in Judea.

A'BEL MEHO'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the sorrow of affliction*) A city in the tribe of Manasseh.

A'BEL MIZRAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mourning of the Egyptians*) The name given to the place in the land of Canaan where they mourned for Jacob.

A'BEL SHIT'TIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a mourning among the thorns*) The name of a city on the banks of Jordan.

ABEL TREE (*s. in botany*) The white poplar.

ABEO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess supposed to preside over persons going from home.

Abe'nt (*s. from bend, obsolete*) A steep place.

AB'ER (*s. from the Brit.*) The mouth of a river, the fall of a less water into a greater.

AB'ERBROTH (*s. from aber and broth*) A royal burgh in the shire of Angus, in Scotland, famous for its mineral waters.

Ab'erbroth (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberbroth.

AB'ERCONWAY (*s.*) A town in Caernarvonshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 174 miles from London.

Abercon'way (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberconway.

ABERDE'EN (*s. from aber and dean*) A city and university in Scotland.

Aberde'en (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberdeen.

Aberde'enshire (*s. from Aberdeen*) A county in Scotland.

Aberdeen'shire (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberdeenshire.

Aberemurder (*s. in old law*) Murder fully proved.

AB'ERFORD (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 182 miles from London.

Ab'erford (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberford.

AB'ERFRAW (*s.*) A village in the isle of Anglesea once the seat of the kings of Guynedh.

ABERGAVEN'NEY (*s.*) A town in Monmouthshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 142 miles from London.

Abergaven'ny (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Abergavenny.

AB'ERISTWITH (*s.*) A town in Cardiganshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 199 miles from London.

Ab'eristwith (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Aberistwith.

ABER'RANCE (*s. from the Lat. aberro to wander, not much used*) A going out of the right way.

Aber'rancy (*s. from aberrance*) A going out of the right way. *Aber'ranc*

Aber'rant (*adj. from aberro*) Going out of the way, wandering.
Aberration (*s. from the Lat. aberratio, seldom used by late writers*) A deviation. In astronomy a small apparent motion of the fixed stars.
Aber'ring (*p. from aberr, not in use*) Going astray, erring.
Aberun'cate (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. averunco*) To root up.
Abes'fed (*adj. obsolete*) Humbled.
ABES'TA (*s. from the Arab.*) One of the sacred books of the magi.
ABES'TON (*s. in natural history*) A stone found in Arabia of the colour of iron, which, if set on fire, is not easily quenched.
+ ABE'T (*v. t. from the Sax. betan to kindle*) To set on, to encourage.
Aber'ment (*s. from abet nearly obsolete*) The act of abetting.
Abet'ted (*p. from abet*) Set on, encouraged, assisted.
Abet'ter (*s. from abet*) One that abets.
Abet'ting (*p. a. from abet*) Setting on, assisting.
Abet'tor (*s. in law, from abet*) One that sets on another to any criminal act.
ABEVACUA'TION (*s. in pharmacy, from the Lat. evacuatio*) A particular evacuation.
Abe'y (*v. t. obsolete*) To suffer a heavy penalty.
ABE'YANCE (*s. in law, from the French abayer to gape after*) Reversion, expectation.
A'BEZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying an egg*) A city in the tribe of Issachar.
ABGATO'RIA (*s. from the Irish*) The alphabet. *Scott.*
AB'GREGATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ab from, and grex a flock*) To separate from the flock.
Abgrega'tion (*s. not much used, from abgregate*) The act of separating from the flock.
ABHO'R (*v. t. from the Lat. abhorreo to dislike*) To detest, to hate exceedingly.
Abhor'red (*p. from abhor*) Detested, hated exceedingly.
Abhor'rence (*s. from abhor*) Detestation, the state of being abhorred; *with of: as, "She had an abhorrence of that man."*
Abhor'rency (*s. from abhor*) Abhorrence.
Abhor'rent (*adj. from abhor*) Disagreeable, odious; *with to: as, "It is a thing abhorrent to me."*
Abhor'rer (*s. from abhor*) One that abhors.
Abhor'ring (*p. a. from abhor*) Detesting, greatly hating.
Abhor'ring (*s. from abhor*) A cause of abhorring.
A'BI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my father*) A man's name.
ABI'A (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of my lord*) The head of a course among the Jewish priests.
ABI'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
ABIAL'BON (*s. from the Heb. signifying intelligent father*) A man's name.
ABI'ATHER (*s. from the Heb. signifying excellent father*) A man's name.
A'BIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying green fruit*) The first month of the ecclesiastical year of the Jews, answering to the moon of our March.
Abi'd (*v. pret. of abide, little used*) Did abide.
ABI'DAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of knowledge*) A man's name.
ABI'DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of judgment*) A man's name.
ABI'DAS (*s.*) A man's name. *2 Esd. i. 39.*
ABI'DE (*v. int. pret. abode, from the Sax. abidan to stay*) To continue, to dwell; to support, to vindicate; *with by: as, "I will abide by it." But this sense is lost.*
Abi'de (*v. t.*) To suffer, to endure, to await.
Abi'der (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from abide*) A dweller.
Abi'ding (*p. from abide*) Remaining, dwelling.
Abi'ding (*s. from abide*) A residence, a dwelling.
Abi'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To abide, to suffer. *Chaucer.*
ABJE'CT (*v. t. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. ab from, and jacio to throw*) To cast away with contempt.
Ab'ject (*adj. from the verb*) Low, mean, wretched.
Ab'ject (*s. from the verb*) A mean person, a wretch.
Abje'ctness (*s. from abject*) The state of an abject.
Abje'ction (*s. from abject*) Meanness, vileness.
Abje'ctly (*adv. from abject*) Meanly, basely.
Abje'ctness (*s. from abject*) Meanness of disposition.
ABI'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my father*) A man's name.
ABIE'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess supposed to preside over persons going from home.
Abien'tine (*adj. from abies*) Made of fir.
A'BIES (*s. in botany*) The fir tree, a genus of trees.
ABIE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying father of help*) A man's name.
Abiez rite (*s. from Abiezer*) A descendent of Abiezer.

AB'IGA (*s. in botany*) The herb ground pine.
AB'IGAIL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the joy of the father*) The name of a woman.
Abi'geat (*s. sometimes used by medical writers*) A miscarriage procured by art.
Abi'geus (*s. in old records*) An abactor, one that drives away cattle.
Abi'gg (*v. t. obsolete*) To abide.
ABI'HAIL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of strength*) The name of a man.
ABIHA'IL (*s.*) The name of a woman.
ABI'HU (*s. from the Heb. signifying his father*) A man's name.
ABI'JA, ABI'JAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord my father*) Biblical names both of men and women.
ABI'JAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of the sea*) A man's name.
ABILE'NE (*s.*) A province of Asia, once subject to the Romans. *Luke iii. 1.*
Abil'ments (*s. plu. an incorrect spelling*) Habiliments.
Abil'ity (*s. from able*) Power, wealth, strength, capacity; *with for: as, "He had not ability for it." In the plural, generally, the faculties of the mind.*
ABI'MAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying father from God*) A man's name.
ABIM'ELECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the king's father*) A man's name.
ABIN'ADAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying my father a prince*) A man's name.
AB'INGTON (*s.*) A borough town in Berkshire; it has a market on Monday and Friday, sends one member to parliament, and is 56 miles from London.
Ab'ington (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Abington.
ABINO'AM (*s. from the Heb. signifying father of beauty*) A man's name.
ABINTES'TATE (*adj. in law, from the Lat. ab from, and intestatus intestate*) Inheriting from one who dies without a will.
ABI'RAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying high father*) A man's name.
ABI'RON (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Eccl. xlv. 18.*
ABIS'HAG (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father's ignorance*) The name of a woman.
ABIS'HAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the presence of my father*) A man's name.
ABISHA'LOM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of peace*) A man's name.
Abi'shering (*s. in old law*) A freedom from all amerciaments, a right to the amerciaments of others.
ABI'SHUA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of salvation*) A man's name.
ABI'SHUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying upright father*) A man's name.
Abi't (*v. int. obsolete, third pers. sing. of abide*) Abideth. *Chaucer.*
ABI'TAL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a woman.
Abi'te (*s. obsolete*) An abode. *Chaucer.*
ABI'TION (*s. from the Lat. but of no authority*) A going away, a dying.
ABI'TUB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of goodness*) A man's name.
ABI'UD (*s. from the Heb. signifying father of praise*) A man's name.
ABJU'DICATE (*v. t. in law, not much used, from the Lat. ab from, and judico to judge*) To give away in judgment.
Abjura'tion (*s. from abjure*) The act of renouncing on oath, a solemn disavowal.
ABJU'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and juro to swear*) To renounce on oath, solemnly to disavow.
Abju'red (*p. from abjure*) Renounced upon oath, solemnly disavowed.
ABLAC'TATE (*v. t. not used by late writers, from the Lat. ab from, and lac milk*) To wean a child from the breast, to break off a custom.
Ablacta'tion (*s. not much used, from ablactate*) The act of weaning a child, the quitting of an inveterate habit.
Ablacta'tion (*s. in gardening, from ablactate*) The method of grafting by approach.
Abla'dium (*s. in old records*) Corn cut down.
ABLA'QUEATE (*v. t. in gardening, not much used, from the Lat. ablaqueo to lay bare*) To lay the roots bare.
Ablaquea'tion (*s. in gardening, from ablaqueate*) The act of laying bare or of removing the earth from the roots of trees.
ABLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ablatus taken away, but not sufficiently authorized*) The act of taking away.
AB'LATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. ablativus taking away*) Taking from. Chiefly used to denote the sixth and last case of Latin nouns.

A B O

ABLE (*adj. from the Sax. abel strength*) Powerful, strong, sufficient.
A'ble (*v. t. obsolete*) To enable. *Chaucer.*
A'ble bo'died (*adj. from able and body*) Strong in body.
Able'sive (*adj. not used*) Adorned for sale.
AB'LEGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. but not sufficiently authorized*) To send on an embassy.
Ablega'tion (*s. not much used, from ablegate*) The act of sending, or the state of being sent on an embassy.
ABLEG'MINA (*s. plu. in Roman antiquities, from the Lat.*) The chosen parts of the entrails of the beasts offered in sacrifice.
Ab'len (*s. a local word*) The bleak.
A'bleness (*s. not much used, from able*) Power, sufficiency, strength of body.
A'bler (*adj. comp. from able*) Able in a greater degree.
AB'LEPSY (*s. from the Greek, but of little authority*) Loss of sight, inadvertence.
A'blest (*adj. sup. from able*) Able in the greatest degree.
Ab'let (*s. a local word*) The bleak, a small river fish.
AB'LIGATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. ligo to bind*) To bind up.
ABLIGURA'TION (*s. from the Lat. abliguratio, but not used*) Prodigality, profuseness.
AB'LOCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and loco to place, but not used*) To let out to hire.
Ablocat'ion (*s. from ablocate, but of no authority*) The act of letting out to hire.
ABLU'DE (*v. t. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. abludo*) To be unlike.
ABLU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. abluo to wash*) Washing away, cleansing.
ABLU'TION (*s. from the Lat. ab from, and lavo to wash*) The act of washing or cleansing, that which is washed away, a religious ceremony.
A'blying (*adj. obsolete, from able*) Enabling. *Chaucer.*
AB'NEGATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. abnego to deny*) To deny.
Abnega'tion (*s. nearly obsolete, from abnegate*) A positive denial, self-denial.
AB'NER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of light*) A man's name.
AB'NET (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) A kind of girdle worn by the priests.
AB'NODATE (*v. t. in gardening, from the Lat. ab from, and nodus a knot*) To cut off the knots of trees.
Abnoda'tion (*s. in gardening, from abnodate*) The pruning of trees from knots.
Abnor'meth (*v. 3 per. sing. obsolete*) Disfigureth. *Chaucer.*
Abnor'mity (*s. from abnormous, not much used*) Deformity.
ABNOR'MOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ab from, and norma a rule, but not sufficiently authorized*) Deformed, irregular.
Abc'ard (*adv. from the Sax. bord a house*) In a ship.
Abc'de (*v. pret. of abide*) Did abide.
Abc'de (*s. from abide*) A residence, a dwelling.
ABO'DE (*v. t. not much used, from the Sax. bodan to preface*) To forebode, to foretell, to threaten.
Abc'de (*s. obsolete*) A delay. *Chaucer.*
Abc'dement (*s. little used, from abode*) A preface, an omen.
Abc'gen (*p. obsolete*) Bowed.
ABOL'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and oleo to smell*) To annul, to destroy, to annihilate.
Abol'ishable (*adj. from abolish*) Capable of being abolished.
Abol'ished (*p. from abolish*) Annulled, destroyed.
Abol'isher (*s. from abolish*) One that abolishes.
Abol'ishing (*p. a. from abolish*) Annulling, destroying.
Abol'ishment (*s. not much used, from abolish*) The act of annulling.
Aboli'tion (*s. from abolish*) The act of annulling. Destruction.
ABOMA'SUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The maw, the lower stomach in brutes.
ABOMA'SUS (*s.*) The maw.
Abom'inable (*adj. from abominate*) Detestable, exciting horror, wicked; *with to: as, "It is abominable to me."*
Abom'inableness (*s. from abominate*) The state of being abominable, that which causes abomination.
Abom'inably (*adv. from abominate*) In a manner to be abominated, wickedly.
Abom'inants (*s. plu. from abominate, but of no authority*) Those that abominate.
ABOM'INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and omen a preface of ill fortune*) To detest, to abhor.
Abom'inated (*p. from abominate*) Detested, abhorred.
Abom'inating (*p. a. from abominate*) Detesting, abhorring.
Abomina'tion (*s. from abominate*) Detestation, great hatred, the object abominated; *with to: as, "They shall be an abomination to you."*

A B R

ABORI'GINES (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) The first inhabitants of a country.
Abor'sement (*s. not authorized*) An untimely birth.
ABO'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. aborto, little used*) To bring forth before the time.
Abor'tion (*s. from abort*) An untimely birth, a miscarriage, the act of bringing forth before the time.
Abor'tive (*adj. from abort*) Brought forth before the time, failing of success, come to nothing.
Abor'tively (*adv. from abortive*) Immaturely brought forth, in a manner failing of success.
Abor'tiveness (*s. from abortive*) The state of abortion, failure of success. *Chaucer.*
Abc'ot (*adj. from abawed, obsolete*) Cast down, dejected.
Abc'te (*adj. obsolete*) Cast down. *Chaucer.*
ABO'VE (*prep. from the Sax. abufan*) Superior to, higher than, beyond.
Abc've (*adv.*) Over head, in the air, in heaven, before.
Abc'veboard (*adj. from above, and board*) In open fight, openly, fairly.
Abc'vecited (*adj. from above, and cite*) Cited before.
Abc'veground (*adj. from above, and ground*) Alive, not in the grave; rather low.
Abc'vementioned (*adj. from above, and mention*) Mentioned before.
Abc'ught (*p. obsolete from buy*) Bought, bought at a dear rate. *Chaucer.*
Abc'ughtin (*p. obsolete, from buy*) Bought. *Chaucer.*
ABOU'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. ab from, and undo to rise in waves*) To have in great number or quantity, to be in plenty, to increase greatly.
Abou'nding (*p. from abound*) Having plenty, increasing; *with in: as, "Abounding in the work."*
ABO'UT (*prep. from the Sax. aboutan incircling*) Near to, with, of, concerning, all round.
Abc'ut (*adv.*) In circumference, every where, to a former state.
Abc'uted (*adj. with gardeners*) Budded, rising in small heads or buds.
A'BOY (*s.*) A small town in Ireland, in the province of Leinster.
A'bracadabra (*s.*) A charm to cure a tertian ague.
Abraca'lan (*s.*) A charm.
ABRA'DE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ab from, and rado to shave*) To rub off, to wear off by degrees.
A'BRAHAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of a multitude*) A man's name.
A'braham cove (*s. obsolete*) A poor man.
Abraham'ic (*adj. from Abraham*) Belonging to Abraham.
A'brahamites (*s. plu. from Abraham*) The descendants of Abraham.
Abraid (*p. obsolete*) Awaked, raised up. *Spenser.*
A'BRAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying high father*) A man's name.
Abra'sion (*s. from abrade*) The act of wearing away by attrition.
AB'RAXAS (*s. in church history*) The supreme deity, the principal of the gnostic hierarchy, from which they derive the multitude of their ocons.
Abre'ast (*adv. from breast*) Side by side. *Chaucer.*
Abre'de (*adv. obsolete*) Abroad. *Chaucer.*
ABRE'IDE (*v. int. obsolete*) To awake on a sudden, to arise.
Abrei'ding (*p. obsolete, from abreide*) Upbraiding.
ABRENUNCIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ab from, and renuncio to bring word, but not sufficiently authorized*) Absolute denial.
Abre'yde (*v. int. obsolete*) To awake on a sudden. *Chaucer.*
A'brick (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of sulphur.
ABRID'GE (*v. t. from the Fr. abbreger to contract*) To shorten, to diminish, to deprive.
Abrid'ged (*p. from abridge*) Shortened, diminished, deprived; *with of: as, "He was abridged of the privilege."*
Abrid'ger (*s. from abridge*) One that abridges.
Abrid'ging (*p. from abridge*) Shortening, diminishing, depriving.
Abridg'ment (*s. from abridge*) A shortening, a diminution, that which is diminished.
A'brig (*s. in chymistry*) Abrick.
Abro'ach (*adv. from broach*) In a state to flow, in the way to be made public.
ABRO'AD (*adv. from the Sax. brad*) Out of door, at large, in a foreign country, every where.
AB'ROGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and rogo to ask*) To annul, to repeal.
Ab'rogated (*p. from abrogate*) Annulled, repealed.
Abroga'tion (*s. from abrogate*) A repealing, an abolition.
Abroo'd (*adv. from brood, used only in familiar style*) On brood, in the state of brooding. *Scott.*
Abro'ok (*v. t. obsolete, from brook*) To bear, to suffer.

ABROTA'NUM

A B S

ABROTA'NUM (*s. in botany*) Southern-wood, a genus of plants.

ABRU'PT (*adj. from the Lat. ab from, and rumpo to break*) Broken off suddenly, craggy, unexpected.

Abrupt (*s. from the adj.*) A vast cavity or cliff.

Abrupted (*adj. from abrupt, but not much used by the moderns*) Broken off suddenly.

Abruption (*s. from abrupt*) A sudden breaking off.

Abruptly (*adv. from abrupt*) Suddenly, roughly.

Abruptness (*s. from abrupt*) Suddenness, roughness, craginess.

A'BRUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of red kidney bean.

AB'SALOM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the father of peace*) A man's name.

AB'SCESS (*s. from the Lat. abscessus, in surgery*) An inflammatory tumor, an imposthume.

ABSC'ESION (*s. from the Lat. ab from, and cedo to depart, not much used*) A departure.

ABSCI'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and scindo to cut, not often used*) To cut off.

ABSCIS'SA, ABSCIS'SE (*s. in conics*) Part of the axis of any curve.

Abcis'sion (*s. from abscind, but not much used*) A cutting off.

ABSCO'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and condo to lay up*) To withdraw, to hide.

Abicon'der (*s. from abscond*) One that absconds.

Abicon'ding (*p. from abscond*) Withdrawing, hiding.

Abicon'sion (*s. from abscond, but not authorized*) A hiding.

Ab'sence (*s. from absent*) Opposed to presence, distance, inattention.

AB'SENT (*adj. from the Lat. absens*) Not present, at a distance, inattentive.

Abse'nt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To withdraw, to decline being present.

Absenta'neous (*adj. not much used, from absent*) Relating to absence.

Absente'e (*s. from absent*) One that absents himself, one that does not attend.

Absen'ter (*s. from absent*) An absentee.

Abfin'thiated (*adj. from absinthium*) Mixed with wormwood.

ABSINTHIO'MENON (*s. in botany*) Southernwood.

ABSIN'THITES (*s. plu. from the Greek*) Wines impregnated with wormwood.

ABSIN'THIUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Wormwood.

Ab'sis (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The apsis.

ABSI'ST (*v. not much used, from the Lat. ab from, and sto to stand*) To stand off, to leave off.

Abfol'vatory (*adj. from absolve*) Relative to pardon, pertaining to absolution.

ABSO'LVE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and solvo to loose*) To acquit, to forgive, to release, to finish.

Abfol'ved (*p. from absolve*) Acquitted, pardoned, discharged, finished.

Abfol'ving (*p. from absolve*) Acquitting, pardoning.

AB'SOLUTE (*adj. from the Lat. absolutus*) Perfect, complete, without condition, positive, absolved, paid.

Ab'solutely (*adv. from absolute*) Perfectly, unconditionally, positively.

Ab'soluteness (*s. from absolute*) Perfection, independence, arbitrariness.

Abfolu'tion (*s. from absolve*) A discharge, a pardon pronounced by the priest.

Ab'solutism (*s. from absolute*) The doctrine of predestination.

ABSOLUTO'RIUM (*s. with physicians*) An absolute remedy, a perfect recovery.

Ab'solutory (*adj. from absolve*) Tending to absolution, causing absolution.

AB'SONANT (*adj. from the Lat. ab from, and sono to sound*) Sounding harshly, incongruous, contrary to reason.

Ab'sonate (*v. t. a law term*) To avoid, to detest.

Absonia're (*v. t. a law term*) To shun.

AB'SONUS (*adj. from the Lat. but seldom used*) Sounding disagreeably, disagreeable.

ABSOR'B (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and sorbeo to sup*) To suck up.

Abfor'bed (*p. from absorb*) Sucked up.

Abfor'bent (*adj. from absorb, in medicine*) Swallowing up, drying up humours.

Abfor'pt (*adj. from absorb*) Swallowed up, deep in thought.

Abfor'ption (*s. from absorb, but little used*) The act of swallowing or sucking up.

ABSTA'IN (*v. int. from the Lat. ab from, and teneo to hold*) To refrain, to forbear; *with from: as, "Abstain from meats."*

Abstai'ning (*p. from abstain*) Refraining, forbearing.

ABSTE'MIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. abstemius*) Temperate, sober, causing temperance.

Abste'miously (*adv. from abstemious*) Temperately, soberly, in a manner not indulgent to sensual pleasure.

A B U

Abste'miousness (*s. from abstemious*) Sobriety, temperance in eating and drinking.

Absten'sion (*s. in law, from abstain*) The act of holding off, or preventing the heir from taking possession.

ABSTER'GE (*v. t. used by medical writers, from the Lat. abstergeo to clean*) To wipe away, to cleanse.

Abster'gent (*adj. from absterge*) Cleansing.

ABSTER'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. abstergeo*) To cleanse, to purify.

Abster'sion (*s. from absterse, not much used*) The act of cleansing.

Abster'sive (*adj. from absterse*) Cleansing, purifying.

AB'STHANES (*s. plu. from the Sax.*) The lower kind of nobility in Scotland, now extinct.

Ab'stinence (*s. from abstain*) A refraining; refraining from meat and drink.

Ab'stinent (*adj. from abstain*) Temperate, sober, abstemious.

ABSTOR'TED (*adj. from the Lat. ab from, and torqueo to twist, but not much used*) Forced from, torn from.

ABSTRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and traho to draw*) To take away, to draw from, to separate in the mind.

Ab'stract (*adj. from the verb*) Drawn from, separated.

Ab'stract (*s. from the verb*) An abridgement, that which is considered by itself or without an adjunct.

Ab'stracted (*p. from abstract*) Drawn from, separated, absent in mind.

Ab'stractedly (*adv. from abstract*) Separately, unconnectedly.

Ab'stracting (*p. from abstract*) Separating, drawing from.

Ab'straction (*s. from abstract*) The act of separating, especially in the mind; absence in thought.

Ab'stractitious (*adj. in physick, from abstract*) Natural, not produced by fermentation.

Ab'stractive (*adj. from abstract*) Endued with the power of abstraction.

Ab'stractly (*adv. from abstract*) Separately, in an abstracted manner.

ABSTRIC'TED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. abstric'tus*) Loosened, unbound.

ABSTRIN'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. abstringo, but not used*) To loosen, to unbind.

ABSTRU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and trudo to thrust, but not much used*) To thrust away.

ABSTRU'SE (*adj. from the Lat. abstrusus bidden*) Hard to be understood, hidden.

Abstru'sely (*adv. from abstruse*) Obscurely, hardly to be understood.

Abstru'seness (*s. from abstruse*) Obscureness, difficulty.

ABSU'ME (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and sumo to take, but not much used*) To consume, to wear away.

Absum'ed (*p. from absume*) Consumed, worn away.

Absum'ption (*s. from absume, not much used*) A wearing away.

ABSU'RD (*adj. from the Lat. absurdus harsh*) Inconsistent, foolish.

Abfur'dity (*s. from absurd*) Inconsistency, foolishness, a contradiction to common sense.

Abfur'dly (*adv. from absurd*) Inconsistently, foolishly.

Abfur'dness (*s. from absurd*) Inconsistency, folly, stupidity.

ABU'BUS (*s.*) A man's name. 1 Mac. xvi. 11.

ABU'NA (*s. in church history*) The arch-bishop of the Abyssinian church.

Abun'dance (*s. from abound*) Great plenty, a large number, a great quantity.

Abun'dant (*adj. from abound*) Copious, plentiful, abounding; *with in: as, "Abundant in goodness."*

Abun'dantly (*adv. from abound*) In great plenty, copiously.

ABVOLATE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. ab from, and volo to fly*) To fly from.

Abvola'tion (*s. not used, from abvolate*) A flying from.

A'BUS (*s.*) The old name of the river Ouse in Yorkshire.

ABU'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and usus use. The s to be sounded soft*) To make an ill use of, to impose upon, to treat rudely.

Abu'se (*s. from the verb. The s to be sounded hard*) Ill use, injurious treatment.

Abu'sed (*p. from abuse*) Ill-used, treated injuriously.

Abu'ser (*s. from abuse*) One that abuses.

Abu'sing (*p. from abuse*) Making an ill use of, imposing upon, treating rudely.

Abu'sion (*s. not used by good writers, from abuse*) Abuse. *Chaucer.*

Abu'sive (*adj. from abuse*) Given to abuse, injurious.

Abu'sively (*adv. from abuse*) Rudely, injuriously, improperly.

Abu'siveness (*s. from abuse*) Rudeness, incivility, injuriousness.

ABUT (*v. int. from the French abutir*) To border upon, to terminate.

ABUTILON (*s. in botany*) The yellow marsh mallow.

Abutment (*s. from abut*) That which meets or abuts on any thing.

Ab'y (*v. obsolete*) To abide. *Shakespeare.*

ABYSS'M (*s. from abyss*) Abyss.

Abys'mal (*adj. from abyss*) Belonging to the abyss.

ABYSS (*s. from the Greek αβυσσος a bottom*) A bottomless pit, a gulf, a prodigious deep, the vast collection of waters supposed to be in the bowels of the earth, hell, any thing that swallows up what comes into it.

Abys'sines (*s. plu. from Abyssinia*) The people of Ethiopia who are christians of the Greek church.

ABYSSIN'IA (*s. in geography*) Ethiopia.

Abyssin'ian (*adj. from Abyssinia*) Belonging to Abyssinia.

AC (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) An oak.

ACACA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.

ACA'CIA (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the gum or juice that proceeds from it.

ACA'COS (*adj. used only by medical writers*) Not dangerous, not threatening.

ACACY (*s. not much used, from the Greek ακακία*) Innocence, a disposition void of malice.

Acade'mial (*adj. from academy*) Belonging to an academy.

Acade'mian (*s. not used at present, from academy*) An academic.

Acade'mic (*adj. from academy*) Belonging to an academy.

Acade'mic (*s. from academy*) One that belongs to an academy.

Acade'mical (*adj. from academy*) Belonging to an academy.

Academi'cian (*s. from academy, generally applied to the professors in the academies of France*) A member of an academy.

Acade'mist (*s. from academy*) An academic.

ACADEMY (*s. from Academus, a Greek who founded a public school at Athens which was called after his name*) A public school, a university, a society of learned men, a school for the education of young men designed for the ministry among the dissenters.

ACA'DIA (*s.*) Nova Scotia, one of the colonies belonging to the British empire in North America.

Aca'dian (*s. from Acadia*) A native of Acadia.

Aca'dian (*adj. from Acadia*) Belonging to Acadia.

ACA'DIE (*s. in geography*) Acadia.

Aca'id (*s. in chymistry*) Vinegar.

ACA'JOU (*s. in botany*) The Casew nut tree.

Aca'le (*adj. obsolete*) Cold.

ACA'LYPHE (*s. from the Greek, in natural history*) The sea nettle, a fish, a sea fowl.

Acana'cious (*adj. from acantha*) Prickly. *Applied to all plants of the thistle kind.*

ACAN'THA (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) A thorn, the prickles of thorny plants.

Acantha'bolus (*s. in surgery*) A kind of forceps or tweezers.

ACAN'THICE (*s. from the Greek*) A sweet juice found in the buds of ivy.

Acan'thine (*adj. from acanthus*) Belonging to the herb acanthus.

Acan'this (*s. in botany*) Groundsel.

ACANTHOPTERY'GIOUS (*adj. from the Greek ακανθα a thorn, and πτερυγιον a wing*) Having a prickly fin.

ACAN'THUS (*s. from the Greek, in botany*) A genus of plants, bear's-foot.

ACAN'ZIL (*s. plu.*) The Turkish light horse.

ACAPA'LTIL (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces the long pepper.

ACA'RA (*s. in natural history*) The name of a fish.

ACA'RIUS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of worm, a cuticular animalcule.

ACAR'NAR (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Eridanus.

ACARON (*s. in botany*) Wild myrtle.

ACAR'PY (*s. not much used, from the Greek α without, and καρπος fruit*) Barrenness, unfruitfulness.

ACATALEC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek, in poetry, applied to a verse*) Perfect, complete in all its parts.

ACATALEPSIS (*s. from the Greek*) Incomprehensibleness.

Acatalep'tic (*adj. from Acatalepsis*) Incomprehensible.

ACATA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The lesser kind of juniper.

ACATE'RA (*s. in botany*) The larger kind of juniper.

ACA'TERY (*s. in the household*) An officer in the king's kitchen.

ACATHAR'SIA (*s. in surgery*) Theordes or filth that proceeds from a wound.

Acat'ium (*s.*) A kind of boat or pinnace used by the ancients.

ACAU'LIS, ACAU'LOSE, ACAU'LOUS (*adj. in botany,*

from the Greek α not, and κλωος a stalk) Without a stalk, having the flowers close to the ground.

ACCAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a vessel*) The name of a city.

Accapita're (*v. in law*) To become a slave, to acknowledge vassalage.

ACCAPIT'TIUM (*s. in law*) The money paid on the acknowledgement of vassalage.

ACC'ARON (*s.*) The name of a city. *1 Mac. x. 89.*

ACCE'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and cedo to yield*) To come to, to join, to fall in with, to agree to; *with to: as, "He acceded to the treaty."*

Acce'ding (*p. from accede*) Coming to, joining.

ACCE'LERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and celero to hasten*) To hasten to, to dispatch, to quicken.

Acce'lerated (*p. from accelerate*) Hastened, quickened.

Acce'lerating (*p. a. from accelerate*) Hastening, quickening.

Accelera'tion (*s. from accelerate*) A hastening, a quickening, an increase of motion.

Accelerato'res (*s. p. in anatomy, from accelerate*) Muscles that hasten any operation or motion of the body.

ACCE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and candeo to shine, but not much used*) To set on fire, to kindle.

Accen'ded (*p. from accend, not much used*) Set on fire, kindled.

Accen'sion (*s. from accend, not much used*) The act of kindling, the setting of any thing on fire.

ACCEN'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and cano to sing*) To pronounce with proper emphasis, to mark with an accent.

Ac'cent (*s. from the verb*) The tone of the voice in speaking or singing, the mark distinguishing the accented syllable, the stress of the voice laid on the proper syllable, speech, pronunciation.

Accen'ted (*p. from accent*) Pronounced with proper accent, marked with the proper accent.

Accen'ting (*p. a. from accent*) Pronouncing with proper accent, marking with the proper accent.

Accen'tor (*s. in music, from accent*) One that takes or sings the leading part.

Accen'tuate (*v. t. from accent*) To observe the proper accent in speaking or writing.

Accentua'tion (*s. from accent*) The placing of the accent on the proper syllable in speaking or writing.

ACCE'PT (*v. from the Lat. ad to, and capio to take*) To receive, to agree to, to take kindly; *with of: as, "I accepted of your favor." Or without the prep. as, "She accepted his favor."*

Accepta'bility (*s. from accept, not much used*) Acceptableness.

Accept'able (*adj. from accept*) Agreeable, worthy of acceptance.

Accept'ableness (*s. from accept*) Agreeableness.

Accept'ably (*adv. from accept*) In a manner to be accepted.

Accept'ance (*s. from accept*) The act of accepting, a voluntary agreement, the received meaning of a word.

Accepta'tion (*s. from accept*) The received meaning of any word or phrase.

Accept'ed (*p. from accept*) Received, agreed to, taken kindly.

Accept'er (*s. from accept*) One that accepts.

Acceptila'tion (*s. in law, from accept*) Remission of a debt by testifying the receipt of money never paid.

Accept'ing (*p. a. from accept*) Receiving, agreeing to.

Accept'ion (*s. from accept, not authorized*) Acceptation, the received meaning of a word.

Acce'se (*v. t. not used*) To call forth.

ACCE'SS (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and cedo to yield*) An approach, an admittance, an augmentation, a paroxysm or fit of any intermitting disorder.

Acces'sariness (*s. from access*) The act or state of being accessory.

Access'ary (*adj. from access*) Joined to, additional, helping forward; *with to: as, "He was accessory to his own death."*

Acces'sible (*adj. from access*) Approachable; *with to: as, "Accessible to our senses."*

Acces'sion (*s. from access*) An addition, a coming to, the beginning of a paroxysm.

Acces'sor (*s. from access*) One that joins another, an accomplice.

Acces'sorily (*adv. from access*) In the manner of an accessor.

Accesso'rious (*adj. in anatomy, from access*) Applied to the ninth pair of nerves.

Access'ory (*adj. from access*) Additional, helping forward.

Acces'sory (*s. in law, from access*) One that joins another in a criminal act.

AC'CHO (*s. from the Heb. signifying close*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

- Ac'cidence** (*s. from accident*) A book teaching the rudiments of a language.
- AC'CIDENT** (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and cado to fall*) An unforeseen event, that which is not essential to its subject, the property of a word, as, its case, gender, &c.
- Acciden'tal** (*s. from accident*) A property non-essential.
- Acciden'tal** (*adj. from accident*) Happening by chance, not essential, casual.
- Acciden'tally** (*adv. from accident*) Casually, unexpectedly.
- Acciden'talness** (*s. from accident, not much used*) Casualty, that which makes accidental.
- Acci'die** (*s. obsolete*) Sloth. *Chaucer.*
- ACCI'DIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. but rather bombastic*) Slothful.
- Accid'ity** (*s. from accidious*) Slothfulness.
- ACCI'NCT** (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and cingo to gird*) Girded, prepared.
- ACCIPEN'SER** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
- Acci'pient** (*adj. from accept*) Receiving.
- Acci'pient** (*s. from accept*) One that receives.
- ACCIPITR'NIA** (*s. in botany*) The herb hawk-weed.
- ACCI'VE** (*s. from the Lat. but not much used*) An excise.
- ACCIS'MUS** (*s. in rhetoric*) Diffimulation, a kind of irony.
- ACCITE** (*v. t. obsolete, from the Lat. ad to, and cio to call*) To call, to fend for. *Shakespeare.*
- Acci'ted** (*p. from accite*) Called, sent for, summoned.
- ACCLA'IM** (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and clamō to cry*) A shouting, approbation.
- Acclamation** (*s. from acclaim*) The act of shouting, applause.
- ACCLI'VIS** (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle called obliquus ascendens.
- Accli'vity** (*s. from acclivous*) The ascent of an hill.
- ACCLI'VOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and clivus slanting, but not much used*) Up hill, rising with a slope.
- Acclo'ied** (*adj. from cloy, obsolete*) Cloied. *Spenser.*
- Acclo'y** (*v. t. not much used, from cloy*) To cloy. *Spenser.*
- Acco'ast** (*adv. not used, from coast*) On the coast, on land.
- Accoi'ed** (*p. little used*) Daunted.
- ACCO'IL** (*v. t. not used*) To baffle about. *Spenser.*
- Accoi'led** (*p. obsolete, from accoil*) Crouded. *Spenser.*
- ACCOLA'DE** (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and collum the neck*) An embracing about the neck, a ceremony anciently used in conferring the honour of knighthood.
- ACCO'LENT** (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and colo to dwell*) One who dwells near or on the border of a country.
- ACCOLLE'** (*adj. in heraldry, from the Lat. ad to, and collum the neck*) Collared.
- Accom'modable** (*adj. from accommodate*) Capable of being fitted, applicable, reconcilable, *with to: as, "It was accommodable to his purpose."*
- ACCOM'MODATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and comodo to profit*) To fit, to apply, to reconcile.
- Accom'modate** (*adj. from the verb*) Fit, proper, convenient, agreeable.
- Accom'modated** (*p. from accommodate*) Fitted, applied, reconciled.
- Accom'modately** (*adv. from accommodate*) Suitably, fitly, agreeably.
- Accom'modating** (*p. from accommodate*) Fitting, applying, reconciling.
- Accommodation** (*s. from accommodate*) A fitting, an adopting, application, reconciliation.
- Accommodations** (*s. plu. from accommodate*) Conveniences, necessities.
- Accom'panable** (*adj. not used, from accompany*) Sociable.
- Accom'paniable** (*adj. not much used, from accompany*) Fit for company, sociable.
- Accom'panied** (*p. from accompany*) Attended by some other of the like kind, having a companion.
- Accom'panier** (*s. from accompany*) One that accompanies, a companion.
- Accom'paniment** (*s. from accompany*) The adding of one thing to another by way of ornament, the instrumental that accompanies the vocal parts in music.
- ACCOM'PANY** (*v. t. from the French accompagner*) To go with, to wait on, to join, to keep in company.
- Accom'panying** (*p. from accompany*) Attending, being in company.
- ACCOM'PLICE** (*s. from the Lat. complex joined with another, used only in a bad sense*) An associate in a crime.
- ACCOM'PLISH** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and compleo to fill*) To complete, to effect, to fulfil.
- Accom'plished** (*p. from accomplish*) Completed, effected, fulfilled.
- Accom'plisher** (*s. from accomplish*) One that accomplishes.
- Accom'plishing** (*p. from accomplish*) Perfecting, effecting, fulfilling.
- Accom'plishment** (*s. from accomplish*) A completion, a fulfilment, an endowment, an acquirement.
- ACCOM'PT** (*s. from the French accompte*) A computation, a reckoning.
- Accom'ptant** (*s. from accompt*) One skilled in accompts.
- Accom'ptantship** (*s. from accompt*) The qualification for an accomptant.
- Accom'pted** (*adj. from accompt*) Computed, reckoned.
- Acco'mpting** (*adj. from accompt*) Computing, reckoning.
- ACCO'RD** (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and cordis of the heart*) To agree, to consent together.
- Acco'rd** (*v. t.*) To tune, to harmonize.
- Acco'rd** (*s. from the verb*) Agreement, consent, union, free-will.
- Accor'dance** (*s. from accord*) Agreement, friendship.
- Accor'dant** (*adj. from accord*) Agreeing, consenting.
- Accor'didin** (*adj. obsolete, from accord*) Agreed.
- Accor'ding** (*p. from accord*) Agreeing, consenting, conforming; *with to: as, "He sent according to your order."*
- Accor'dingly** (*adv. from accord*) Suitably, conformingly.
- ACCOR'PORATED** (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and corpus a body*) Imbodied, joined together.
- ACCO'ST** (*v. t. from the French accoster*) To address, to salute, to speak to first.
- Accost'able** (*adj. from accost, not sufficiently authorized*) Proper to be accosted.
- Accost'ed** (*p. from accost*) Addressed, saluted, spoken to.
- ACCO'UNT** (*v. t. from the French conte*) To compute, to impute, to deem, to give a reason; *with for: as, "He accounted for it."*
- Accou'nt** (*s. from the verb*) Estimation, rank, profit, explanation, a detail.
- Accoun'table** (*adj. from account*) Answerable, liable to give account; *with for: as, "I am accountable for that sum."*
- Accoun'tant** (*s. from account*) One skilled in accounts.
- Accoun'tant** (*s. from account, in law*) One liable to give account.
- Accoun'tbook** (*s.*) A book in which accounts are kept.
- Accoun'ted** (*p. from account*) Reckoned, imputed; *with to: as, "It was accounted to him."* Esteemed, *with of: as, "It was nothing accounted of."*
- Accoun'ting** (*p. from account*) Reckoning, computing, giving a reason, *with for: as, "He was accounting for it in this manner."*
- Accou'ped** (*adj. obsolete*) Reprehended.
- ACCOU'PLE** (*v. t. from the French accoupler*) To couple, to join two together.
- Accou'pled** (*p. from accouple*) Joined together.
- Accou'pling** (*p. from accouple*) Joining two together.
- Accou'rage** (*v. t. obsolete*) To encourage.
- Accou'rt** (*v. t. obsolete*) To treat courteously.
- ACCOU'TRE** (*v. t. from the Fr. accoutrer*) To dress, to attire, to furnish with warlike accoutrements.
- Accou'tred** (*p. from accoutre*) Dressed, clad with warlike accoutrements.
- Accou'trements** (*s. plu. from accoutre*) Dress, equipage, ornaments, habiliments of war.
- Acco'y** (*v. t. obsolete*) To assuage.
- Accre'tion** (*s. from accretive*) An increase by adhesion of parts.
- ACCRE'TIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and cresco to grow*) Endued with the power of accretion.
- Accre'w** (*v. int. an incorrect spelling*) To accrue.
- ACCRO'ACH** (*v. t. not much used*) To inroach.
- Accro'achment** (*s. from accroach, little used*) An inroachment.
- Accroche'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Hooked, indented one into another.
- Accro'ching** (*s. in old law books*) The act of inroaching on another man's right.
- ACCRUE** (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and cresco to increase*) To arise from, to redound.
- Accru'ing** (*p. from accrue*) A rising from, redounding.
- Accuba'tion** (*s. from accumb*) The posture of lying down as the ancients at their meals.
- Accubi'tion** (*s. from accumb*) A sitting down.
- ACCU'MB** (*v. from the Lat. ad to, and cumbo to lie down, but not used*) To lie at the table after the manner of the ancients.
- ACCU'MULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and cumulus a heap*) To heap up, to collect in great quantities.
- Accu'mulated** (*p. from accumulate*) Heaped up, collected in great quantities.
- Accu'mulating** (*p. a. from accumulate*) Heaping up, increasing, collecting.
- Accumula'tion** (*s. from accumulate*) A heaping up, an increase, the state of the thing increased.
- Accu'mulative** (*adj. from accumulate*) Endued with the quality of collecting or increasing.
- Accu'mulator** (*s. from accumulate*) One that accumulates.

ACH

AC'curacy (*s. from accurate*) Exactness, niceness, precision.
AC'CURATE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and curo to take care*) Exact, nice, correct.
AC'curately (*adv. from accurate*) Exactly, nicely, correctly.
AC'curateness (*s. from accurate*) Accuracy, exactness.
ACCU'RSE (*v. t. from curse*) To curse; to devote to misery, to imprecate evil.
Accur'sed (*p. from accurse*) Cursed, deserving a curse, excommunicated.
Accu'sable (*adj. from accuse*) Liable to accusation.
Accu'sation (*s. from accuse*) The act of accusing, a charge, a censure.
Accu'sative (*adj. from accuse*) Accusing. *Applied to the fourth case of Latin nouns, belonging to that case which receives the force or accusation of the verb.*
Accu'satory (*adj. from accuse*) Belonging to accusation.
ACCU'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and cudo to strike*) To charge, to impeach, to censure; *with of: as, "I accuse you of that crime."*
Accu'sed (*p. from accuse*) Charged with a crime, censured.
Accu'sement (*s. little used, from accuse*) An accusation.
Accu'ser (*s. from accuse*) One that accuses.
Accu'sing (*p. a. from accuse*) Bringing a charge, censuring.
ACCUS'TOM (*v. t. from the French accoutumer*) To habituate, to use one's self to any thing.
Accus'tomable (*adj. not much used, from accustom*) Customary, habitual.
Accus'tomably (*adv. from accustom, little used*) According to the custom.
Accus'tomance (*s. little used, from accustom*) Custom, habit.
Accus'tomarily (*adv. from accustom*) According to custom.
Accus'tomary (*adj. from accustom*) Customary, agreeable to common use.
Accus'tomed (*p. from accustom*) Habituated, frequented, much used; *with to: as, "He is accustomed to vice."*
ACE (*s. from the Greek εἰς one*) A single spot on a card or dice, a very small quantity, a very little distance.
ACE/LDAMA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the field of blood*) The name of the field which was purchased with the thirty pieces of silver that were given to Judas to betray his lord.
Acep'hali (*s. plu. in ancient history*) Those who refused to follow a leader, levellers.
ACEP'HALOUS (*adj. from the Greek α not, and κεφαλή the head*) Without a head, poor, holding nothing under any lord.
Acep'halus (*s. in natural history, from acephalous*) A worm supposed to be without a head.
Acep'halus (*s. in poetry*) A verse defective in the first syllable.
A'cepoint (*s.*) The side of a die, which has but one spot.
A'CER (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The maple tree.
ACER'B (*adj. from the Lat. acerbus unripe*) Between four and bitter, rough, austere.
Acer'bate (*v. t. not much used, from acerb*) To make four. *Scott.*
Acer'bitude (*s. from acerb*) Roughness, austerity.
Acer'bity (*s. from acerb*) Sourness, bitterness, austerity.
ACER'IDIES (*s. plu. in surgery*) Plaisters without wax.
ACER'OSE (*adj. from the Lat. acus chaff*) Full of chaff.
ACER'RA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of altar, a pot in which the incense was burnt.
Acer'val (*adj. from acervate*) Belonging to an heap.
ACER'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. acervus a heap*) To heap up.
Acerv'ation (*s. from acervate*) A heaping up.
Acer'vose (*adj. from acervate*) Full of heaps.
A'ces (*s. plu. a sea term*) Hooks.
ACES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. acescens growing four*) Tending to sourness.
ACETA'BULUM (*s. from the Lat. in ancient history*) A kind of cruet, a Roman measure.
ACETA'BULUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, navelwort.
ACETA'BULUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cavity in the end or articulation of a bone.
Ace'tars (*s. not used*) Salads and vinegar.
Acetifac'tion (*s. from acetum*) The art or process of making vinegar.
ACETO'SA (*s. in botany*) Sorrel.
Ace'tose (*adj. from acetum*) Sour, eager.
ACETOSEL'LA (*s. in botany*) Wood-sorrel.
Aceto'sity (*s. from acetum*) The state of being acetose.
Ace'tous (*adj. from acetum*) Sour, like vinegar.
ACE'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Vinegar.
ACHA'IA (*s. from the Greek, signifying grief*) Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe.
ACHA'ICUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a native of Achaia.

ACI

A'CHAMECH (*s. in chymistry*) The drops of silver.
A'CHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a troubler*) The name of a man.
A'CHAR (*s. from the Heb.*) Achan, a man's name.
AC'HAT (*s. a law term*) A contract, a bargain.
ACHA'TES (*s. in natural history, from the Greek*) A precious stone, an agate.
Acha'tor (*s. in old records*) A purveyor.
AC'HBOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rat*) A man's name.
ACHE (*s. from the Greek αχος pain*) A pain.
Ache (*v. int. from the noun*) To pain, to be affected with pain.
Ache'kid (*p. obsolete*) Choaked. *Chaucer.*
Ac'hereft (*s. obsolete*) An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be our quarter.
A'CHERON (*s. from the Greek*) A river of Epirus, supposed by the poets to be the passage into the invisible world.
Acheron'tic (*adj. from Acheron*) Belonging to Acheron.
ACHE'TA (*s. in the history of insects*) A large kind of grasshopper.
ACHIACHA'RUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Tob. i. 21.*
ACHIE'VE (*v. t. from the French achever*) To perform, to accomplish, to acquire, to do some great exploit.
Achi'eved (*p. from achieve*) Performed, accomplished, attained.
Achie'vement (*s. from achieve*) A deed, an exploit, an armorial ensign, an escutcheon.
Achie'ver (*s. from achieve*) One that achieves.
Achie'ving (*p. a. from achieve*) Performing, attaining.
ACHILLE'A (*s. in geography, from Achilles*) An island in the Euxine.
Achille'a (*s. in botany, from Achilles*) A genus of plants, the herb millfoil.
ACHIL'LES (*s. from the Greek*) A Greek who signalized himself in the Trojan war, a tendon in the heel, where Achilles is said to have received his mortal wound, a principal argument.
A'CHIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying preparing*) A man's name.
A'CHIOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying trouble*) A man's name.
A'CHIOTTE (*s. in medicine*) Roucou, a kind of gum brought from the Brazils, and sometimes used in dying.
A'CHISH (*s. from the Heb. signifying so it is*) A man's name.
ACHI'TOB (*s.*) The name of a man. *2 Esd. i. 1.*
A'CHLYS (*s. from the Greek αχλυσ*) Dimness of sight.
ACHME'THA (*s.*) The name of a city. *Ezra vi. 2.*
ACH'NE (*s. from the Greek*) Chaff, froth, smoke, any thing light.
Acho'ken (*p. obsolete*) Surfeited.
Acho'ker (*v. t. obsolete*) To choak.
AC'HONRY (*s.*) A small town in Ireland, in the county of Letrim.
A'CHOR (*s. from the Greek, in physis*) A kind of herpes, a spreading ulcer on the head or face.
A'CHOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying trouble*) The name of a valley in the tribe of Judah.
A'CHRAS (*s. in botany*) The wild pear tree, a genus of plants.
A'CHROI (*s. from the Greek α not, and χροα colour, applied by ancient physicians to*) Persons who have lost their natural colour.
Achron'ycal (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Acronycal.
ACHRYAN'THIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.
ACH'SAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying adorned*) The name of a woman.
ACH'SAPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying poison*) The name of a city.
ACHYRO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
A'CHZIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a liar*) The name of a city.
ACIC'UL A (*s. in botany*) The herb shepherd's needle, wild chervil.
ACIC'ULÆ (*s. plu. from the Lat. in natural history*) The spikes or prickles with which nature hath armed several sorts of animals.
AC'ID (*adj. from the Lat. acidus sour*) Sharp, sour, biting.
Ac'id (*s. from the adj.*) Any thing that has a sharp taste, any thing sour.
Acid'ity (*s. from acid*) Sourness, poignancy.
Ac'idness (*s. from acid, not much used*) Sourness, sharpness.
ACID'ULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of sorrel.
ACID'ULÆ (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Waters endued with sharp pungent qualities.
ACID'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. acidulus somewhat sour*) To make four, to communicate a pungent quality. *Acid'ulated*

Acidulated (*p. from acidulate*) Made fourish, made poignant.
 Acidulating (*p. a. from acidulate*) Making fourish.
 ACINA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. acina the stone of the grape*) Full of kernels, belonging to fruit of the grape kind.
 ACINA'CES (*s. in Persia*) A kind of cutlafs.
 ACI'NE, ACI'NI (*s. from the Lat.*) Berries growing in bunches, a genus of plants bearing such berries.
 ACINE'SIA (*s. with physicians, not much used, from the Greek α not, and κινεσις motion*) The immoveableness of the body or any part of it, occasioned by some disorder.
 ACI'NOS (*s. in botany*) The herb wild basil, a genus of plants.
 ACI'NUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The stone of the grape, the stone of any berry.
 Acke'le (*v. t. obsolete*) To cool. *Chaucer.*
 ACKNOW'LEDGE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and nosco to know*) To own, to confess, to be grateful.
 Acknowledged (*p. from acknowledge*) Confessed, owned, mentioned with gratitude.
 Acknowledging (*p. a. from acknowledge*) Owning, confessing.
 Acknowledgment (*s. from acknowledge*) A confession, an owning, a return made for a favor received.
 Acknow'n (*p. obsolete*) Acknowledged.
 Acolo'y (*v. t. obsolete*) To overcharge. *Spenser.*
 ACMA'STICA (*s. in physic, from the Greek*) A species of the synochus or fever which has no remission.
 AC'ME (*s. from the Greek*) The point, the top of any thing. Most commonly the crisis of a disease.
 Acoil'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To quiet. *Chaucer.*
 Acolos'tic (*adj. not used*) Riotous, lawless.
 ACO'LOTHIST (*s. from the Greek ακολουθεω to serve*) A deacon in the church of Rome.
 A'colyte (*s.*) A deacon, an acolothist.
 Acom'ber (*v. t. obsolete*) To encumber. *Chaucer.*
 Acom'ber (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie down.
 Acom'bred (*p. obsolete*) Encumbered. *Chaucer.*
 Acom'brit (*p. obsolete*) Encumbered. *Chaucer.*
 Acom'brous (*adj. obsolete*) Cumberfome. *Chaucer.*
 Acon'ick (*adj. not used, from aconite*) Belonging to the aconite.
 A'CONITE (*s. in botany*) Wolfe's bane.
 A'CONITE (*s. with the poets, from the Lat. aconitum*) Poison in general.
 ACON'TIAS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet.
 ACO'PICA (*s. in botany and medicine, from the Greek*) The marsh trefoil, a medicine to allay weariness.
 ACO'PIS (*s. in natural history, from the Greek*) A precious stone, a fossil salt.
 ACO'PUM (*s. in medicine, from the Greek*) A soft and warm fomentation.
 A'COR (*s. with physicians*) A sourness in the stomach.
 A'CORN (*s. from the Sax. ac an oak, and corn*) The fruit of the oak.
 A'corned (*adj. in heraldry, from acorn*) Bearing acorns.
 ACO'RUS (*s. in botany and medicine, from the Greek*) A plant of the thistle kind, calamus or sweet rush.
 ACOS'MIA (*s. physic, from the Greek*) An ill state of health, with a loss of natural colour.
 Acoustics (*s. plur.*) The science of sounds. In physic, Medicines to help the hearing.
 ACQUAI'NT (*v. t. from the Fr. accointer*) To inform, to make known, to get familiar, requiring with after it, as, "I will acquaint you with that matter."
 Acquaintance (*s. from acquaint*) Knowledge, familiarity, a person with whom we are acquainted.
 Acquainted (*adj. from acquaint*) Familiar, known, skilled, requiring with, as, "She was acquainted with that art."
 Acquaint'ing (*p. from acquaint*) Informing, getting acquainted.
 Acquie'st (*s. from acquit*) Acquisition.
 Acquiesce (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and quiesco to be quiet*) To rest satisfied, to be content, to agree to by not opposing; with in: as, "I acquiesce in it."
 Acquiescence, acquiescency (*s. from acquiesce*) Rest, satisfaction, a being quiet, a tacit consent.
 Acquiescing (*p. from acquiesce*) Tacitly consenting, submitting.
 Acquiescement (*s. from acquiesce, not much used*) Acquiescence.
 Acquiescere (*v. t. in law*) To pay the debt of a deceased person.
 Acquirable (*adj. from acquire*) Capable of being obtained.
 ACQUI'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and quæro to seek*) To get, to attain.
 Acquired (*p. from acquire*) Gotten, attained.

Acqu'rement (*s. from acquire*) An acquisition, an attainment.
 Acqui'rer (*s. from acquire*) One that acquires.
 Acqui'ring (*p. a. from acquire*) Getting, attaining.
 Acquisition (*s. from acquire*) The art of acquiring, an attainment.
 Acquisitive (*adj. from acquire*) Acquired, gained.
 Acquit (*s. from acquire*) Acquisition.
 ACQUI'T (*v. t. from the French, acquitter*) To discharge, to clear.
 Acquit'ment (*s. from acquit*) Discharge, absolution.
 Acquit'tal (*s. from acquit*) Discharge.
 Acquit'tance (*s. from acquit*) A discharge, a receipt.
 Acquit'tance (*v. t. not used, from acquit*) To procure a discharge, to discharge.
 Acquit'ted (*p. from acquit*) Discharged, cleared; with of: as, "He was acquitted of that crime."
 Acquit'ting (*p. from acquit*) Discharging, clearing.
 ACRA'PULA (*s. from the Greek α without, and κραταια intemperance*) A medicine to prevent the bad effects of eating or drinking to excess.
 ACRA'SIA (*s. in physic, from the Greek α not, and κρασις temperance*) Intemperance in eating and drinking, the prevalency of one quality above another in mixtures.
 A'CRASY (*s. from the Greek α without, and κρασις a temperament*) A disease arising from a relaxation.
 A'CRE (*s. from the Lat. ager a field*) A measure of land containing 160 square perches.
 ACRE'ME (*s. a law term*) Ten acres of land.
 AC'RID (*adj. from the Lat. acer sharp*) Of a hot sharp pungent quality.
 ACRIDOPHA'GI (*s. plu. from the Greek ακριδες locusts, and φάγω to eat*) The people of Ethiopia who feed on locusts.
 ACRIFO'LIIUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat. acer sharp, and folium a leaf*) A prickly leaf.
 ACRIMO'NIUS (*adj. from acrimony*) Sharp, corrosive, austere.
 AC'RIMONY (*s. from the Lat. acrimonia*) Sharpness, pungency, austerity.
 ACRISIA, Ac'risy (*s. from the Greek α without, and κρισις the turn of a disorder*) That state of a disease in which no regular crisis can be determined.
 AC'RITUDE (*s. from the Lat. acritudo*) Sharpness, austerity.
 Ac'rity (*s. not used, from acrid*) Acritude.
 ACRIVIO'LA (*s. in botany, from the Lat. acer sharp, and viola a violet*) A genus of plants, Indian crests.
 ACROAMA'TICAL (*adj. from the Greek ακροαματις to be attentive*) Belonging to deep learning.
 ACROA'TICS (*s. plu. from acroamatical*) The lectures of Aristotle on the abstruser parts of his philosophy.
 ACROCO'RDON (*s. from the Greek, with ancient Physicians*) A large prominent pendulous wart.
 ACRODR'YA (*s. from the Greek*) Fruit having hard rinds or shells.
 A'CROE (*s. in botany*) A shrub so called by the natives of Guinea, and used in wine as a restorative.
 Acro'ke (*adj. obsolete*) Crooked. *Chaucer.*
 ACR'OMION (*s. in anatomy from the Greek ακρος the top, and ωμος the shoulder*) The upper part of the shoulder blade.
 ACROMPHA'LIIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The top of the navel.
 ACRON'YCAL (*adj. in astronomy from the Greek ακρον a point, and νυξ night*) Rising when the sun sets, setting with the sun.
 Acron'yally (*adv. from acronycal*) At the beginning of night.
 ACRO'PIS (*s. from the Greek ακρος the extremity, and ος a voice*) An inarticulation of the voice, arising from a defect in the end of the tongue.
 ACROPOSTHIA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The prepuce, the foreskin.
 ACRO'PSILON (*s. from the Greek ακρος the extremity, and ψιλος naked*) The extremity of the glands.
 A'CROS (*s. from the Greek*) The top of an herb, the height of a disease, the extremity or knob of a bone.
 AC'ROSPIRE (*s. from the Greek ακρον the top, and σπειρεα a curve line*) A germ, a shoot.
 Ac'rospire (*v. int. from acrospire*) To shoot, to put forth a blade.
 Ac'rospired (*p. in malt making, from acrospire*) Having a blade as well as a root.
 Acro'is (*adv. from Crops.*) Crosswise, athwart.
 ACROS'TIC (*s. from the Greek ακρος the top, and σινος a verse*) A composition in poetry, the initial letters of which are so disposed as to constitute a name.
 Acros'tic (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to an acrostic.
 ACROS'TICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.
 ACROSTO'LIIUM (*s. in the naval architecture of the an-*

tients, from the Greek) The extreme part of the ornament on the prow of a ship.

ACROTELEU'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ακρος, and τελευτη the end*) Pertaining to that which is added to a psalm or hymn, doxological.

ACROTE'RIA, (*s. in architecture, from the Greek ακρος an extreme part*) Small pedestals, the sharp pinacles on the tops of flat buildings, ornaments on the tops of temples.

ACROTE'RIASM (*s. in surgery*) The amputation of some extreme part.

Acro'ters (*s. in architecture*) The acroteria.

ACROTHYMI'A (*s. in surgery*) A large tumor rising up in the form of a blister.

ACT (*s. from the Lat. actus*) A deed, a performance, a decree, a division of a play, a university, jubilee.

Act (*v. t. from the subj.*) To do a deed, to perform a part, to decree, to work upon.

ACTÆ'A (*s. in botany*) Wall wort, dwarf elder.

ACTÆ'ON (*s. in beaten mythology*) The name of a famous hunter, who, looking at Diana while she bathed herself, was said to have been turned into a buck by that Goddess, and afterwards torn in pieces by his own dogs.

A'CTE (*s. in botany*) The elder tree.

Act'ed (*p. from act*) Done, performed.

Act'ian (*adj. from Actium*) Belonging to Actium.

Act'ifs (*s. plur. from act*) An order of friars who fed on roots, and wore tawney coloured garments.

ACTIL'IA (*s. plu. not much used*) Military utensils.

Act'ing (*p. a. from act*) Doing, performing.

ACTINO'BOLISM (*s. from the Greek, but not used*) Diffusion every way from the centre, as light from the sun.

Act'ion (*s. from act*) The state of acting, the thing acted, a deed, an engagement in battle, a suit at law.

Act'ionable (*adj. from act*) Liable to an action at law.

Act'iona're (*v. t. in law*) To prosecute.

Act'ionary (*s. from act*) A proprietor in a public stock.

Act'ionist (*s. from act*) One that has a share in the actions or public funds.

Act'ions (*s. plu.*) Public stocks.

Act'iontaking (*adj. not much used*) Litigious, disposed to take all advantages by means of law. *Shakespeare.*

Act'it'ation (*s. not used, from act*) Quick and frequent action.

Act'ivate (*v. t. not much used, from act*) To make active.

Act'ivated (*p. little used, from activate*) Made active.

Act'ive (*adj. from act*) Endued with the power of action, inducing to action, engaged in action, brisk, lively.

Act'ively (*adv. from act*) In an active manner, briskly, alertly.

Act'iveness (*s. from act*) Agility, briskness.

Act'ivity (*s. from act*) Briskness, liveliness.

ACTIUM (*s. in geography*) A promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory obtained there by Cæsar over M. Anthony and Cleopatra.

AC'TO, AC'TOR (*s. in old records*) A coat of mail.

Ac'tor (*s. from act*) One that acts. He that acts a part in a play.

Ac'tress (*s. from act*) She that does any thing. A female stage player.

Act'ual (*adj. from act*) Real, certain.

Act'uality (*s. from act*) The state of being actual, reality.

Act'ually (*adv. from act*) Really, certainly.

Act'ualness (*s. from act*) The state of being actual, reality.

Act'uary (*s. from act*) A clerk, or register in a court of law.

Act'uate (*v. t. from act*) To move to action, to quicken.

Act'uated (*p. from actuate*) Moved to action, quickened, influenced.

Act'uating (*p. a. from act*) Moving to action, influencing.

Act'uose (*adj. not much used, from act*) Having the power of action.

Act'uous (*adj. little used, from act*) Having strong powers for action.

AC'UATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. acuere to sharpen*) To sharpen.

Acu'ition (*s. not much used, from acuate*) A sharpening.

ACU'LEATE, ACU'LEATED (*adj. from the Lat. aculeus, a sting*) Having a sting.

ACULEA'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The stickleback.

ACU'LEI (*s. plu. in natural history*) The spines or prickles of plants and animals.

ACU'LER (*s. in the manege*) A kind of short step.

ACULE'US (*s. in zoology*) The scorpion.

ACU'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) Sharpness, quickness of intellects.

ACU'MINATE (*v. t. from acumen*) To sharpen.

Acu'minated (*p. from acuminate*) Sharpened.

Acu'minous (*adj. from acumen*) Sharp, pointed.

ACUPUNCTA'TION, Acupunc'ture (*s. in surgery*) The method of curing certain disorders by pricking the parts affected with a needle.

ACU'RE (*s. in chymistry*) A liquor heightened by the mixture of some other liquor or a more pungent quality.

A'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The needle-fish, the gar-fish.

ACU'TE (*adj. from the Lat. acutus sharp*) Ending in a sharp point, sharp, ready, ingenious.

Acu'tely (*adv. from acute*) Sharply, with sagacity, with precision.

Acu'teness (*s. from acute*) Sharpness, quickness, ingenuity.

Acu'tion (*s. not much used*) A sharpening. *In grammar,* the marking or pronunciation of a syllable with the acute accent.

Acu'tition (*s. not much used, from acute*) A sharpening.

Acu'to (*adj. in music*) High, shrill.

ACYROLO'GIA (*s. from the Greek*) An improper mode of speaking, a bull.

Adac'ted (*adj. not used, from the Lat.*) Forced, driven.

ADA'DA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the testimony of the assembly*) The name of a city. Josh. xv. 22.

AD'AGE (*s. from the Lat. adagium*) A Proverb.

Ada'gial (*adj. from adage*) Proverbial.

ADA'GIO (*adj. in music*) Slow, soft.

A'DAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an assembly*) The name of a woman.

ADAH'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the witness of the Lord*) A man's name.

ADALI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a drawer of water,* A man's name.

AD'AM (*s. from the Heb. signifying red earth*) The father of all mankind, a man's name.

ADA'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying red earth*) The name of a city.

AD'AMANT (*s. from the Lat. adamas*) A stone supposed by the ancients to be of impenetrable hardness, a diamond.

Adamante'an (*adj. from adamant*) Belonging to adamant, having the quality or hardness of a diamond.

Adamant'tine (*adj. from adamant*) Belonging to adamant, hard as adamant.

ADA'MI (*s. from the Heb. signifying earthy*) The name of a city.

Adam'ic (*adj. from Adam*) Belonging to Adam, of common clay.

Adam'ical (*adj. from Adam*) Belonging to Adam.

Ad'amites (*s. plu. from Adam*) A sect of enthusiasts who imitated the nakedness of Adam in their public assemblies.

Ad'am's-apple (*s. in anatomy*) A prominent part of the throat.

ADA'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and apto to fit*) To fit, to adjust, to accommodate.

Adap'tate (*v. t. not much used, from adapt*) To adapt, to fit.

Adapta'tion (*s. little used, from adapt*) An adjusting.

Adapt'ed (*p. from adapt*) Fitted, adjusted, accommodated.

Adapt'ing (*p. from adapt*) Fitting, adjusting, accommodating.

Adap'tion (*s. not much used, from adapt*) Adjustment.

A'DAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying high*) The twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to the moon of our March.

ADAR'CON (*s. in antiquity*) A gold coin of the Jews, of uncertain value.

AD'ARIDGE (*s. in chymistry*) Sal amoniac.

Adash'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Confounded.

Adash'id (*adj. obsolete*) Put out of countenance. *Chaucer.*

Adaw'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To awake, to abate. *Chaucer.*

Adaw'ed (*p. obsolete, from adawe*) daunted. *Spenser.*

Ada'ys, (*adv. from day, used only in familiar style*) In the present times, in the day time.

ADBE'AL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a vapor*) A man's name.

ADCOR'PORATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and corpus a body*) To incorporate.

ADCREDULITA'RE (*v. t. in law*) To clear oneself of an offence by oath.

ADD (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and do to give*) To give to, to join to, to encrease, to join together in numeration.

Ad'dable (*adj. not much used, from add*) Capable of being added, addible.

Adde'cimate (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and decem ten*) To take the tenth, to take tythes.

Ad'ded (*p. from add*) Given to, joined to, put to.

Addee'm (*v. t. from deem*) To esteem, to account.

ADDE'PHAGY (*s. from the Greek αδν much, and φάγω to eat*) Greediness, insatiable eating.

AD'DER (*s. from the Sax.*) A species of serpents of the viper kind.

Ad'der's-grass (*s.*) An herb.

Ad'der's-tongue (*s.*) An herb.

Ad'derstung (*adj. from adder, and sting*) Bitten by an adder, or some other venomous beast.

ADE

Ad'der's wort (s.) An herb.
AD'DI (s. from the Heb. signifying my witness) A man's name.
Addibi'lity (s. from add) The quality of being added.
Ad'dible (adj. from add) Capable of being added.
AD'DICE (s. from the Sax. odera) A tool used by coopers and carpenters.
ADDIC'T (v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and dico to say) To devote, to accustom, to give up to.
Addic'ted (p. from addic't) Given up, devoted, accustomed; with to: as, "The man was addic'ted to that vice."
Addic'tedness (s. from addic't) The state of being addic'ted.
Addic'tion (s. not much used, from addic't) Addic'tedness.
Ad'ding (p. a. from add) Joining, putting to.
Addit'ament (s. from add) An addition.
Addition (s. from add) That which is added, an increase, a rule in arithmetic.
Additional (adj. from add) Capable of being added, added.
Addit'itious (adj. from add) Added without sufficient authority.
Ad'ditory (adj. not frequently used, from add) Endued with a power of adding.
Ad'diture (s. not much used, from add) Something added.
AD'DLE (adj. from the Sax. adel) Putrid, empty, silly, producing nothing.
Ad'dle (s. from the adj.) The dry lees of wine.
Ad'dle (v. t. from the adj.) To make addle, to confuse.
Ad'dle (v. t. a local word) To earn.
Ad'dled (p. from addle) Putrid, confused.
Ad'dleheaded (adj. from addle and head) Empty, silly.
Ad'dlepat (adj. from addle and pate) Empty, silly, confused in the head.
AD'DO (s.) A man's name. 1 Esd. vi. 1.
AD'DON (s. from the Heb. signifying a basis) The name of a place. Neb. vii. 61.
Addou'ice (v. t. an incorrect spelling) To addulce, to sweeten.
ADDRE'SS (v. t. from the French addresser) To prepare for, to set about, to speak to, to congratulate.
Addre'ss (s. from the verb) A prayer, a petition, a courtship, dexterity, the direction of a letter.
Addre'ssed (p. from address) Accosted, courted, congratulated, directed to.
Addre'sser (s. from address) One that addresses.
Addre'ssing (p. a. from address) Accosting, seeing to, courting.
Addub'ed (adj. from dub) Made, created.
ADDU'CENT (adj. from the Lat. ad to, and duco to lead) Leading to, contracting, bringing forward.
Adduc'tion (s. not much used, from adducent) A bringing forward, the action of the adductor.
Adduc'tor (s. in anatomy, from adducent) The muscle that draws forward.
ADDU'LCCE (v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and dulceo to become sweet) To make sweet.
A'DEB (s. in commerce) An Egyptian weight, chiefly used in weighing rice.
ADE/CATIST (s. from the Greek α without, and δεκα-τεω to tithe) One who is exempt from tithes, one who is against paying tithes.
Adee'm (v. t. not used, from deem) To deem.
ADELA'RD (s. from the Sax. ædel excellent, and ærd disposition) A man's name.
Ade'le (adj. obsolete) Added. Chaucer.
A'DELED (s. from the Sax. ædel, excellent, and rade counsel) A man's name.
AD'ELING (s. from the Sax. signifying illustrious) A title of honour given to the heir apparent to the crown.
Ad'elman (s. not used, from the Sax.) A gentleman.
ADEL'PHIDES (s. in botany) A kind of palm tree.
ADELU'DE (s.) The name of a woman.
AD'ELWARD (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.
ADEM'PTION (s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and emo to buy) A taking away, a revocation.
A'DEN (s. not used, from the Greek) A glandule, a bubo.
ADENO'GRAPHY (s. from the Greek αδην a gland, and γραφω to write) A treatise on the glands.
ADENO'IDES (adj. in anatomy) Belonging to the glands called the prostrata.
Ade'nose (adj. from aden) Resembling a gland.
Aden't (v. t. obsolete, from add) To fasten.
ADE'ON (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess who was supposed to have the tutelage of young children.
ADEO'NA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess who was supposed to preside over persons returning home.
ADEPHAG'IA (s. from the Greek) Greediness, insatiable eating.
A'DEPS (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The soft fat of the human body.

ADI

ADE/PT (adj. from the Lat. adeptus acquired) Skilled, thoroughly versed.
Ade'pt (s. from the adj.) A skilful person, an artist.
Adep'tic (adj. from adept) Easily gotten.
Adep'tion (s. not used, from adept) An acquirement.
AD'EQUATE (adj. from the Lat. ad to, and æquus equal) Proportionate, equal.
Ad'equately (adv. from adequate) Proportionally, equally.
Ad'equateness (s. from adequate) Proportion, equality.
ADEQUITA'TION (s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and equito to ride) A riding towards.
A'des (s. an incorrect spelling) Hades, the invisible world.
Adespo'tic (adj. not used) Not absolute, not despotic.
ADESSENA'RII (s. plu. in church history, from the Lat.) A sect that hold the corporeal presence of Christ in the sacrament, but not as the papists.
ADFEC'TED (adj. in algebra, from the Lat. ad to, and facio to make) Compounded, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.
ADFILLA'TION (s. from the Lat. ad to, and filius a son) A custom which puts children by different marriages on an equal footing with each other.
ADHATO'DA (adj. in botany) A genus of plants, the Malabar nut.
Adhe'rand (adj. from adhere, obsolete) Adhering. Chaucer.
ADHE'RE (v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and hæreo to stick) To cleave to, to hold together, to persist in.
Adhe'rence, **Adhe'rency** (s. from adhere) A cleaving to, attachment, tenaciousness, the quality of being tenacious.
Adhe'rent (adj. from adhere) Sticking to, joining to.
Adhe'rent (s. from adhere) One that adheres to another.
Adhe'rer (s. from adhere) One that adheres to another.
Adhe'ring (p. a. from adhere) Cleaving to.
Adhe'sion (s. from adhere) A sticking to, the quality of adhering.
Adhe'sive (adj. from adhere) Sticking to, tenacious.
Adhe'siveness (s. from adhesive) The quality of being adhesive.
ADHI'BIT (v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and habeo to have) To admit, to take to.
Adhibi'tion (s. little used, from adhibit) Use, application.
Adja'cency (s. from adjacent) Nearness.
ADJA'CENT (adj. from the Lat. ad to, and jaceo to lie) Lying near, bordering upon, contiguous.
ADIAN'THUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants having no visible flower, maidenhair.
Adiap'horists (s. plu. from adlaphorous) The Lutherans, so called on account of their moderation.
ADIAP'HOROUS (adj. from the Greek α not, and διαφω few to differ) Neutral, indifferent.
Adiap'hory (s. from adlaphorous) Indifference.
ADIAPNEU'STIA (s. from the Greek) A breathing thro' the pores of the body.
ADI'DA (s.) A man's name. 1 Mac. xii. 38.
ADJEC'T (v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and jacio to throw) To add to.
Adjec'tion (s. from adject) An adding to, an addition.
Adjec'titious (adj. from adject) Additional.
Ad'jective (adj. from adject) Joined to, advertitious.
A'djective (s. in grammar, from the adj.) That part of speech which denotes a quality.
Ad'jectively (adv. from adject) In the manner of an adjective.
ADI'EL (s. from the Heb. signifying the witness of the Lord) A man's name.
ADIE'U (adv. q. d. ad Deum to God) Farewell.
Ad'ine (v. int. obsolete, from dine) To dine. Chaucer.
ADJO'IN (v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and jungo to join) To put to, to join to, to add.
Adjo'in (v. int.) To lie near to, to be contiguous.
Adjoin'ed (p. from adjoin) Joined to, put to.
Adjoin'ing (p. from adjoin) Putting together, lying close to.
ADJOU'RN (v. t. from the French adjourner) To defer, to postpone, to put off.
Adjourn'ed (p. from adjourn) Deferred, postponed, put off.
Adjourn'ing (p. from adjourn) Deferring, postponing, putting off.
Adjourn'ment (s. from adjourn) A putting off to another time, a postponing.
AD'IPOSE, **AD'IPOUS** (adj. from the Lat. adiposus fat) Fat, covered with fat.
AD'IPSA (s. from the Greek) Medicines to allay thirst.
ADIPSA'THEON (s. in botany) A kind of shrub.
ADI'RATU (s. in law) A value set on lost goods by way of compensation to the loser.
A'DIT (s. from the Lat. aditus) A passage, an entry.

ADITHAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying assemblies*) A city in the land of Canaan.

ADITION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. adeo to go to*) A going nigh.

ADJUDGE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and judico to judge*) To give judgment, to decree; *with to: as, "I adjudge it to you."*

Adjudg'd (*p. from adjudge*) Decreed, given in judgment, determined; *with to: as, "It was adjudged to the younger."*

Adjudg'ing (*p. from adjudge*) Passing judgment.

ADJUDICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and judico to judge*) To determine any claim in law.

ADJUGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and jugo to yoke, not much used*) To yoke, to join together in a yoke.

ADJUMENT (*s. little used, from the Lat. ad to, and juvo to aid*) Help, succour.

ADJUNCT (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and jungo to join*) joined to, connected, adventitious.

Adjunct (*s. from the adj.*) An addition, that which is joined.

Adjunct'ion (*s. from adjunct, not frequently used*) The act of joining, the state of being joined.

Adjura'tion (*s. from adjure*) The form of taking an oath, the administration of an oath, by which a person is bound to declare the truth.

ADJURE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and juro to swear*) To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath, to intreat earnestly, to swear by.

Adju'red (*p. from adjure*) Bound on oath, attested by oath.

ADJUST (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and justum right*) To set right, to put in order, to fit to.

Adjust'd (*p. from adjust*) Set right, fitted.

Adjust'ing (*p. from adjust*) Setting right, fitting.

Adjust'ing (*s. from adjust*) The act of setting right; *with of: as, "The adjusting of that matter will require time."*

Adjust'ment (*s. not much used, from adjust*) A setting right.

Adju'table (*adj. from adjute, not used*) Capable of helping.

Adju'tage (*s. in hydraulics, from adjute*) The spout fitted to an artificial fountain.

Adju'tant (*s. from adjute*) A helper, an officer to assist others.

ADJUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and juvo to help, little used*) To help.

Adju'ting (*p. not much used, from adjute*) Helping.

Adju'tor (*s. from adjute*) A helper.

Adjuto'rium (*s. in anatomy, from adjute*) The shoulderbone.

Adju'tory (*adj. from adjute*) Helping, assisting.

Adju'trix (*s. from adjute*) She that helps, a female assistant.

Adju'vant (*adj. from adjuvate, not used*) Helping.

ADJUVATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and juvo to help*) To help.

ADLAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my witness*) A man's name.

ADLEGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and legatus sent*) A joint embassy. A right claimed by the princes of Germany to send an ambassador with the emperor.

ADLOCUTION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and loquor to speak*) A speech made by generals to their armies.

ADMAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying earthy*) A city near Sodom.

ADMAN'UENSES (*s. in old law books*) Laymen who were obliged to swear by laying their hands on the book.

ADMA'THA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the cloud of death*) The name of a Persian prince. Est. l. 14.

ADMEA'SURE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and metior to measure*) To measure by a standard.

Admea'surement (*s. from admeasure*) The measure of one thing by another.

Admensura'tion (*s. from admeasure*) Mensuration by a standard.

ADMIN'ICLE (*s. from the Lat. adminiculum. In old records*) A help.

Adminic'ular (*adj. not much used, from adminicle*) Helpful.

Adminicula'tor (*s. in church history, from adminicle*) An officer, or advocate for the poor.

ADMINISTER (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and ministro, to serve*) To minister to, to give, to govern, to take to a deceased person's effects by letters of administration.

Admin'istered (*p. from administer*) Given to, served.

Admin'istering (*p. a. from administer*) Giving to, serving.

Admin'istrate (*v. t. from administer, used only by medical writers*) To give to, to exhibit.

Admin'istrated (*p. in physic, from administer*) Given to.

Administra'tion (*s. from administer*) The act of administering, the discharge of an office, the state of a person who takes to the effects of a man dying without will, the government of a state, the persons employed in the management of the state.

Administra'tive (*adj. from administer*) Belonging to that which administers, helpful to administration.

Administra'tor (*s. from administer*) He that administers.

Administra'torship (*s. from administrator*) The office of an administrator.

Administra'trix (*s. from administer*) She that administers.

Admirabi'lity (*s. from admire*) The state or quality that causes admiration.

Admi'rabile (*adj. from admire*) Wonderful, deserving admiration.

Admi'rableness (*s. from admire*) The quality that excites admiration.

Admi'rably (*adv. from admire*) In a manner to be admired.

AD'MIRAL (*s. from the French*) A chief commander at sea.

Ad'miralship (*s. from admiral*) The office of an admiral.

Ad'miralty (*s. from admiral*) The commissioners or board for executing the office of lord high admiral, the place where the commissioners meet to do the business of that department.

Admira'tion (*s. from admire*) Wonder, astonishment, great esteem.

Admi'rative (*adj. not much used, from admire*) Pertaining to admiration.

ADMI'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and miror to wonder*) To wonder at, to view with astonishment, to esteem greatly.

Admi'red (*p. from admire*) Wondered at, esteemed; *with by: as, "She was admired by all that saw her."*

Admi'rer (*s. from admire*) One that admires, a lover.

Admi'ring (*p. a. from admire*) Wondering at, esteeming greatly.

Admi'ringly (*adv. from admire*) In a manner that shews admiration, with wonder.

Admis'sible (*adj. from admit*) Worthy of being admitted.

Admis'sion (*s. from admit*) Admittance, access, the state of being admitted.

ADMI'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and mitto to send*) To grant, to allow, to receive, to grant entrance.

Admit'table (*adj. not much used, from admit*) Capable of being admitted.

Admit'tance (*s. from admit*) Freedom of entrance, access, allowance of an argument.

Admit'ted (*p. from admit*) Granted, allowed, received.

Admit'ting (*p. a. from admit*) Allowing, granting, receiving.

ADMIX (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and misceo to mix*) To mix, to mingle together.

Admix'd (*p. from admix*) Mixed.

Admix'ion (*s. not much used, from admix*) A mixture, a mixing.

Admix'ture (*s. from admix*) The state of being mixed, a mixture.

Admon'este (*v. t. obsolete, from admonish*) To admonish. Chaucer.

ADMON'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and moneo to warn*) To caution, to warn, to reprove, to inform, to exhort.

Admon'ished (*p. from admonish*) Warned, reprov'd, reminded; *with of, respecting the person admonishing: as, "Moses was admonished of God. With against, respecting the fault: as, "Let him be admonished against that vice."*

Admon'isher (*s. from admonish*) One that admonishes.

Admon'ishing (*p. a. from admonish*) Warning, reprov'ing, reminding, exhorting.

Admon'ishment (*s. not used, from admonish*) The act of admonishing, admonition.

Admoni'tion (*s. from admonish*) A warning, the state of being admonished.

Admoni'tioner (*s. from admonish*) One over ready to admonish.

Admoni'tory (*adj. from admonish*) Conveying admonition.

ADMO'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and moveo to move*) To move on, to bring to.

Admo'vent (*adj. not much used, from admove*) Moving to.

ADMORTIZA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and mors death, in feudal customs*) The reduction of property to the state of mortmain.

ADMURMURA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and murmur the noise of water*) The act of murmuring.

Ad'name (*s. not much used*) An adnoun, a kind of adjective.

ADNA'TA (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Branches that sprout out of the main stock, small roots, offsets.

Adni'hiled (*adj. obsolete, in law*) Annulled.

Adni'hilation (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and nihil nothing*) Annulled, reduced to nothing.

ADNU'BILATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and nubila a cloud*) Clouded, darkened.
Adnu'l (*v. t. obsolete*) To annul.
AD'NOUN (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and nomen a noun*) An adjective.
Ado' (*s. from do*) Difficulty, noise, bustle.
ADOLESC'ENCE, ADOLES'CENCY (*s. from the Lat. a-adolescencia*) The time between childhood and manhood, youth.
Ado'n (*p. obsolete*) done. *Chaucer.*
ADOLPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
ADC'NAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying Lord*) An Hebrew name of God.
ADONI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ruler*) A man's name.
ADO'NI BE'ZEK (*s. from the Heb. signifying lord of lightning*) The name of one of the kings in the land of Canaan.
Ado'nic (*adj. in poetry, from Adonis*) Belonging to Adonis, applied to a verse consisting of two feet.
ADO'NIS (*s. from the Greek*) A beautiful youth, said to have been the favourite of Venus.
ADC'NIS (*s. in botany*) Pheasant eye.
ADO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) Southernwood.
ADO'NI ZE'DECK (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord of righteousness*) The name of an ancient king of Jerusalem.
ADO'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and opto to choose*) To take in the place of a child, to make another person's child one's heir, to make that our own which was originally another person's, to imbibe the principles of another.
Adopta'ni (*s. plu.*) An ancient sect who held, that Christ was no more than the adopted son of God.
Adopted (*p. from adopt*) Taken as a son and heir to one who is not a real father, imbibed, used as one's own.
Adoptedly (*adv. from adopt*) After the manner of adoption.
Adop'ter (*s. from adopt*) One that adopts.
Adop'ting (*p. a. from adopt*) Taking that which is another man's for our own, imbibing the principles of another.
Adop'tion (*s. from adopt*) The making that our own which does not naturally belong to us, the state of being adopted.
Adop'tive (*adj. from adopt*) Belonging to adoption.
A'DOR (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of choice bearded wheat which the ancients used in sacrifice.
Ado'rabile (*adj. from adore*) Worthy of adoration.
Ado'rableness (*s. from adore*) The perfection or quality exciting adoration.
Ado'rably (*adv. from adore*) In a manner to be adored.
A'DORAT (*s. with chymists*) A weight of four pounds.
Adora'tion (*s. from adore*) The act of adoring, worship, homage.
ADO'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and oro to pray*) To revere, to honour with divine worship, to esteem highly.
Ado're (*v. obsolete*) To adorn. *Spenser.*
Ado'red (*p. from adore*) Worshipped, revered, highly esteemed.
Ado'rement (*s. not much used, from adore*) An adoring.
Ado'rer (*s. from adore*) One that adores, a lover.
Ado'ring (*p. a. from adore*) Worshipping.
Ado'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of adoration.
ADO'RN (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and orno to deck*) To ornament, to dress, to deck up.
Adorna'tion (*s. not much used, from adorn*) The act of adorning.
Ador'ned (*p. from adorn*) Ornamented, embellished.
Ador'ning (*p. a. from adorn*) Ornamenting, embellishing, decking up.
Ador'ning (*s. from adorn*) The act of ornamenting.
"Let it not be that outward adorning."
Ador'nement (*s. not much used, from adorn*) Adornment, the act of adorning.
ADOSCUA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and osculo to kiss*) A kissing, that kind of generation which is effected by a contact of parts without intromission.
ADOSSCE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Back to back.
Adow'n (*prep. in poetry, from down*) Down. *"Her cheeks adown."*
Adow'n (*adv. from down*) Downwards. *"Adown it fell."*
ADOXA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ADPERCEP'TION (*s. not much used*) The consciousness which the mind has of its own perceptions.
ADRACOUTH (*s. in medicine*) Gum dragon.
Adra'd (*adv. obsolete*) In great dread. *Spenser.*
Adren'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Churlish.

ADRAMI'RE (*v. t. a law term*) To lay oneself under an obligation to perform something before a magistrate.
AD'RAM ME'LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying illustrious king*) The son of Sennacherib, the name of an idol.
Adre'ad, Adre'd (*adv. obsolete*) In great dread. *Spencer.*
ADRECTA'RE (*v. int. a law term*) To make amends, to satisfy.
Adrec'tate (*v. t. in law*) To satisfy, to make amends.
ADRECTIA'RE (*v. int. a law term*) To make amends.
AD'RIA (*s.*) A town in the republic of Venice.
AD'RIANOPE (*s. in geography*) The second city of Turkey in Europe.
Adria'tic (*adj. from Adria*) Belonging to that part of the Mediterranean sea called the Gulph of Venice.
Adria'tic (*s. from the adj.*) The Adriatic sea.
Adri't (*s. from drift*) At the mercy of wind and tide, at random, so as to be turned up to the wide world.
ADROGA'TION (*s. in antiquity*) The adoption of one who was become his own master.
ADRO'IT (*adj. from the French*) Dexterous, clever, skillful.
Adroi'tly (*adv. from adroit*) Dexterously, skillfully.
Adroi'tness (*s. from adroit*) Dexterity, cleverness.
Adri'y (*adv. from dry*) Thirsty, wanting drink.
ADSITI'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and scisco to require*) Borrowed, assumed, extraneous.
ADSTRIC'TION (*s. in physick, from the Lat. ad to, and stringo to bind*) The act of binding together, the bracing up of any part.
ADVA'NCE (*v. t. from the French avancer*) To bring forward, to improve, to raise, to promote, to assert.
Adva'nce (*s. from the verb*) A coming forward, an approach, progression, improvement.
Adva'nce (*v. int.*) To make a progress in, to grow.
Advan'ced (*p. from advance*) Improved, come forward, preferred; *with to:* as, "He was advanced to honour." *And sometimes with in:* as, "She was advanced in years."
Advance'ment (*s. from advance*) The act of advancing, the state of being advanced, progression, improvement, preferment.
Advan'cer (*s. from advance*) One that advances.
Advan'cing (*p. a. from advance*) Coming forward, improving, growing.
ADVAN'TAGE (*s. from the French*) Superiority, benefit, opportunity, overplus, interest; *with of:* as, "Let he get an advantage of us."
Advan'tage (*v. t. from the sub.*) To profit, to improve.
Advan'taged (*p. from advantage*) Profited, improved.
Advanta'geous (*adj. from advantage*) Having advantages, profitable.
Advanta'geously (*adv. from advantage*) In a manner advantageous, profitably.
Advanta'geousness (*s. from advantage*) Conveniency, profit, usefulness.
ADVECTI'TIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and veho to carry*) Foreign, brought from another place.
Adu'e (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Adieu. *Chaucer.*
ADVE'NE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. ad to, and venio to come*) To come to.
Adve'nient (*adj. little used, from advene*) Coming to, added to.
Adve'ning (*p. from advene*) Coming to, assembling.
Ad'vent (*s. from advene*) A coming, the four weeks before Christmas.
Adven'tail, Adven'tal (*s. not used, from advene*) A surcoat, armour. *Chaucer.*
Aven'tine (*adj. from advene*) Coming to, adventitious.
Adventi'tious (*adj. from advene*) Coming from another, not natural, accidental.
Adven'tive (*adj. not much used, from advene*) Adventitious, applied to what comes by chance.
Adven'tual (*adj. from advene*) Coming by accident.
Adven'ture (*s. from advene*) A chance, a trial, a doubtful enterprize, goods sent to sea at the risk of the owner.
Adven'ture (*v. t. from advene*) To venture, to dare, to hazard.
Adven'turer (*s. from advene*) One that adventures.
Adven'turous (*adj. from advene*) Bold, daring, hazardous.
Adven'turously (*adv. from advene*) Boldly, daringly.
Adven'turisme (*adj. not much used, from advene*) Very adventurous.
Adven'turismeness (*s. not much used, from advene*) The state of being adventurous, boldness.
AD'VERB (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. ad to, and verbum a word*) That part of speech which denotes the circumstance of a quality or an action.
Adver'bial (*adj. from adverb*) Belonging to an adverb.
Adver'bially (*adv. from adverb*) After the manner of an adverb.

Adver'sable (*adj. from adverse*) Capable of being opposed, capable of being set opposite.
ADVERSA'RIA (*s. from the Lat.*) A journal, a common place book.
Ad'versarie (*adj. not much used, from adverse*) Contrary. *Chaucer.*
Ad'versary (*s. from adverse*) An enemy, an opponent.
Adver'sative (*adj. in grammar from adverse*) Implying opposition.
AD'VERSE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and verito to turn, by some of the poets accented on the last syllable*) Opposite, contrary, calamitous.
Adver'sely (*adv. from adverse*) Unfortunately, contrarily.
Adver'sity (*s. from adverse*) Misfortune, calamity, affliction.
ADVE'RT (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and verito to turn*) To turn to, to observe, to heed; *with to:* as, "To advert to more than one thing."
Adver'tence, Adver'tency (*s. from advert*) Attention, regard, observation.
ADVERT'ISE (*v. t. formerly accented on the middle syllable, from the French advertir*) To give notice in the public prints, to inform; *with of:* as, "She advertised me of that matter."
Advert'ised (*p. from advertise*) Published in the newspapers, informed of.
Adver'tisement (*s. sometimes accented on the third syllable, from advertise*) A notice in the public prints, admonition, intelligence.
Advert'iser (*s. from advertise*) One that advertises.
Advert'ising (*p. from advertise*) Giving notice, giving intelligence.
Advert'ising (*s. from advertise*) A making public.
Adves'perate (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and vesper the evening*) To draw towards evening.
Advi'ce (*s. from the French advis*) Council, direction, notice; *with of:* as, "The merchants received advice of their loss."
Advi'ce boat (*s.*) A vessel employed to bring intelligence.
ADVIG'ILATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and vigil watchful*) To keep watch, to take care of.
Advi'fable (*adj. from advise*) Worthy to be advised, prudent.
Advi'fableness (*s. from advise*) Fitness, propriety.
ADVI'SE, (*v. t. from the French adviser*) To counsel; *with to:* as, "I advise you to the best." To inform; *with of:* as, "Advise him of his happy state."
Advi'se (*v. int.*) To consult, to consider; *with with:* as, "He advised with his friends."
Advi'sed (*p. from advise*) Counseled, informed.
Advi'sed (*adj. from advise*) Deliberate, prudent.
Advi'sedly (*adv. from advise*) With advice, deliberately, prudently.
Advi'sedness (*s. from advise*) Deliberation, discretion.
Advi'sement (*s. from advise, not much used*) Counsel, advice. *Spenser.*
Advi'ser (*s. from advise*) One that advises.
Advi'sing (*p. a. from advise*) Counselling, informing.
ADULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. adulator to flatter*) Flattery, high compliment.
ADULA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that flatters.
Adula'tory (*adj. from adulator*) Flattering, highly complimentary.
ADU'LCE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and dulceo to make sweet*) To sweeten.
ADUL'LAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying their testimony*) The name of a town in the land of Israel.
A'DULPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
ADU'LT (*adj. from the Lat. adultus, grown up*) Grown up, arrived to the age of puberty.
Adult (*s. from the adj.*) One grown up, one who is come to years of discretion.
ADUL'TER (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and alter another*) To commit adultery.
Adul'terant (*s. from adulter*) The person or thing which adulterates.
Adul'terate (*v. t. from adulter*) To commit adultery, to corrupt by some foreign mixture.
Adul'terate (*adj. from adulter*) Polluted with adultery, corrupted by some foreign mixture.
Adul'terated (*p. from adulterate*) Corrupted by some foreign mixture.
Adul'terateness (*s. from adulterate*) The quality or state of being adulterated.
Adul'terating (*p. from adulterate*) Corrupting by some foreign mixture.
Adul'terating (*s. from adulterate*) Adulteration.
Adul'terer (*s. from adulter*) He that commits adultery.
Adul'teress (*s. from adulter*) She that commits adultery.
Adul'terine (*s. in law, from adulter*) A child born of an adulteress.

Adul'terous (*adj. from adulter*) Guilty of adultery, idolatrous.
Adul'tery (*s. from adulter*) The violation of the marriage bed.
Adul'tness (*s. from adult*) The state of being grown up, the state of puberty.
Adum'brant (*adj. from adumbrate*) giving a slight resemblance.
ADUM'BRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and umbra a shadow*) To shadow out, to give a faint resemblance.
Adum'brated (*p. from adumbrate*) Shadowed out, imperfectly delineated.
Adum'brating (*s. from adumbrate*) Shadowing out, imperfectly representing.
Adum'brating (*s. from adumbrate*) The act of shadowing out.
Adumbra'tion (*s. from adumbrate*) The act of adumbrating, an imperfect representation.
ADUNA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and unus one*) The uniting of several into one, union.
Adun'city (*s. it occurs but seldom, from aduncous*) Crookedness, hookedness.
ADUN'COUS, Adun'que (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and uncus a crook*) Crooked, hooked.
Ad'voca (*s. obsolete, from advocate*) An advocate. *Chaucer.*
Ad'vocacy (*s. not much used, from advocate*) The act or office of an advocate. A law suit. *Chaucer.*
AD'VOCATE (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and voco to call*) He that pleads the cause of another; *with for:* as, "Advocates for folly."
Ad'vocateship (*s. from advocate*) The office of an advocate.
Advoca'tion (*s. from advocate*) The office of pleading, intercession.
ADVOLA'TION, ADVOLI'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and volo to fly*) The act of flying to.
ADVOLU'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. ad to, and volvo to roll*) The act of rolling to.
Advou'son, Advou'zen (*s.*) An advowson, a right of presentation to a benefice.
Advou'try (*s. obsolete, from the French advoutrie*) Adultery. *Chaucer.*
ADVO'W (*v. t. not much used, from the French advouer*) To affirm.
Advowe'te (*s. from advow*) He that has the right of advowson.
Advow'ing (*p. from advow, affirming, avowing*)
Advow'sen, advow'zen (*s.*) The right of a presentation to a living.
Advow'try (*s. obsolete*) Adultery.
ADU'RE (*v. int. little used, from the Lat. ad to, and uro to burn*) To burn up.
Adust (*adj. from adure*) Burnt, scorched with heat, dried up.
Adust (*p. from adure*) Burnt, scorched, dried up.
Adust'ible (*adj. from adust*) Capable of being adusted.
Adust'ion (*s. from adust*) A burning up, a parching.
A'DY (*s. in botany*) A species of the palm tree, from the fruit of which an oil is prepared which answers the end of butter.
ADY'NAMON (*s. in pharmacy*) A weak kind of wine.
ADY'TUM (*s. in pagan antiquity*) The inner part of a temple.
Adz, adze (*s.*) A tool used by coopers.
ÆA'CUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the supposed judges of hell.
ÆCHMA'LOTARCH (*s. in Jewish antiquity from the Greek αχμη a fight, and αρχων a chief*) The head of the captivity, the chief priest.
Æ'DES (*s. from the Lat.*) A building, an inferior temple.
ÆDIC'ULA (*s. in antiquity*) The inner and most sacred part of a temple.
Æ'dile (*s. in Roman antiquity, from ædes*) A magistrate whose business it was to inspect all kinds of buildings.
Ædili'tian (*s. from ædile*) Belonging to the office of Ædile.
Ægagropilus (*s. in natural history*) A ball formed in the stomach of some animals, a kind of Bezoar.
Æ'GILOPS (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek αἴγος a goat, and ωψ an eye*) A tumor or ulcer in the larger angle of the eye.
ÆGINE'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Æ'GIPAN (*s. from αἴγος a goat, and Pan*) A name given to Pan and other satyrs, because they were represented with the horns, legs and feet of a goat.
ÆGIP'YROS (*s. in botany*) Buckwheat.
ÆG'RION (*s. in surgery*) An ointment made of the black poplar tree.
Æ'GIS (*s. in heathen mythology, from αἴγος a goat*) The shield of Jupiter and Pallas, supposed to have been made of the skin of a goat.

Æ'glef'ina

Æglefinus (s. in ichthyology) The name of the common haddock.

ÆGLOGUE (s. from the Greek *αἶγος* a goat, and *λόγος* a discourse) A species of poetry now called the pastoral.

ÆGLUS (s. in botany) The Chamæleon thistle.

ÆGOCEPHALUS (s. in ornithology) The bird called the godwit.

ÆGOCEPHALUS (s. in botany) The herb foenugreek.

ÆGOLETHORN (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ÆGOMANTIA (s. from the Greek *αἶγ* a goat, and *μαντεία* divination) Divination by means of a goat.

ÆGONICHON (s. in botany) Gromwell.

ÆGONICUS (s. in botany) The herb gromwell.

ÆGOPHTHALMOS (s. in natural history, from the Greek) A precious stone resembling the eye of a goat.

ÆGOPOYON (s. in botany) The herb medowweet, goat's beard.

ÆGYPT (s. in geography, an ancient and correct spelling) Egypt, an ancient kingdom of Africa.

ÆGYPTIACUM (s. in pharmacy) An ointment used in cleansing foul ulcers.

Ægyptilla (s. in natural history) A stone variegated with veins of black and blue, supposed to have the quality of giving water the colour and taste of wine.

ÆHOITELIA (s. in zoology) A species of serpents.

ÆINAUTÆ (s. plu. in antiquity) The senators of Miletus, who held their deliberations on shipboard and returned not on shore till the business on which they sat was determined.

ÆIPATHY (s. from the Greek *αἶς* continual, and *πάθος* passion) A continued passion.

ÆELFEGUS (s. from the Sax.) The name of a man.

ÆELFRED (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.

ÆELGIVE (s. from the Sax.) The name of a woman.

ÆELLO (s. in heathen mythology) One of the harpies, a monstrous bird mentioned by the poets.

Ælmsfo (s. obsolete) Peterpence, a tax anciently paid to the pope.

ÆLURUS (s. in Egyptian mythology) The god of cats.

ÆEM (s. in commerce) A liquid measure in Holland and Germany different in different places.

ÆNEATORES (s. plu. in Roman antiquity) The persons who performed the martial musick in their armies.

ÆNIGMA (s. an original and correct spelling) An enigma, a riddle.

Ænigmat'ic (adj. from *ænigma*) Enigmatic, belonging to an enigma.

Ænigmat'ical (adj. from *ænigma*) Enigmatical.

Ænigmat'ically (adv. from *ænigma*) Enigmatically.

Ænigmat'ist (s. from *ænigma*) An enigmatist.

ÆNITTOLOGIUS (s. in poetry) A verse consisting of two dactyls and three trochees.

ÆOGRAPHY (s. not much used) A description of the air.

ÆOLIA (s. in ancient geography) A country on the western border of Asia minor.

Æolian (adj. from *Æolus*) Belonging to the wind.

Æolic (adj. from *Æolia*) Belonging to *Æolia*.

Æolipile (s. from *Æolus*) A hollow ball made of metal with a small tube or neck, from which, after the ball has been partly filled with water and heated on the fire, a blast of air issues with great violence.

ÆOLUS (s. in Pagan mythology, from the Greek *αιολος* swift) The god of the winds.

ÆON (s. from the Greek *αιων* an age) Duration, an age.

Æ'on (s. in the Platonic philosophy) Any virtue, any perfection which was considered as a distinct being.

ÆONION (s. in botany) The great house leek.

ÆORA (s. with ancient physicians) A peculiar kind of exercise in which the patient was carried about in a litter or other vehicle.

ÆQUAL (adj. an original and correct spelling, from the Lat.) Equal.

Æqual'ity (s. from *æqual*) Equality.

Æqua'tion (s. from *æqual*) An equation.

Æqua'tor (s. from *æqual*) The equator.

Æquilibra'tor (s. an original and correct spelling) An equilibrator.

Æquilib'ity (s. an original spelling) Equilibrium.

ÆQUILIBRIUM (s. an original and correct spelling, from the Lat.) equilibrium.

Æquinoct'ial (s. from *æquinox*) The equinoctial.

ÆQUINOX (s. an original and correct spelling, from the Lat.) The equinox.

Æquipol'ent (adj. an original spelling) Equipollent.

ÆQUIPONDERANT (adj. an original spelling) Equiponderant.

ÆQUIVOCAL (adj. an original spelling) Equivocal.

ÆQUIVOCATE (v. int. an original spelling) To equivocate.

Æquivoca'tion (s. from *æquivocate*) An equivocation.

ÆQUIVOLENT (adj. an original spelling) Equivoleant.

ÆRA (s. perhaps the original spelling) An era.

ÆRARIUM (s. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat.) The treasury, the place where public money was deposited.

Ærial (adj. from air) Belonging to the air, produced by the air, airy.

ÆRIANS (s. plu. in church history, from one Aërius) A kind of Arians.

Æ'RIE (s. from the French) The nest of an eagle, hawk, or any other bird of prey.

ÆRIZUSA (s. in natural history) The jasper, a precious stone.

ÆROLOGY (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* air, and *λογος* a discourse) The doctrine of the air.

ÆROM'ANCY (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* the air, and *μαντεία* divination) A divination by the air.

ÆROME'LI (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* the air, and *μετα* honey) Manna, honey dew.

ÆROM'ETRY (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* the air, and *μετρον* to measure) The art of measuring the air.

ÆROPHOBIA (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* the air, and *φοβος* to fear) The dread of air, a kind of phrenzy.

ÆROSCOPY (s. from the Greek *αἶρ* the air, and *σκοπεω* to view) The observation of the air.

Ærugineous, Æruginous (adj. an original spelling, from *ærugo*) Erugineous.

ÆRUGO (s. in natural history, from the Lat.) The rust of copper, verdigris.

ÆRUSCATORES (s. plu. in antiquity) A kind of gypsies, strolling beggars.

ÆSALION (s. in ornithology) A kind of long winged hawk, the merlin.

ÆSCH (s. in ichthyology) The fish called the thymallus.

ÆSCHINA (s. in natural history) A four winged water fly with a long body.

ÆSCHYNOME'NOUS (adj. from the Greek *αἰσχυνομενος* ashamed, in natural history) Belonging to the sensitive plant.

ÆSCULAPIUS (s.) The name of a famous physician, the patron of physic.

ÆSCULUS (s. in botany) The medlar tree.

ÆSNACY (s. in law books) The priority of age among coparceners.

ÆSTIFEROUS (adj. from the Lat. *æstus* a turbulent motion, and *fero* to bear) Turbulent as the tide.

ÆSTIMATE (v. int. an original spelling, from the Lat.) To estimate.

Æs'timated (p. from *æstimate*) Estimated.

Æs'timating (p. a. from *æstimate*) Estimating.

Æstima'tion (s. from *æstimate*) Estimation.

Æstima'tive (adj. from *æstimate*) Estimative.

Æstima'tor (s. from *æstimate*) An estimator.

Æstima'tory (adj. from *æstimator*) Estimatory.

Æs'tival (adj. from *æstivate*) Estival.

ÆSTIVALE (adj. in botany, from the Lat. *æstas* summer) Flowering in summer.

ÆSTIVATE (v. int. from the Lat. *æstas* the summer) To estivate, to lodge in a place during the summer.

Æstiva'tion (s. from *æstivate*) Estivation.

ÆSTUAR'UM, ÆSTUAR'IA, ÆSTUARY (s. in geography, from the Lat.) An arm of the sea, that runs a good way into the land. In pharmacy, a vapor bath.

ÆSTUATE (v. int. an original spelling, from the Lat. *æstuo* to rage) To estuate, to rage, to ebb and flow as the tide.

Æstua'tion (s. from *æstuate*) An estuation.

ÆSTUOUS (adj. an original spelling, from the Lat.) Estuous.

Æs'ture (s. not much used) A turbulent motion. Chapman.

ÆSYMNE'TIC (adj. in ancient politics) Belonging to an elective monarchy.

ÆTER'NABLE (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *æternus* eternal) Capable of becoming eternal.

ÆTER'NAL (adj. an original spelling) Eternal.

Æter'nally (adv. from *æternal*) Eternally.

ÆTER'NITY (s. an original spelling, from the Lat.) Eternity.

ÆTHAL'LES (s. in botany) The house leek.

Æ'THER (s. an original spelling, from the Greek *αιθηρ*) Ether, a subtle penetrating fluid.

Æthe'real (adj. from *æther*) Belonging to ether, ethereal.

Æthe'reous (adj. not much used, from *æther*) Of an ethereal or celestial nature.

ÆTHIO'PIA (s. an original spelling) Ethiopia.

Æthio'pian (adj. from *Æthiopia*) Ethiopian.

Æthio'pian (s. from the adj.) An Ethiopian, a native of Ethiopia.

Æthio'pic (adj. from *Æthiopia*) Ethiopic.

ÆTHIO'PIS (s. in botany) An Ethiopian herb with which

which enchanters are said to open locks and dry up rivers.

ÆTHIOP'S MINERAL (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine so called from its black colour; it is made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTHOLICES (*s. with physicians, from the Greek αἰθω to burn*) Hot fiery pustles.

ÆTHIOLOGICA (*s. from the Greek αἰθω a cause, and λογος a word*) That part of physic which explains the causes of diseases.

ÆTIANUS (*s. plu. in church history*) A kind of Arians.

ÆTIOLOGY (*s. from the Greek αἰθω a cause, and λογος to say*) A figure in rhetoric shewing a cause or reason.

ÆTIOLOGY (*s. in physic*) The reason assigned for the natural or supernatural accidents attending the human body.

ÆTITES (*s. in natural history*) The eagle's stone. Pebbles of any kind which are hollow and have something in them that makes a noise on being shaken.

ÆTNA (*s. from the Greek αἰθω to burn*) A famous volcano, or burning mountain in the island of Sicily.

ÆVITER/NI (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Roman deities so called because they were supposed to remain to perpetuity.

Afa'r (*adv. from far*) At a distance, to a great distance.

Afa're (*s. obsolete*) Affair. *Chaucer.*

Afa'rd (*adj. from fear*) Frightened, afraid, terrified.

A'FER (*s. from the Lat.*) The south-west wind.

Afe're, afe'red (*p. obsolete*) Afraid. *Chaucer.*

AF/FA (*s. in commerce*) A weight used on the coast of Guinea, an ounce.

Affability (*s. from affable*) Easiness of manners, civility.

AFFABLE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and fari to be spoken to*) Accessible, easy of access, condescending, mild.

Affableness (*s. from affable*) Affability, easiness of access.

Affably (*adv. from affable*) Courteously, civilly.

AFFAB/ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and faber a workman*) Made with skill, complete, curious.

AFFABULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and fabulor to speak, not much used*) The moral of a fable.

AFFA'IR (*s. from the French affaire*) A business, a matter, a concern, an intrigue.

Affa'ir (*v. not used, in law*) To affirm.

AFFEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and facio to do*) To produce an effect, to move the affections, to aim at, to aspire to, to love, to assume, to imitate with an ill grace.

Affectation (*s. from affect*) The act of assuming a character, awkward imitation.

Affecte (*s. obsolete, from affect*) Affection. *Chaucer.*

Affect'ed (*p. from affect*) Acted upon; *with by: as, "His circumstances were affected by it."* Passionately moved; *with with: as, "A thinking man cannot but be affected with the idea of appearing before that Being whom none can see and live."* Assumed, put on with an ill grace, overstudied.

Affect'edly (*adv. from affect*) In an affected manner.

Affect'edness (*s. from affect*) The quality of being affected, affectation.

Affect'ing (*p. from affect*) Moving the affections, assuming, imitating.

Affect'ion (*s. from affect*) Any passion of the mind, any habit of the body, goodwill, love, zeal; *with to, and towards: as, "What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these?" "His affection to the church was notorious."* Sometimes *with for: as, "I have an affection for that man."*

Affect'ionate (*adj. from affection*) Full of affection, kind, zealous, tender-hearted.

Affect'ionately (*adv. from affection*) Tenderly, kindly.

Affect'ionateness (*s. from affection*) Tenderneis, good-will, affection.

Affect'ioned (*adj. from affection*) Affected, well-disposed.

Affect'ious (*adj. not used, from affect*) Affectionate.

Affect'iously (*adv. not used, from affect*) Affectionately. *Scott.*

Affect'ive (*adj. from affect*) Suited to affect.

Affect'uos'ity (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from affect*) Passionateness.

Affect'uous (*adj. not much used, from affect*) Full of passion.

Affe'er (*v. t. in law*) To affirm, to mitigate.

AFEE/RERS (*s. plu. from the French afeer*) Persons appointed on oath in court leets to mulct offenders liable to arbitrary penalties. *Chaucer.*

Af'fer (*s. a local word*) A slow dull horse.

Affe're (*v. t. obsolete*) To affirm, to mitigate.

Affe'red (*adj. obsolete*) Afraid. *Chaucer.*

Affe'rors (*s.*) Affeerers.

AFET'TO (*adj. in music*) Affetuosso, tender, pathetic.

AFETTUO'SO (*adj. in music*) Tender, pathetic.

Affe'r'er (*v. t. in old records*) To set a price, to appraise.

AFFIANCE (*s. from the French*) A marriage contract, trust, confidence.

Affiance (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To contract in marriage, to betroth, to give confidence.

Affianced (*p. from affiance*) Contracted in marriage.

Affiancer (*s. from affiance*) One that makes a contract of marriage, he that betroths.

Affida're (*v. old law*) To give fealty by oath.

Affida'tion (*s. from affy*) Mutual contract, mutual oath of confidence.

Affid'ature (*s. from affy*) Affidation.

Affida'tus (*s. a law term*) A tenant by fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT (*s. from the Lat. signifying, he made oath*) A declaration on oath, an oath committed to writing.

Affid'ed (*p. from affy*) Affianced, joined by contract.

AFFILIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and filius a son*) Adoption.

AFFI/NAGE (*s. not used, from the French*) A refining of metals.

AFFI/NED (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and finis an end*) Related to.

AFFIN'ITY (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and finis an end*) Relation by marriage, connection, likeness.

AFFIR'M (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and firmo to make firm*) To declare, to ratify, to confirm.

Affir'mable (*adj. from affirm*) Proper to be affirmed, capable of affirmation.

Affir'mance (*s. from affirm*) Affirmation, confirmation, ratification.

Affir'mant (*s. from affirm*) One that affirms.

Affirma'tion (*s. from affirm*) The act of affirming, the thing affirmed, confirmation, ratification.

Affir'mative (*adj. from affirm*) Belonging to affirmation, positive, dogmatical.

Affir'matively (*adv. from affirm*) In an affirmative manner, positively.

Affir'med (*p. from affirm*) Positively declared, confirmed, ratified.

Affir'mer (*s. from affirm*) One that affirms.

Affir'ming (*p. from affirm*) Declaring positively, confirming, notifying.

AFFIX' (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and figo to fix*) To subjoin, to unite to the end.

Affix (*s. in grammar, from the verb*) Some letter or syllable joined to a word.

Affix'ed (*p. from affix*) Joined to, subjoined; *with to: as, "With names affixed to them."*

Affix'ing (*p. a. from affix*) Joining, subjoining.

Affix'ion (*s. from affix*) The act of fixing, the state of being fixed.

Affa'tion (*s. from affatus*) The act of breathing upon.

AFFLA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The communication of the power or spirit of prophecy.

AFFLIC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and fligo to beat*) To vex, to grieve, to torment.

Afflic'ted (*p. from afflict*) Vexed, grieved, tormented.

Afflic'tedness (*s. from afflict*) The state of being afflicted, trouble, grief, sorrowfulness.

Afflic'ter (*s. from afflict*) One that afflicts.

Afflic'ting (*p. from afflict*) Vexing, grieving, tormenting.

Afflic'tion (*s. from afflict*) Sorrow, grief, the cause of sorrow, sorrowfulness.

Afflic'tive (*adj. from afflict*) Causing affliction, painful.

Affluence, affluency (*s. from affluent*) Concourse, plenty, riches, abundance.

AF/FLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and fluo to flow*) Flowing, abundant, plentiful.

Affluentness (*s. from affluent*) Affluence, the state of being affluent, abundance.

AFFLU'X (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and fluo to flow*) The act of flowing to, that which flows.

Afflux'ion (*s. from afflux*) The act of flowing to, afflux.

Affodi'lus (*s. in botany*) The daffodil.

Affora're (*v. obsolete, in law*) To set a price on any thing.

Affor'ciament (*s. obsolete*) A fort, a fortress.

Afforcia're (*v. in old law books*) To make stronger, to fortify.

AFFOR'D (*v. t. from the French affourrer*) To yield, to produce, to be able to sell for, to be able to bear expences.

Affor'ded (*p. from afford*) Yielded, produced, sold; *with of: as, "Can it be afforded for that price?"*

Affor'ding (*p. a. from afford*) Yielding, producing.

Affor'est (*v. t. from forest*) To turn ground into forest.

Affor'estation (*s. not much used, from forest*) The making of forest, the turning of ground into forest.

Affor'esting (*p. from afforest*) Turning into forest.

Affra (*s. plu. in old records*) Beasts of the plough.

Affrai'd (*p. from affray*) Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

Affranchize

Afranchi'ze (*v. t. from franchise*) To make free.
Affrap' (*v. obsolete, from the French affrapper*) To strike, to engage. *Spenser.*
AFFRAY (*v. obsolete, from the French affrayer*) To affright, to terrify. *Chaucer.*
Affray (*s. from the verb*) A disturbance, a quarrel, a tumultuous assault.
Affray'ment (*s. not used, from affray*) An affray.
Aff're (*s. from affra*) Beasts of the plough.
Affrei'ghtment (*s. from freight*) The freight, the lading of a ship.
AF'FRICATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and frico to rub*) To rub into powder. *Scott.*
AFFRIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and frico to rub*) The rubbing of one thing against another, friction.
Affri'ght (*v. t. from fright*) To fright, to terrify.
Affri'ght (*s. from the verb*) Terror, fear, a frightful object, the cause of fear.
Affri'ghted (*p. from affright*) Frighted, terrified; *with at, and with: as, "Thou shalt not be affrighted at them." "She was affrighted with dreams."*
Affri'ghtful (*adj. from affright*) Frightful, full of terror.
Affri'ghtment (*s. in droll style, from affright*) The impression of fear, terror.
AFFRO'NITRE (*s. in chymistry*) The froth of nitre.
AFFRO'NT (*v. t. from the French affronter*) To provoke, to insult, to meet front to front.
Affro'nt (*s. from the verb*) A provocation, an insult.
Affront'ed (*p. from affront*) Provoked, insulted, set upon; *with at: as, "The man was highly affronted at it."*
Affronte'e (*adj. in heraldry, from affront*) Front to front.
Affron'ter (*s. from affront*) One that affronts.
Affron'ting (*p. from affront*) Provoking, insulting, causing an affront.
Affron'tive (*adj. from affront*) Causing affront.
Affron'tiveness (*s. not much used, from affront*) The quality that gives affront.
Affu'age (*s. in ancient customs*) The right of cutting wood for fuel in a forest.
AFFU'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and fundo to pour, the f to be sounded soft*) To pour one thing on another.
Affu'sed (*p. from affuse*) Poured upon.
Affu'sion (*s. from affuse*) The act of pouring upon.
AFFY' (*v. t. from the French affier*) To betroth in order to marriage.
Affy' (*v. int.*) To confide in; *with in: as, "I do affy in thy uprightness."*
Affy'ched (*p. obsolete*) Affected. *Chaucer.*
Aff'eld (*adv. in familiar style, from field*) To the field, in the field.
Aff'le (*v. t. obsolete, from file*) To file, to polish. *Chaucer.*
Aff'ne (*adj. from Chau. perhaps by mistake for*) And fine. *Chaucer.*
Afla't (*adv. in familiar style, from flat*) On a level with the ground.
Aflo'at (*adv. from float*) On float, in motion.
Afo'ot (*adv. in familiar style, from foot*) On foot, in motion.
Afo'ced (*adj. obsolete, from force*) Forced, ravished. *Chaucer.*
Afo're (*prep. in familiar style, from a, and fore*) Before.
Afo're (*adv. in familiar style*) Before, in time past, in front, first in the way.
Afo'regoing (*adj. from fore, and go*) Going before.
Afo'rehand (*adj. in familiar style*) Beforehand, prepared, provided.
Aforemen'tioned (*adj. from fore, and mention*) Mentioned before.
Aforena'med (*adj. from fore, and name*) Named before.
Afo'resaid (*adv. from fore, and say*) Said before.
Afo'retime (*adv. from fore, and time*) In time past.
Afo'reyence (*adv. obsolete*) Before, in time past. *Chaucer.*
Afo'rne (*adv. obsolete*) Before, afore. *Chaucer.*
Afo'rs (*adv. obsolete*) Of necessity, by force. *Chaucer.*
Afo'ryenst (*adv. obsolete*) Before, in time past. *Chaucer.*
Afou'ndit, Afou'ndrit (*adj. obsolete*) Foundred. *Chaucer.*
Afra'id (*p. from affray*) Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
Afra'ide, afrai'ed, (*p. obsolete*) Affraid. *Chaucer.*
Afre'sh (*adj. from fresh*) Anew, again, over again.
Afre'te (*adj. obsolete, from freight*) Full freighted. *Chaucer.*
AF'RICA (*s. supposed to be from the Greek α without, and φριχ cold*) One of the four quarters of the world, a very hot country.
Af'rican (*adj. from Africa*) Belonging to Africa.
Af'rican (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Africa, a kind of marigold.
Af'ricanism (*s. from African*) An idiom or manner of speech peculiar to the Africans.
Atro'nt (*adv. in familiar style, from front*) In front.
Ast (*adv. from abast*) Abast.

AF'TER (*prep. from the Sax. after*) Opposed to before, behind, later than, in pursuit of, for, according to, about.
Af'ter (*adv. from the prep.*) Afterward, when. "After he has done, I will speak."
Afteraccepta'tion (*s. from after, and accept*) A meaning received afterwards.
Aftera'ges (*s. from after, and age*) Succeeding ages.
Af'terbirth (*s. from after, and birth*) The second birth, the secondine.
Af'terclap (*s. from after, and clap*) That which happens after an affair was supposed to have been settled.
Af'terco'st (*s. from after, and cost*) The expence after the first cost.
Af'tercrop (*s. from after, and crop*) The second crop.
Afterendea'vour (*s. from after, and endeavour*) A renewed endeavour, an effort after the first.
Afterenqui'ry (*s. from after, and enquire*) A renewed enquiry, an enquiry when it is too late.
Af'terey'e (*v. t. from after, and eye*) To follow with the eye, to follow in vi w.
Af'tergame (*s. from after, and game*) A second game, an expedient.
Af'terhours (*s. from after, and hour*) The hours that follow.
Afterkin'rede (*s. obsolete*) Remote kindred. *Chaucer.*
Afterliv'er (*s. not much used*) One that lives in ages after.
Afterlove (*s. from after, and love*) Second love.
Af'termath (*s. from after, and math*) The second mowing, latter grass.
Af'ternoon (*s. from after, and noon*) The time from noon to evening.
Af'terpains (*s. plu. from after and pain*) Pains after the birth.
Af'terpart (*s. from after, and part*) A succeeding part.
Af'terproof (*s. from after, and proof*) A proof produced after the first.
Af'tertaste (*s. from after, and taste*) The taste remaining on the palate after drinking, a tang.
Af'terthought (*s. from after, and thought*) A second thought, a thought that comes after the occasion of using it.
Af'tertimes (*s. plu. from after, and time*) Succeeding times.
Af'tertossing (*s. from after, and toss*) The tossing of the sea after a storm, the swell.
Af'terward (*adv. from the Saxon weard*) In succeeding times.
Af'terwards (*adv.*) In succeeding times.
Af'terwit (*s. from after, and wit*) Wit that comes too late.
Af'terwrath (*s. from after, and wrath*) Resentment after the first transport of passion is over, permanent anger.
Afy'ched (*adj. obsolete*) Affected. *Chaucer.*
A'GA (*s. from the Arab.*) A chief officer among the Turks.
AG'ABUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a locust*) A man's name.
A'GAG (*s. from the Heb. signifying a floor*) A man's name.
A'gagite (*s. from Agag*) A descendant of Agag.
A'GAI (*s. in commerce*) The difference of exchange between Holland and Venice.
AGAI'N (*adv. from the Sax. agen*) A second time, once more, another time, in turn, back, in opposition.
Agai'n (*prep. obsolete*) Against. *Chaucer.*
AGAIN'ST (*prep. from the Sax. ægeon*) In opposition to, opposite to, preparatory to, before, upon, close to, foul of, in contact with.
Agai'nst (*prep. obsolete*) Instead of. *Chaucer.*
AGALA'XY (*s. from the Greek α without, and γαλα milk*) The want of milk.
AGALLO'CHUM (*s. in botany*) Wood aloes.
AGAMIST (*s. from the Greek α not, and γαμος a marriage*) A person not married. *Scott.*
Agap'æ (*s. plu. from the Greek αγαπη love*) The love-feasts of the primitive Christians.
Agap'pe (*adv. from gape*) With staring surprise, with eagerness of expectation.
AGAPE'T (*s. from the Greek αγαπη love*) A lover of the fair sex, a man of pleasure.
AGAPE'TÆ (*s. in ancient church history*) Females who from motives of piety attended on the ecclesiastics.
A'GAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger*) The name of a woman.
Ag'arenes (*s. plur. from Agar*) The descendants of Agar. Bar. iii. 23.
AG'ARIC, AGAR'ICON (*s. in botany, from the Lat. agaricum*) An excrement or plant, like a mushroom, on the oak and other trees.
Agast (*adv. from agaze*) In amazement.
Agast (*adj.*) Struck with amazement.
Agast (*v. t. obsolete*) To frighten.

A'GATE (*s. from the Greek αχάτης*) A precious stone of the flint kind. An instrument used by gold wire-drawers.

Aga'te (*adv. a local word*) On the way, in a state of motion.

AG'ATHA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Aga'thred (*adj. obsolete, from gather*) Geathered. *Chaucer.*

AG'ATY (*adj. from agate*) Belonging to the agate.

AG'ATY (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Aga'ze (*v. t. not much used, from gaze*) To strike with amazement.

Aga'zed (*p. not much used, from agaze*) Struck with amazement.

Age' (*adv. obsolete*) Again. *Chaucer.*

AGE (*s. from the French*) The time elapsed since any person or thing, now in being, began to exist; the period of time in which any particular race of men have lived, or shall live; a hundred years; maturity; the latter part of life; the time commonly allotted for the life of man.

A'ge' (*adj. from age*) Old, advanced in years.

A'ly (*adv. from age*) In the manner of an aged person.

AGEN (*adv. so written by the poets for the sake of rhyme, from the Sax. agen*) Again.

Agency (*s. from agent*) Action, the state of being in action, the office of an agent.

GEN'DA (*s. from the Lat.*) The service of the church, a memorandum book, a kind of pocket almanack.

AGENFRI'DA (*s. in old records*) The true lord or owner of any thing.

Ag'enhine (*s. in law, from agen and hine*) A guest at an inn, who after three nights stay is reckoned one of the family.

AGENO'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of industry.

A'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. agens acting*) Acting upon, active.

A'gent (*s. from the adj.*) A factor, a deputy to do the business of another.

AGEOMETRESIA (*s. from the Greek*) A defect in point of geography.

AGERA'TIA (*s. from the Greek*) A vigorous old age.

AGE'RATON (*s. in botany*) The herb called everlasting.

AGERA'TUM (*s. in botany*) The herb maudlin, a genus of plants.

AGERO'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to have the power of curing agues.

Age'ye, Agey'nes, Agey'ns (*p. obsolete*) Against, again. *Chaucer.*

AGGENERA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and genero to grow*) The state of growing to another body.

AG'GERATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and gero to carry*) To heap up.

Ag'gerose (*adj. from aggerate*) Full of heaps.

AGGE'US (*s.*) The name of a man. 1 *Esl. vi. 1.*

AGGLO'MERATE (*v. from the Lat. ad to, and glomero to gather round*) To grow into one mass, to gather round like a ball.

Agglo'merated (*p. from agglomerate*) Gathered into one mass.

Agglo'merating (*p. a. from agglomerate*) Gathering round, or into one mass.

Agglu'tinants (*s. plu. from agglutinate*) Substances having a viscous quality; medicines that have the power of uniting the parts together.

AGGLU'TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and glutino to glue*) To unite one part to another, to glue together.

Agglutina'tion (*s. from agglutinate*) Union, cohesion.

Aggluti'native (*adj. from agglutinate*) Endued with an agglutinating quality.

AGGRANDI'ZE (*v. t. from the French aggrandizer*) To make great, to prefer, to exalt.

Aggrandi'zed (*p. from aggrandize*) Made great, exalted.

Aggrandi'zement (*s. from aggrandize*) A making great, an exaltation.

Aggrandi'zer (*s. from aggrandize*) One that aggrandizes.

Aggrandi'zing (*p. from aggrandize*) Making great, exalting.

AGGRA'TE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and gratus pleasing*) *Spenser.*

AG'GRAVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and gravo to burden*) To make heavy, to make the worst of any thing, to exaggerate.

Ag'gravated (*p. from aggravate*) Exaggerated, made the worst of, provoked.

Ag'gravating (*p. a. from aggravate*) Exaggerating, provoking, making heavy.

Aggrava'tion (*s. from aggravate*) The act of aggravating, a circumstance which heightens a crime or calamity.

AG'GREGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and grex a flock*) To collect, to heap up.

Ag'gregate (*s. from the verb*) The sum total, the collected mass.

Ag'gregate (*adj. from the verb*) Formed by the collection of several particulars.

Ag'gregated (*p. from aggregate*) Collected, heaped up.

Aggrega'tion (*s. from aggregate*) The act of collecting into one mass, the collected mass.

AGGRE'SS (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and gradior to go*) To set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel.

Aggres'sing (*p. from aggress*) Beginning a quarrel, attacking. "Tell aggressing France."

Aggres'sion (*s. from aggress*) The commencement of a quarrel.

Aggres'sor (*s. from aggress*) He that begins a quarrel.

Aggre'stein (*s. in falconry*) A distemper incident to hawks.

Aggrie'vance (*s. from aggrieve*) A cause of grief, a cause of complaint, an injury.

AGGRIE'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and gravis heavy*) To grieve, to distress, to oppress.

Aggri'ze (*v. t. obsolete*) To astonish. *Spenser.*

Aggrou'p (*v. t. from group*) To form into a group, to bring together into one place.

AGHA'ST (*adj. from a, and the Sax. ghaft a ghost*) Struck with horror as at the sight of a spectre.

A'GHRIM (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster.

A'GIASMA (*s. from the Greek*) A church, the most sacred part of a church.

Agild (*s. in old law books*) A person of so little account, that if he was murdered, no fine or penalty was to be levied on the murderer.

A'GILE (*adj. from the Lat. agilis nimble*) Active, nimble, ready.

A'gileness (*s. from agile*) Activity, nimbleness, readiness.

Agil'er (*s. obsolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

Agil'ity (*s. from agile*) Activity, nimbleness, readiness.

AGILLA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) A hayward, a keeper of cattle belonging to the lord of the manor.

AGILLO'CHUM (*s. in botany*) Aloes wood.

Agilt, Agilte (*v. t. obsolete*) To offend. *Chaucer.*

A'GIO (*s. from the Italian*) The difference of exchange at Venice and Amsterdam between bank bills and cash.

AGI'ST (*v. t. from the French ageste a bed*) To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, to gather the agistment.

Agis'tage (*s. from agist*) Agistment.

Agista'tion (*s. from agist*) The agistment.

Agista'tor (*s. from agist*) An agistor.

Agis'tment (*s. from agist*) The composition for feeding cattle in the king's forest.

Agis'tor (*s. from agist*) The person who takes cattle to feed in the king's forest and collects the money.

Ag'itable (*adj. from agitate*) Capable of being put into motion, moveable.

A'GITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. agito to move*) To put in motion, to move, to disturb, to controvert.

A'gitated (*p. from agitate*) Put in motion, disturbed, discussed.

A'gitating (*p. a. from agitate*) Putting into motion, disturbing, discussing.

Agita'tion (*s. from agitate*) The act of putting into motion, the state of being moved, discussion, a hurry of the spirits.

Agita'tor (*s. from agitate*) One that agitates.

AGLAOPHO'TIS (*s. in botany*) An herb used formerly by incantations, supposed to be piony.

A'GLET (*s. from the French aiguillette*) The tag of a point carved into the resemblance of some animal. *In botany:* the pendent at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AG'MINAL (*adj. from the Lat. agmen an army*) Belonging to a troop or army.

AG'MONDESHAM (*s. an ancient spelling*) Amersham.

AG'NAIL (*s. in farriery, from the Sax. ange to grieve*) The disease called a witlow.

AGNA'TI (*s. plu. in civil law, from the Lat. ad to, and nascor to be born*) The male descendants from the same father.

Agna'tion (*s. from agnati*) Descent from the same father, the male line in a family.

AG'NES (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AGNIGLOS'SA (*s. in botany*) Plantain.

AGNI'NA (*s. in botany*) Lamb's tongue, a kind of plantain.

Agni'tion (*s. from agnize*) An acknowledgement, an owning.

AGNI'ZE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and nosco to know*) To own, to acknowledge.

AGNO'ETES

AGNO'ETES (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect who denied that Christ knew the day of judgment.

Agno'etism (*s. from Agnoetes*) The doctrine of the Agnoetes.

AGNO'MEN (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and nomen a name*) A name given to any one on account of some particular action or circumstance of his life.

Agnomina'tion (*s. from agnomen*) The giving of a new name, the allusion of one word to another both in sound and meaning.

AGNOPHA'GITES (*s. plu. from the Greek*) People who fed on lamb's flesh.

AGNO'TÆ (*s. plu. in church history, from the Lat.*) A sect who denied the omniscience of our Saviour.

AGNUS'CASTUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The chaste tree.

AG'NUS DE'I (*s. in the Roman church, from the Lat.*) The representation of our Saviour in the figure of a lamb, the Lamb of God.

AGO' (*adv. from the Sax. agen*) Past, reckoning from the present time.

AGO'G (*adv. in familiar style, from the French agogo*) In a state of desire.

Ago'ing (*adj. in familiar style, from go*) Going, moving.

Ago'ne (*adv. not much used, from ago*) Ago, in time past.

A'GONISM, AGONIS'MA (*s. from the Greek αγωα a contention*) Contention for a prize, the prize contended for.

A'GONIST, AGONIS'TES (*s. from agonize*) A prize fighter, one who contended for the prize in the Grecian games.

Agonis'tic (*adj. from agonize*) Belonging to prize fighting.

Agonis'tical (*adj. from agonize*) Belonging to prize fighting, pertaining to the Grecian games.

Agonis'tici (*s. plu. from agonize*) Certain ecclesiastics who chose to publish their doctrines in fairs and markets, the methodists of the ancients.

Agonis'ticon (*s. with ancient physicians*) Cold water, so called, because it was supposed to combat the heat of a fever.

AGONIZE (*v. int. from the Greek αγωίζωμαι to strive*) To be in exquisite pain; *with at: as, "To agonize at every pore."*

Agoniz'ing (*p. from agonize*) Causing exquisite pain, tormenting.

AGONO'THETES (*s. from the Greek, αγων strife, and τιθεω to dispose*) The president of the Grecian games.

Agonothet'ic (*adj. from agonothetes*) Belonging to the president of the Grecian games.

AGO'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the herring kind.

A'GONY (*s. from the Greek αγων strife*) Excessive pain, great distress of body or mind.

AGONYCLITES (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect of Christians who always stood, and thought it unlawful to kneel in prayer.

Agoo'd (*adv. obsolete, from good*) In earnest.

AGO'RÆUS (*s. in heathen antiquity*) Mercury, or any other deity that had a statue in the market place.

AGORON'OMUS (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) An officer who had the care of weights and measures.

AGOU'TY (*s. in natural history*) A small animal of the Antilles about the size of a rabbit.

Agral'ce (*v. t. obsolete, from grace*) To favour.

Agral'ced (*p. obsolete, from agrace*) Favoured.

Agral'med (*p. obsolete*) Grieved. *Chaucer.*

AGRAM'MATIST (*s. from the Greek α without, and γραμμα a letter*) An ignorant unlearned man.

AGRA'RIAN (*adj. from the Lat. agrarius of the field*) Belonging to the fields, wild.

AGRA'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Agistment.

Agre' (*v. t. obsolete, from gre*) To please. *Chaucer.*

Agre' (*adv. obsolete, from the verb*) Kindly, in a friendly manner. *Chaucer.*

Agreabi'litie (*s. obsolete*) Easiness of temper. *Chaucer.*

Agreal'se (*v. t. a low word, from grease*) To grease, to daub.

Agre'at (*adv. from great*) By the great, by the job.

Agre'dge (*v. t. obsolete*) To aggravate. *Chaucer.*

AGRE'E (*v. int. from the French agreeer*) To live in concord, to harmonize, to yield, to consent; *with to: as, "They agreed to all reasonable terms."* To accord, to suit, to adjust a difference; *with with: as, "Agree with thine adversary."*

Agre'e (*v. t. not much used by correct writers*) To compromise: *as, "To agree it."*

Agreeabi'lity (*s. from agree*) Agreeableness.

Agree'able (*adj. from agree*) Suitable, pleasing; *with to: as, "Is this agreeable to you?"*

Agree'ableness (*s. from agree*) Consistency, suitableness, the quality of pleasing.

Agree'ably (*adv. from agree*) In a pleasing manner, in a suitable manner.

Agre'd (*p. from agree*) Settled by consent; *with to, and on: as, "It was agreed on by all parties."* "That proposal was agreed to."

Agree'ing (*p. a. from agree*) According, corresponding, compromising.

Agree'ingness (*s. from agree*) Consistence, suitableness.

Agree'ment (*s. from agree*) Concord, resemblance, a bargain, a compact.

Agre'se (*adv. obsolete*) Unkindly. *Chaucer.*

Agre'ge (*v. t. obsolete*) To aggravate.

Agre'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To please.

Agreis'es (*s. in heraldry*) Pellets.

Agre'it (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to the fields. *Scott.*

Agres'te (*s. plu. in medicine*) Unripe grapes.

AGRES'TIC (*adj. from the Lat. agrestis*) Belonging to the field, rustic, unpolished.

Agres'tical (*adj. from agrestic*) Belonging to the country, rude.

Agres'tis (*s. in botany*) Any plant growing wild in the fields.

Agres'ty (*s. not much used*) Clownishness.

Agre've (*v. t. obsolete, from grieve*) To grieve. *Chaucer.*

Agre'ved (*p. obsolete, from agreve*) Grieved. *Chaucer.*

A'GRIA (*s. in botany*) Holly.

AG'RIA (*s. in surgery*) An obstinate ulcer.

AGRIACAN'THA (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild thistle.

AGRIAMI'PELOS (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

AGRICOLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ager a field, and colo to cultivate, but not much used*) The culture of land.

AGRICUL'TURE (*s. from the Lat. ager a field, and colo to cultivate*) Husbandry, tillage.

AGRIELÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The wild olive.

AGRIFO'LUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Holly.

AGRIMONAI'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AG'RIMONY (*s. in botany, from the Lat. agrimonium*) The name of a plant, liver wort.

AGRIOCAR'DUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of water cresses.

AGRIOCASTA'NUM (*s. in botany*) The wild chestnut, the earth nut.

AGRIOCE'NERA (*s. in botany*) Ladies' thistle, wild artichoke.

AGRIONAR'DUM (*s. in botany*) Valerian.

AGRIOPAL'MA (*s. in botany*) Archangel, dead nettle.

AGRIOPASTINA'CA (*s. in botany*) The wild parsnip.

AGRIOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany*) Hog's fennel, sulphur wort.

AGRIOSE'LINUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of crowfoot.

AG'RIOT (*s. in botany*) A kind of four cherry.

AGRIP'PA (*s. from the Lat. ager difficult, and partus a birth*) One born with his feet foremost. A man's name.

Agri'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To affright. *Chaucer.*

AGROSTE'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Agros'tis (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, couchgrasses.

AGROSTOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek αγρος a field, and γραφν a description*) A description of grasses.

Agro'tid (*p. obsolete*) Surfeited. *Chaucer.*

Agrou'nd (*adj. from ground*) Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing further, hindered in the progress of any business.

Agrot'che (*v. t. obsolete*) To grudge. *Chaucer.*

Agrot'ched (*p. obsolete, from agrotche*) Grudged. *Chaucer.*

AGRYPNI'A (*s. not used, from the Greek α not, and ννν sleep*) Watchfulness.

AGRYPNOCO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A waking drowsiness, a continual inclination to sleep.

AGUA'GUIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub, the leaves of which resemble those of Lilac.

A'GUE (*s. from the French aigu*) An intermitting fever, attended with hot and cold shivering fits.

A'gued (*adj. from ague*) Sick of an ague, shivering.

A'guefit (*s. from ague, and fit*) A fit or paroxysm of an ague.

A'gueproof (*adj. from ague, and proof*) Proof against an ague.

A'guetree (*s. in botany*) Sassafras.

Agui'lér (*s. obsolete*) A needle case. *Chaucer.*

Agui'se (*v. t. obsolete, from guise*) To deck, to dress, to put on an appearance. *Spenser.*

Agui'fed (*p. obsolete, from guise*) Dressed, set forth, seeming. *Spenser.*

A'guish (*adj. from ague*) Inclined to an ague, having the quality of an ague.

A'guishness (*s. from ague*) A tendency to the ague, the resemblance of an ague.

A'GUL (*s. in botany*) A small prickly shrub bearing pods.

A'GUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger*) A man's name.

AGU'RA (*s. from the Heb.*) A Hebrew coin, a piece of money.

Agu'sage (*s. in old records*) A fee paid by vassals to their lords for sharpening their plough tackle.

Agu'ti (s. in zoology) A quadruped of the rat kind.
 AGYNIA'NI (s. plu. in church history) A sect who allowed of no intercourse between the sexes.
 Agyr'tæ (s. plu. in Grecian antiquity) A kind of strolling beggars, quacks.
 AH (interj.) Denoting complaint, compassion, exultation, and sometimes contempt.
 AH'A (interj. from ah) Denoting triumph, and contempt.
 A'HAB (s. from the Heb. signifying the father's brother) A man's name.
 A'HALOTH (s. in botany) Lignum aloes.
 AHA'NIGER (s. in ichthyology) The gar fish.
 AHASUE'RUS (s. from the Heb. signifying a prince) A man's name.
 AH'AVA (s. from the Heb. signifying generation) The name of a man.
 A'HAZ (s. from the Heb. signifying a possessor) The name of a man.
 A'HAZIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying a possession) A man's name.
 Ahce (v. int. an incorrect spelling) To ache.
 Ahe'ad (adv. from head) Before, further on, rashly, precipitately.
 Ahe'ght (adv. from height) On high, aloft.
 AHI'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of the Lord) A man's name.
 AHICCYAT'LY (s. in zoology) An American serpent nearly allied to the rattle snake.
 AHI'EZER (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of help) A man's name.
 AHI'HUD (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother of praise) A man's name.
 AHI'JAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of the Lord) A man's name.
 AHI'KIM (s. from the Heb. signifying a rising brother) A man's name.
 AHI'LUD (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother born) A man's name.
 AHI'MAAZ (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother in council) A man's name.
 AHI'MAN (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother of strength) A man's name.
 AHI'MELECH (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of my king) A man's name.
 AHI'MOTH (s. from the Heb. signifying brother of death) A man's name.
 AHINO'AM (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother's beauty) A man's name.
 AHI'O (s. from the Heb. signifying his brother) A man's name.
 AHI'RA (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of iniquity) A man's name.
 AHI'SAMACH (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother of strength) A man's name.
 AHI'SHAR (s. from the Heb. signifying the brother of the prince) A man's name.
 AHIT'OPHEL (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother of folly) A man's name.
 AHI'TUB (s. from the Heb. signifying a brother of goodness) A man's name.
 A'HLAB (s. from the Heb. signifying milk) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.
 AHMEL'LA (s. in botany) A species of bidens.
 AHO'LAH (s. from the Heb. signifying his tent) A name given to Samaria.
 AHO'LIAB (s. from the Heb. signifying the father's tent) A man's name.
 AHO'LIBAH (s. from the Heb. signifying my tabernacle in her) A name given to Jerusalem.
 AHOLIBA'MAH (s. from the Heb. signifying my tabernacle exalted) The name of a woman.
 AHOU'AI (s. in botany) An American plant of a very poisonous quality.
 AI (s. from the Heb. signifying a heap) The name of a city in the land of Israel.
 AI-AH (s.) The name of the city Ai.
 A'JALON (s. from the Heb. signifying a chain) A valley in the land of Israel.
 AID (v. t. from the French aider) To help, to support, to succour.
 Aid (s. from the verb) Help, assistance, support, a subsidy, a tax.
 Aidance (v. not much used, from aid) Help, support.
 Ai'dant (adj. from aid) Helping, assisting.
 AI'D DE CAMP (s. in the army, from the Fr.) An officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army to carry his orders to the inferior officers.
 Ai'ded (p. from aid) Helped, assisted.
 Ai'der (s. from aid) One that aideth.
 Ai'ding (p. from aid) Helping, assisting.

Ai'dless (adj. from aid) Helpless, unsupported.
 Ai'e (s. obsolete) An egg. Chaucer.
 Ai'en (s. obsolete) Against. Chaucer.
 AI'ERY (s. from the French aire) A nest of hawks or any other bird of prey.
 Ai'ghendale (s. a local word) A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts.
 Aiglet'te (s. in heraldry) A young eagle.
 Aigret'ta (s. in ornithology) A species of heron.
 Aiguef'e (adj.) Aiguisee.
 Aiguise'e (adj. in heraldry) Sharpened so as to end in obtuse angles.
 AI'GULLET (s. from the French) A point with tags.
 AIL (v. t. from the Saxon eglan) To pain, to trouble, to afflict.
 Ail (s. from the verb) A disease.
 Aile (s. a correct spelling from the French) A side walk in a church.
 Ai'ling (adj. from ail) Sickly.
 Ailment (s. from ail) Disease, pain.
 Ails (s.) The beards of corn.
 AIM (v. t. from the French esmer) To direct to a certain point, to endeavour to obtain, to form a conjecture; with at: as, "He aimed a blow at my head."
 Aim (s. from the verb) The direction of a missile weapon, the point to which the direction is made, a design, a conjecture.
 Aim'ed (p. from aim) Directed to a certain point.
 Aiming (p. from aim) Directing to a point, endeavouring to obtain.
 AIN'SZIE (s.) A district of Scotland.
 Ajoure' (adj. in heraldry) Exposed to view by the defect of an ordinary.
 AIR (s. from the Latin Aer) The element compassing the earth, a gentle gale, a sprightly manner, a song, a fine strain in music, an appearance.
 Air (v. t. from the subj.) To expose to the air, to warm by the fire.
 AIR (s.) A county in Scotland.
 AIR (s.) A royal burgh, or parliament town in the county of Air.
 Airbladder (s. from air and bladder) A bladder filled with air.
 Airbuilt (adj. from air and built) built on the air, having no foundation.
 Airdrawn (adj. from air and drawn) Painted in air, imaginary.
 Ai'red (p. from air) Exposed to the air, warmed by the fire.
 Ai'rer (s. from air) One that exposes to the air.
 Airgun (s. from air and gun) A gun so contrived as to be charged with air instead of powder.
 Ai'rhole (s. from air and hole) A hole to admit the air.
 Ai'riness (s. from air) Exposure to the air, levity.
 Ai'ring (p. from air) Exposing to the air, warming by the fire.
 Ai'ring (s. from air) A going out for air, a short journey.
 Ai'rless (adj. from air) Void of air, having no communication with the air.
 Ai'rling (s. an incorrect spelling) An earling, a young thoughtless person.
 Ai'rpump (s. from air and pump) A machine by which the air is nearly exhausted from certain vessels prepared for that purpose.
 Ai'rshaft (s. from air and shaft) The passage by which the fresh air is let into a mine.
 AI'RSHIRE (s.) A county in Scotland.
 Ai'rvesel (s. from air and vessel) A vessel or duct, in the structure of plants, conveying air.
 Ai'ry (adj. from air) Belonging to the air, composed of air, open to the air, unsubstantial, trifling, full of levity, gay, sprightly.
 AISE (s. in botany) Ax weed.
 AISIAME'NTA (s. in old records) An easement.
 Aisle (adj. in heraldry) Winged.
 AISLE (s. from the Latin ala) A wing, the side walk of a church. Addison.
 Aistha'les (s. in botany) The house leek.
 AISTHE'RIMUM (s. in anatomy) The sensory of the brain.
 AISTHE'SIS (s. with physicians) The sense of feeling.
 AISTHETE'RIMUM (s. from the Gr. αἰσθανομαι to perceive) The sensorium, the seat of intelligence in the human body.
 Ait (s. supposed to be from islet) A little island in a river.
 AJU'GA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 Aju'tage (s. perhaps more properly adjutage) The spout fitted to an artificial fountain.
 AKE (v. int. from the Greek αχος pain) To feel a constant pain.
 Aki'n (adj. from kin) Related to, resembling.
 Aking (adj. from ake) Painful, giving pain. Know'e

ALC

Aknow'e (*adj. obsolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
 Al (*conj. obsolete*) Although. *Chaucer.*
 A/LA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The hollow between the branches and leaves of a plant from which new shoots arise.
 ALABA'NDA (*s. in botany*) The damask rose.
 Alaban'dical (*adj. from alabanda*) Belonging to the damask rose.
 ALABA'NDY (*s. in botany*) The damask rose.
 ALABA'STER (*s. from the Greek αλαβαστρος*) A kind of soft marble, generally white.
 Al'abaster (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to, or made of alabaster.
 AL'ABASTRA (*s. in botany*) The green leaves of a plant that encompass the flower.
 Alabas'tretes (*s. in natural history*) The alabaster stone.
 ALABA'STRUM (*s. from the Greek*) An alabaster box of ointment.
 ALABA'STRUM (*s. in botany*) The alabaster, the bud of a plant.
 Ala'ck (*interj.*) Alas!
 Ala'ckaday (*interj. in familiar style*) Alas!
 Ala'ciously (*adv. from alacrity*) Cheerfully, in a sprightly manner.
 ALAC'RITY (*s. from the Lat. alacritas*) Cheerfulness, sprightliness.
 A/LÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. ala a wing*) Several parts of the body so called from their resemblance of a wing.
 ALAISSE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Fefs like.
 ALAMI'RE (*s. in music*) The lowest note but one in the three septenaries of the gamut.
 ALAMO'DE (*adv. from the French a la mode*) According to the fashion.
 Alamo'de (*s. from the adv.*) A very thin kind of black silk.
 Alamoda'lity (*s. not much used, from alamode*) Fashionableness.
 Ala'nd (*adv. in familiar style, from land*) At land.
 A'lands (*s. obsolete*) A greyhound. *Chaucer.*
 Alanora'rius (*s. in old records, from alands*) A dogkeeper.
 Ala'rged (*adj. obsolete, from large*) Bestowed. *Chaucer.*
 AL'ARIC (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's name.
 ALA'RM (*s. from the French al'arme*) A cry or shout, to call to arms, notice of approaching danger, a tumult, a kind of clock.
 Ala'rm (*v. t. from the noun*) To call to arms, to surprize, to disturb.
 Alar'mbell (*s. from alarm and bell*) The bell which is rung to give an alarm.
 Alar'med (*p. from alarm*) Roused, surprized.
 Alar'ming (*p. from alarm*) Causing terror, surprizing.
 Alar'mpost (*s. from alarm and post*) The place appointed for any body of men to repair to in case of an alarm.
 Alar'm (*s. not much used, from alarm*) An alarm.
 Alar'm (*v. t. not much used, from alarm*) To alarm.
 ALA'S! (*interj. from the French belas*) Denoting compassion, lamentation, or pity.
 Ala'te (*adv. from late*) Lately.
 A'lated (*adj. from ala*) Winged.
 ALATE'RNUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the evergreen privet.
 Alaternoei'des (*s. in botany*) A plant, resembling the alaternus.
 Alay' (*s. in hunting*) An addition of fresh dogs to the cry.
 ALB (*s. from the Lat. album*) A surplice.
 ALBADA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The largest bone of the great toe.
 ALBASPI'NA (*s. in botany*) The white thorn.
 Al'be (*adv. obsolete, from all and be*) Though, notwithstanding. *Spenser.*
 Albe'it (*adv. from all, be, and it, obsolete*) Although.
 AL'BERGE (*s. in botany*) A kind of peach.
 Albifica'tion (*s. in chymistry*) The process of making liquors white. *Chaucer.*
 ALBIGEN'SIS (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect of reformers who opposed the errors of the church of Rome in the 12th century.
 ALBI'NUM (*s. in botany*) Cudwort.
 AL'BION (*s. from album*) The ancient name of England.
 ALBU'CUM (*s. in botany*) The white daffadil.
 Albugi'neous (*adj. from albugo*) Resembling an albugo.
 AL'BUGO (*s. from the Lat. in surgery*) A disease in the eye, in which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
 AIL'BUM (*s. in old records*) Rent paid in silver.
 Al'burn (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Auburne, brown.
 AL'BUTA (*s. from the Lat.*) A name given to several kinds of fish.
 ALCÆ'US (*s.*) The name of a poet.
 AL'CAHEST (*s. in chymistry*) An universal dissolvent.
 Alca'ic (*adj. from alcaeus*) Belonging to that kind of poetic measure, which was invented by *Alcaeus*.

ALE

ALCA'ID (*s. from the Span.*) The governor of a castle, the judge of a city.
 Al'caline (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Alkaline.
 Alca'lious (*adj. not much used*) Alkaline.
 Alcaliza'tion (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Alkaliza'tion.
 ALCAN'NA (*s.*) An Egyptian plant used in dying.
 ALCAVA'LA (*s. in commerce*) A duty paid at the custom-house in Spain.
 ALCE (*s. in zoology*) The elk.
 ALCE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Alcha'mister (*s. obsolete, from alchymy*) An alchymist. *Chaucer.*
 ALCHEMIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, lady's mantle.
 Alche'my (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Alchymy.
 Alchy'mical (*adj. from alchymy*) Belonging to alchymy.
 Al'chymically (*adv. from alchymy*) In the manner of an alchymist.
 Al'chymist (*s. from alchymy*) One that follows or professes the science of alchymy.
 AL'CHYMY (*s. from the Arab. al and the Greek χυμ to melt*) The highest and most secret part of chymistry, the transmutation of metals; a mixed metal used for spoons.
 ALCO'CODON (*s. in astrology*) The ruling planet.
 ALCMA'NAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verse composed of three dactyls and a long syllable.
 ALCODE'TA (*s.*) The tartarous sediment of urine.
 AL'COHOL (*s. from the Arab.*) The spirit of wine highly rectified.
 Alcoholiza'tion (*s. from alcohol*) The process of rectifying the spirit of wine.
 Alcoholi'ze (*v. t. from alcohol*) To rectify spirits till wholly dephlegmated.
 AL'CORAD (*s. in astrology*) A contrariety of lights in the planets.
 AL'CORAN (*s. from the Arab. al and koran*) The koran, the bible of the Mahomedans.
 ALCO'VE (*s. from the Span. alchoa*) A recess in a room for a bed of state, an arched building in a garden.
 Al'cyon (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Halcyon.
 ALCYO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of submarine plants.
 ALD'BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough and sea-port town in Suffolk, it has a market on Monday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 76 miles from London.
 ALD'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire, it has a market on Saturday, and is 203 miles from London.
 Ald'borough (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Aldborough, made at Aldborough.
 ALDEBAR'AN (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Taurus, commonly called the bull's eye.
 AL'DER (*s. from the Lat. alnus*) The name of a tree.
 Al'der (*adv. obsolete, sometimes written aldir and althir*) Best of all, most, very. *Shakespeare.*
 Al'derliest (*adj. obsolete, from alder and livest*) Best beloved, dearest of all.
 AL'DERNEY (*s.*) An island on the coast of France, subject to Great Britain.
 Al'derman (*s. the initial a is founded broad from the Sax. ald old and man*) A senator, a magistrate, or governor in a corporation.
 Al'dermanly (*adj. from alderman*) In the manner of an alderman.
 Al'dern (*adj. from alder*) Made of alder.
 AL'DRIAN (*s. in astronomy*) A star in the neck of the Lyon. *Chaucer.*
 ALE (*s. from the Sax. eale*) A fermented liquor made by the infusion of malt in hot water, a merry meeting in the country.
 Aleberry (*s. from ale and berry*) A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.
 Alebrewer (*s. from ale and brewer*) One that brews ale.
 ALECENA'RUM (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, the lanner.
 Alecon'ner (*s. from ale and con*) An officer in the city of London whose business it is to inspect the measures in public houses.
 Alecoft (*s. in botany*) The herb tanzy, customary.
 ALECTO (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the furies.
 ALECTO'RIA (*s. in natural history, from the Greek*) A stone generated in the stomach or gallbladder of a cock.
 ALECTORICAR'DITES (*s. in natural history, from the Greek*) A stone resembling a pullet's heart.
 ALECTORO'LOPHUS (*s. in botany*) Cockcomb.
 ALECTORO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek*) Divination by means of a cock.
 ALECTRYO'MACHY (*s. from the Greek*) The barbarous sport of cockfighting.

Ale'dge

Ale'dge (*v. t. obsolete*) To diminish. *Chaucer.*
A'ledraper (*s. not used, but in humour or very familiar style*) A man that sells ale.
Ale'ge (*v. obsolete*) To diminish. *Chaucer.*
Ale'gar (*s. from ale, and eager four*) Sour ale.
Ale'ger (*adj. not much used*) Cheerful, sprightly.
Alegge'ment (*s. obsolete*) Relief. *Chaucer.*
A'lehoof (*s.*) Ground ivy.
A'lehoufe (*s. from ale and house*) A house where ale is sold.
A'lehoufe keeper (*s. from alehouse, and keeper*) One that keeps an alehouse.
Ale'id, Alei'de (*adj. obsolete*) Led, brought about. *Chaucer.*
A'leis (*s. obsolete*) Aloes. *Chaucer.*
A'leknight (*s. from ale and knight*) A pot companion.
Alem'bic (*s. from the Arab.*) A still, the upper part of a still.
A'lemeasure (*s. from ale and measure*) A liquid measure containing 35.25 cubic inches in the pint.
Alen'gth (*adv. from length*) At full length.
ALEP'PO (*s.*) A large city of Asiatic Turkey.
ALE'RT (*adj. from the French alerte*) Watchful, lively, brisk, petulant.
Ale'rtnefs (*s. from alert*) Watchfulness, briskness, petulance.
A'leshot (*s. in very familiar style, from ale and shot*) The part or share of the money paid for ale drank in an alehouse.
Alesi'ilver (*s. from ale, and silver*) A tribute anciently paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by those who sold ale within the liberties of the city.
A'lestake (*s. in familiar or low style, from ale and stake*) A maypoll, a signpost. *Chaucer.*
A'LET (*s. in falconry*) The true falcon of Peru, which never lets go his prey.
A'letaster (*s. from ale and taster*) An officer whose business it was to inspect the assize of ale and bread.
ALETH'EA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
A'LETUDE (*s. little used*) from the Lat. *aletudo*) The fatness of the body. *Scott.*
A'levat (*s. from ale and vat*) A vessel in which ale is fermented, the liquor fermenting in the vessel.
Aleuro'mancy (*s. from the Greek αλευρον meal, and μαντεια magic*) Divination by means of meal, or flour.
A'lewashed (*adj. from ale and wash*) Drenched in ale, drunk.
A'lewife (*s. from ale and wife*) A woman that sells ale.
A'LEXANDER (*s. from the Greek αλεω to help, and ανη a man*) A man's name.
A'lexanders (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
A'lexander's foot (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
ALEXAN'DRIA (*s.*) A city of Egypt, now in ruins.
Alexan'drian (*adj. from Alexandria*) Belonging to Alexandria.
Alexan'drian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Alexandria.
Alexan'drine (*s. from one Alexander, a French poet*) A verse consisting of twelve or thirteen syllables.
ALEX'ICACON (*s. with physicians*) A medicine to expell any ill humours from the body.
ALEXIFARE'TUM (*s. with physicians*) A medicine to drive away fevers, a febrifuge.
ALEXIPHAR'MIC (*adj. from the Greek αλεω to help, and φαρμακον poison*) Driving away poison, antidotal.
ALEXITE'RIC, ALEXITE'RICAL (*adj. from the Greek αλεω to help*) Good against poison, antidotal.
AL'FET (*s. in the Saxon customs*) A tub of boiling water, into which an accused person, by way of trial, or purgation, was to plunge his arm up to the elbow.
Alfe'tum (*s. obsolete*) A furnace.
AL'FORD (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire, it has a market on Tuesday, and is 134 miles from London.
Alford (*s. from the adj.*) Belonging to Alford.
AL'FRED (*s. from the Sax. æl, all, and frede peace*) The name of a man.
AL'FRETTON (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire, it has a market on Monday, and is 135 miles from London.
Al'fretton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Alfreton.
ALFRI'DARY (*s. in astrology*) The supposed power of the planets over the life of a person.
AL'GA (*s. from the Lat. in botany*) A genus of submarine plants, grass wreck.
A'lgarel, Al'gares (*s. in pharmacy*) An emetic powder prepared from algart.
AL'GAROT (*s. in chymistry*) A preparation of butter of antimony.
Al'gart (*s. in chymistry*) A preparation of antimony.
Alga'te, Alga'tes, Alga'tis (*adv. and conj. obsolete*) On any terms, although. *Chaucer.*

ALGATRANE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pitch or bitumen.
AL'GEBRA (*s. from Arab.*) A kind of argumentative arithmetic, applicable to the various branches of the mathematics, and of special use in solving the most difficult problems.
Algebra'ic, Algebra'ical (*adj. from Algebra*) Belonging to Algebra.
Algebra'ically (*adv. from algebra*) By means of algebra.
Algebra'ist (*s. from algebra*) One skilled in algebra.
ALGE'MA (*s. from the Greek*) Sickness, pain.
AL'GENEB (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the second magnitude on the left side of the constellation called Perseus.
AL'GID (*adj. from the Lat. algeo, to be exceedingly cold*) Cold, chill.
Algi'dity (*s. not much used, from algid*) Chilness, coldness.
ALGI'ER, ALGI'ERS (*s.*) A kingdom of Africa, the capital city of that kingdom.
Algieri'ne (*adj. from Algiers*) Belonging to Algiers.
ALGI'FIC (*adj. from the Lat. algeo, to be very cold*) Causing cold.
ALGOIDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
AL'GOL (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the third magnitude, in the constellation of Perseus, called Medusa's head.
ALGOL'QUIN (*s.*) One of the two principal languages spoken by the natives of North America.
AL'GOR (*s. used only by medical writers, from the Lat.*) Extreme cold, chilness.
AL'GORISM, AL'GORITHM (*s. from the Arab.*) The practical system of Algebra, and sometimes of common arithmetic.
Al'gose (*adj. not much used, from algor*) Cold, chill.
Al'gous (*adj. not much used, from alga*) Full of weeds.
AL'GUMTREE (*s.*) A tree, producing a very fine wood, growing on mount Lebanon.
ALHE'AL (*s. in botany, from all and heal*) A name given to several plants, on account of their medicinal qualities.
Alhen'na (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ALHI'DADE (*s. from the Arab.*) The index of a mathematical instrument.
A'liant (*s. not much used, from alien*) A stranger, one that is treated as a stranger.
A'LIAS (*adv. from the Lat.*) Otherwise.
ALIBA'NICS (*s. plu. in commerce*) Cottons imported into Holland out of the Indies.
A'LIBI (*s. a law term, from the Lat. signifying elsewhere*) The plea of a supposed criminal, who to prove himself innocent, alledges, that, at the time specified in the charge brought against him, he was at some place distant from that in which the crime, or fact, was said to have been committed; a plea to invalidate the testimony, or supposed act of a person, in which it is alledged that he was, at the time mentioned, in some place distant from that which had been specified in the proceedings.
AL'IBLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. alo, to nourish*) Nourishing, capable of being nourished.
A'LICANDE (*s. in botany*) A tree growing in Ethiopia, from the bark of which a cloth is manufactured little inferior to hemp.
A'LICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Al'ichons (*s.*) The wings, or ladles of a wheel.
A'LIEN (*v. t. from the Lat. alieno, to estrange*) To transfer property from one to another, to estrange, to alienate.
A'lien (*s. from the verb*) A stranger, or foreigner, one that belongs to another sect or party, with to: as, "An alien to the hearts of all the court." And sometimes with from: as, "As aliens from the commonwealth."
A'lien (*adj. from the verb*) Foreign, estranged, averse to, with from: as, "A creature alien from God and goodness."
A'lienate (*v. t. from alien*) To transfer property from one to another, to estrange, to draw off the affections.
A'lienate (*adj. from alien*) Drawn off, estranged, transferred.
Ali'enated (*p. from alienate*) Transferred from one to another, estranged, with from: as, "My mind was alienated from her."
Alien'ating (*p. from alienate*) Transferring from one to another, estranging, drawing off the affections.
Alien'ation (*s. from alienate*) The act of alienating, a change of affection, the state of being alienated, a disorder of the mind.
A'liener (*s. from alien*) One that alienates.

ALIEN'LOQUY

ALIEN'LOQUY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. alienus strange, and loquor to speak*) A discourse wide from the purpose.

ALIFOR'MIS (*adj. from the Lat.*) Having the form of awing.

A'lifred (*adj. not used*) Allowed, permitted. *Scott.*

ALI'GEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ala a wing, and gero to bear*) Having wings, winged.

Alig'ge (*v. t. obsolete*) To allay, to quell, to abate. *Spenser.*

ALIG'HT (*v. int. from the Sax. alihten*) To descend, to come down, to fall down.

Aligh'ted (*p. from alight*) Descended, come down.

Ali'ghting (*p. from alight*) Descending, coming down.

Ali'ke (*adv. from like*) In the same manner, equally.

Ali'ke (*adj. from like*) Resembling, equal.

ALI'MA (*s. in physic*) A medicine to prevent or assuage hunger.

AL'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. alo to nourish*) Food, nourishment.

Alimen'tal (*adj. from aliment*) Tending to nourishment, nourishing.

Alimen'tariness (*s. from aliment*) The quality of being alimentary, alimentation.

Alimen'tary (*adj. from aliment*) Belonging to aliment, having the power of nourishing.

Alimenta'tion (*s. from aliment*) Alimentariness.

Alimo'nious (*adj. not much used, from alimony*) Having the quality of nourishing.

ALI'MONY (*s. in law, from the Lat. alimonia nourishment*) The maintenance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, on a separation from her husband.

ALI'MOS (*s. in botany, from the Greek αλμος, and λιπος hunger*) Common liquorice, so called because it palls the appetite.

ALIO'TICA (*s. in physic*) Alterative medicines.

A'LIPEDE (*adj. from the Lat. ala a wing, and pes a foot*) Nimble, swift of foot.

ALI'PTERY (*s. from the Greek*) A place in baths where persons were anointed.

A'LIQUANT (*adj. in arithmetic, from the Lat. aliquantus some*) Belonging to that part of a number which will not divide the whole of that number of which it is a part without a remainder.

ALI'QUOT (*adj. in arithmetic, from the Lat.*) Belonging to that part of a number which will divide the whole of that number of which it is a part without any remainder.

Alisan'ders (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Alexanders, loveage.

A'lifh (*adj. from ale*) Resembling the qualities of ale.

Ali'te (*adj. obsolete, from lite*) A little.

A'LITURE (*s. not much used, from the Lat.*) Nourishment.

ALITUR'GESY (*s. from the Greek*) A franchisement, an exemption from any public office or charge.

Ali've (*adj. from live*) Having life, lively, brisk; unextinguished, not destroyed. *In familiar style it is used by way of emphasis: as, "The proudest man alive."*

AL'KA (*s. in ornithology*) The auk, or razor bill.

AL'KAHEST (*s. in chymistry*) A supposed universal dissolvent.

Alkahest'ic (*adj. from alkahest*) Belonging to alkahest, dissolvent.

Alkales'cent (*adj. from alkali*) Tending to the properties of an alkali.

AL'KALI (*s. from the Egyptian kali glasswort*) The salt of the herb kali; any substance which, when mixed with an acid, produces a fermentation, an anti acid.

Al'kaline (*adj. from alkali*) Having the properties of an alkali.

Alka'lizate (*adj. from alkali*) Having the qualities of an alkali, alkaline.

Alka'lizate (*v. t. from alkali*) To make alkaline.

Alka'lizating (*p. from alkalizate*) Making alkaline.

Alkaliza'tion (*s. from alkalizate*) The act of alkalizing.

AL'KANET (*s. in botany*) The herb anchusa, a genus of plants.

ALKEKEN'GI (*s. in botany*) The winter cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKER'MES (*s. in medicine, from the Arab*) A compound cordial, of the consistence of a confection, in which kermes is the principal ingredient.

ALL (*adj. from the Sax. al, æal, all*) The whole of, every one of, most.

All (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The whole number, the whole quantity, the greater part.

All (*adv. from the adj.*) Wholly, completely, quite, entirely.

All (*conj. obsolete*) Although. *Chaucer.*

AL'LA, AL'LAH (*s. with the Mahometans, from the Heb. signifying adorable*) The Divine Being, God.

Alla'borateness (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Elaborateness.

Allabora'tion (*s. not much used*) The act of hard labour. *Scott.*

ALLAN'TOIS, ALLANTOI'DES (*s. from the Greek αλλας a gut, and ειδος a resemblance*) A thin smooth membrane investing the foetus.

Al'lar (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The alder tree.

AL'LATRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and latro to bark*) To bark, to bark at. *Scott.*

ALLAU'DABLE (*adj. not much used*) Praise worthy. *Scott.*

ALLA'Y (*v. t. from the French alloyer*) To abate a quality by mixture, to quiet, to repress.

Alla'y (*s. from the verb*) The mixture that abates the predominant quality of that with which it is mixed.

Allay'ed (*p. from allay*) Abated, repressed.

Allay'er (*s. from allay*) The person or thing that allays.

Allay'ing (*p. from allay*) Abating any predominant quality by mixture, quieting, assuaging.

Allay'ment (*s. not much used, from allay*) That which has the power of allaying. *Shakespeare.*

Allbear'ing (*adj. from all, and bear*) Bearing every thing, omniparous.

Allcheer'ing (*adj. from all, and cheer*) Giving cheerfulness to all.

Allcomman'ding (*adj. from all, and command*) Commanding all things.

Allcompos'ing (*adj. from all, and compose*) Composing all things.

Allcon'quering (*adj. from all, and conquer*) Subduing all things.

Allconfu'ming (*adj. from all, and consume*) Consuming all things.

Alldevou'ring (*adj. from all, and devour*) Devouring all things, eating up all things.

Alle (*conj. obsolete*) Although. *Chaucer.*

ALLECTA'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. allectatio*) An alluring.

ALLEC'TIVE (*adj. not used, from the Lat. ad to, and liceo to set to sale*) Alluring, enticing.

Allega'tion (*s. from allege*) An affirmation, a declaration, a plea.

Alle'gaunce (*s. obsolete*) Ease, relief. *Chaucer.*

ALLE'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and lego to read*) To affirm, to declare, to plead.

Alle'geable (*adj. from allege*) Capable of being alleged, proper to be alleged.

Alle'ged (*p. from allege*) Affirmed, declared, pleaded.

Alle'gement (*s. not much used, from allege*) An allegation.

Alle'ger (*s. from allege*) One that alleges.

Alle'giance (*s. from allege*) The duty of subjects to the government.

Alle'giast (*adj. not used, from allege*) Conformable to the duty of allegiance, loyal, faithful. *Shakespeare.*

Alle'giare (*v. t. a law term*) To excuse, to defend.

Alle'ging (*p. a. from allege*) Affirming, declaring, pleading.

Allego'ric (*adj. from allegory*) Belonging to an allegory, not literal, not strictly true.

Allego'rical (*adj. from allegory*) Belonging to an allegory, figurative.

Allego'rically (*adv. from allegory*) After the manner of an allegory, figuratively.

Allego'ricalness (*s. not much used, from allegory*) The quality of being allegorical.

Al'legorize (*v. t. from allegory*) To turn into allegory.

Al'legorized (*p. from allegorize*) Turned into an allegory.

Al'legorizing (*p. a. from allegorize*) Turning into allegory.

AL'LEGORY (*s. from the Greek αλλος another, and αρεσν to make a speech*) A parabolical or figurative speech, in which something else is contained besides what the words literally signify.

ALLE'GRO (*adj. in musick, from the Ital.*) Sprightly, quick, belonging to one of the six modes of time.

Alle'gro (*s. in music, from the adj. put absolutely*) A mode of time.

ALLELU'JAH (*s. from the Heb.*) Praise to God, a corruption of Hallelujah. *In botany, Woodforrel.*

ALLEMAN'DA, ALLEMAN'DE (*s. in music, not much used, from the Ital.*) A grave air.

ALLEMAN'NIC (*adj. in history*) Belonging to the ancient Germans.

Alle'rious (*s. plu. in heraldry*) Englets represented without beaks or feet.

ALLE'VIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and levis light*) To make light, to soften, to ease, to diminish.

Alle'viated (*p. from alleviate*) Made light, softened, eased.

Alle'viating (*p. a. from alleviate*) Making light, easing.

Allevia'tion (*s. from alleviate*) The act of making light, a mitigation, an extenuation.

AL'LEY (*s. from the French allec*) A walk in a garden, a passage in a town narrower than a street, the place in the city of London where the public funds are bought and sold, any narrow passage.

ALL'fours (*s. from all, and four*) A low game at cards.

ALL'GOOD (*s. in botany*) Mercury, good Henry. *Scott.*

Allha'il (*w. from all, and hail health, used only in poetry*) Be well, all health be to you.

Allhal'lown (*adj. from all, and hallow*) Belonging to all-hallowtide. "Allhal'lown summer."

Allhal'lows (*s. from all, and hallow*) The term near all faints, or the first of November.

Allhal'lowlow (*s. from allhal'lown, and tide*) The term near the first of November.

All'heal (*s. in botany*) A species of ironwort.

All'ance (*s. from ally*) The state of connection by confederacy, relation by marriage, relation in general, a league, the allied.

ALL'CIENCY (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and liceo to set to sale*) The power of attracting any thing, attraction, magnetism.

ALL'IDE (*w. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and lædo to hurt*) To dash, to strike against.

All'e (*w. from ally, obsolete*) To marry. *Chaucer.*

All'ied (*p. from ally*) United by kindred or confederacy, related to.

AL'LIGATE (*w. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and ligo to bind*) To tie, to bind together.

ALLIGA'TI (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat.*) The basest kind of slaves who were generally fettered together.

Alliga'tion (*s. not much used, from alligate*) A tying together, a rule in arithmetic by which the value of compounds is adjusted.

ALLIGA'TOR (*s.*) The crocodile.

Alliga'tor (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

All'gature (*s. not much used, from alligate*) The ligature or bond by which two or more things are tied together.

AL'LIOTH (*s. in astronomy*) A star in the tail of the Great Bear.

ALL'SION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and lædo to hurt*) The act of throwing one thing against another.

ALLITTERA'TION (*s. in poetry, a new word, from the Lat. ad to, and littera a letter*) The beginning of two or more words with the same letter to make the verse run the smoother.

Alljudg'ing (*adj. from all, and judge*) Judging all things, having a sovereign right of judgment.

AL'LIUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Garlick.

All'knowing (*adj. from all, and know*) Allwise, omniscient.

ALLOCA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and loco to place*) The putting of one thing to another, the admission of an article in a reckoning, an allowance made on an account.

ALLOCU'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and loquor to speak*) The act of speaking to another, the speech of a general to an army.

Allo'dial (*adj. from allodium*) Belonging to a freehold, not feudal, independent.

Allodia'rius (*s. from allodium, in old records*) The proprietor of a freehold.

ALLO'DIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A freehold.

ALLOE'DIUM (*adj. from allodium*) Belonging to an allodium or freehold. *Scott.*

AL'LON (*s. from the Heb. signifying an oak*) A man's name.

AL'LON BACHUTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the oak of weeping*) The place where Rebekah's nurse was buried.

ALLON'GE (*s. in fencing, from the French allonger*) The pass or push which is so called from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

ALLO'O (*w. t. perhaps from the French haller to make a noise*) To set on a dog by crying alloo.

ALLOP'HYLUS (*s. from the Greek, ἀλλος another, and φύλη a tribe*) One of another tribe, an alien.

AL'LOQUY (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and loquor to speak, but not used*) The act of speaking to another.

Allo't (*w. t. from lot*) To distribute by lot, to parcel out, to assign.

Allot'ment (*s. from allot*) That which is allotted.

Allot'ted (*p. from allot*) Distributed by lot, parceled out, appointed; *with to: as, "It was allotted to the younger."*

Allot'tery (*s. not much used, from allot*) Allotment.

Allot'ting (*p. from allot*) Distributing by lot, parceling out, assigning.

ALLO'W (*w. t. from the French allow*) To admit, to permit, to grant, to give to, to authorize, to pay to, to allow.

Allow'able (*adj. from allow*) Proper to be allowed, capable of being allowed.

Allow'ableness (*s. from allowable*) Lawfulness, that which makes allowable.

Allow'ance (*s. from allow*) That which is allowed.

Allow'ed (*p. from allow*) Admitted, permitted, granted, authorized, paid for, abated; *with to: as, "That sum was allowed to me."*

Allow'ing (*p. from allow*) Admitting, permitting, granting, abating.

ALLO'Y (*s. from the French*) The baser metal which is mixed with that of greater value, especially in the coinage of gold and silver, diminution, abatement.

Allpow'eful (*adj. from all, and powerful*) Possessed of infinite power, almighty.

All'faints (*s. from all, and faints*) The day set apart by the church of Rome for the celebration of all the faints, the first of November.

Allse'er (*s. from all, and see*) One that seeth all things.

Allsee'ing (*adj. from all, and see*) Seeing all things.

All'souls (*s. from all, and souls*) The day on which the church of Rome makes intercession for all departed souls, the second of November.

Allsum'cient (*adj. from all, and sufficient*) Sufficient for every thing, capable of answering all the purposes for which it was intended, self-conceited.

ALLUBES'CENCY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. allubesco to grow willing*) Willingness, content. *Scott.*

ALLU'DE (*w. t. from the Lat. ad to, and ludo to play*) To refer to, to hint at, to have some distant reference to a thing.

Allu'ded (*p. from allude*) Distantly referred to, hinted at; *with to: as, "This was the structure here alluded to."*

Allu'ding (*p. a. from allude*) Referring to, hinting at.

ALLU'MINATE (*w. t. from the Lat. ad to, and lumen a luceo to light, not much used*) To paint, to colour, to embellish.

Allu'minated (*p. from alluminate*) Painted, coloured, embellished.

Allu'minating (*p. a. from alluminate*) Painting, colouring, embellishing.

ALLU'MINOR (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and lumen light*) One that paints colours or embellishes.

ALLU'RE (*w. t. from the French allurer*) To entice, to attract, to persuade.

Allu're (*s. not much used by modern writers, from the verb*) A lure, something set up to draw or entice.

Allu'red (*p. from allure*) Enticed, attracted, drawn by some attractive quality; *with to: as, "He was allured to it."*

Allure'ment (*s. from allure*) That which allures, enticement, attraction.

Allu'rer (*s. from allure*) One that allures.

Allu'ring (*p. from allure*) Enticing, attracting, persuading.

Allu'ringly (*adv. from allure*) Enticingly, in an alluring manner.

Allu'rings (*s. from alluring*) The quality of alluring, enticement, attraction.

Allu'sion (*s. from allude*) A hint, a distant reference, an implication; *with to: as, "There was an allusion to some ancient custom."*

Allu'sive (*adj. from allude*) Having some allusion, hinting at.

Allu'sively (*adv. from allusive*) In an allusive manner, with some allusion.

Allu'siveness (*s. from allusive*) The quality of being allusive.

ALLU'VIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Small islands thrown up by the current of a river.

Allu'vion (*s. from alluvion*) The flowing of water, the carrying of any thing away by the flowing of water, that which is carried away by a flow of water.

ALLU'VIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and luo to flow*) Belonging to that which is carried away by a flow of water and lodged in another place.

All'wife (*adj. from all, and wife*) Possessed of supreme wisdom.

ALLY (*w. t. from the French allier*) To join together, to unite by kindred, to make a relation by resemblance.

Ally (*s. from the verb*) One that is united to another by marriage, friendship, or any kind of confederacy.

AL'MA (*adj. from the Lat.*) Cherishing, fostering.

ALMACAN'TER (*s. in astronomy, from the Arab. variously written by different authors*) A circle parallel to the horizon and intersecting any degree of the meridian.

Almacan'ter's staff (*s. in astronomy, from almacan'ter, and staff*) An instrument used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising.

AL'MADE (*s.*) A boat made of one entire piece of timber.

AL'MAGEST

AL/MAGEST (*s. from the Arab.*) A celebrated work of Ptolemy containing various problems in the mathematics.

AL/MAGRA (*s. in natural history*) A fine deep red ochre.

ALMA'IN (*s. from the German*) A native German.

ALMA'IN (*s. in music*) A kind of song in common time.

AL'MANAC, AL'MANACK (*s. supposed to be from the Arab.*) A calendar, a little book or table in which the revolutions of the seasons, feasts, and fasts are noted for a year.

ALMANDI'NE (*s. from the Italian, in natural history*) An inferior kind of ruby.

Alman'dris (*s. obsolete*) The almond tree. *Chaucer.*

ALMA'RIA (*s. in old records*) The archives of a church.

Alme'ne (*s. in commerce*) A weight of two pounds used in the East Indies.

Al'messe, Al'messis (*s. obsolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

Alme'ft (*adv. obsolete*) Almost. *Chaucer.*

Almi'ght (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Almighty. *Chaucer.*

Alm'ightiness (*s. from almighty*) Omnipotence, unlimited power.

Alm'ighty (*adj. from all and mighty*) Having all power, omnipotent.

ALM'IGHTY (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The Divine Being, God.

Al'mner (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An almoner. *Scott.*

AL'MODAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the measure of God*) A man's name.

ALMOD'ARII (*s. plu. in old records*) The lords of free manors, lords paramount.

Al'moigner (*s. obsolete*) An almoner. *Chaucer.*

ALM'OIN (*s. in ancient customs*) A tenure of lands by divine service.

ALMONA'RRIUM (*s. in old records*) A kind of safe, or cupboard, in which broken victuals were laid up to be distributed to the poor.

AL'MOND (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) The nut of the almond tree.

Al'mond furnace (*s. with refiners*) The furnace in which litharge is reduced to lead, the sweep.*

Al'monds (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The two glands of the throat, the tonsils.

AL'MONDTREE (*s. in botany*) The tree that bears almonds, a genus of plants.

AL'MONER (*s. from the Greek ελεειν to pity*) One that distributes alms.

Al'monry (*s. from almoner*) The residence of an almoner, the place where alms are distributed.

Al'mose (*s. obsolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

Al'most (*adv. from all, and most*) For the greater part, nearly.

Al'mous (*s. obsolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

ALMOXARIFA'RGU (*s.*) An old duty paid on English woollen manufactures in Spain.

Alms (*s. plu. from the Greek ελεειν to pity*) Any thing given to the poor.

Almsbasket (*s. from alms, and basket*) The basket in which any thing is put to be given to the poor.

Almsdeed (*s. from alms and deed*) An act of charity.

Almsfeoh (*s. obsolete*) Peter's-pence, a fee to the Pope.

Almsgiver (*s. from alms and give*) One that gives alms.

Almshouse (*s. from alms and house*) A house set apart for the reception and support of the poor.

Alms'man (*s. from alms, and man*) A man who is supported by charity.

Al'mucantar (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The almshouses.

Almu'cium (*s. obsolete*) A covering for the head, worn chiefly by ecclesiastics, a cap like those that are now worn in the universities.

ALMU'GIA (*s. in astrology*) The planets facing each other in the zodiac.

AL/MUGTREE (*s.*) The name of a tree in scripture, supposed to be the tree that produces gum Arabic.

ALMU'TEN (*s. in astrology*) The lord of a figure, the governing planet.

ALM'UTIUM (*s. in old records*) A garment that covered the head and shoulders of the priests.

ALN (*s.*) A river in Cumberland.

Al'nagar (*s. from alnage*) A measurer by the ell, an officer appointed to inspect the measure of woollen cloth.

Al'nage (*s. from the Fr. aulnage*) A measuring by the ell.

Al'nager (*s. from alnage*) An alnagar, one that measures by the ell.

AL/NAM (*s. in botany*) Penny royal.

AL/NATH (*s. in astronomy*) A star in the horn of Aries.

ALNE'TUM (*s. in old records*) A grove of alder trees.

AL'NEY (*s.*) A small island formed by the branches of the Severn, near Gloucester.

Al'night (*s. from all and night*) A large cake of wax with a wick in the middle of it.

AL/NUS (*s. in botany*) The alder tree.

AL'NWICK (*s.*) The county-town of Northumberland, situate on the river Aln; it has a market on Saturday, and is 304 miles from London.

Al'nowick (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Alnwick, made at Alnwick.

AL/OE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The name of a tree valued for the fineness of its wood, a genus of plants, a juice extracted from the aloes-tree, and used in medicine.

Alo'edary (*s. from aloes*) A purgative medicine, the chief ingredient of which is aloes.

Aloe'tic, Aloe'trical (*adj. from aloes*) Belonging to aloes.

Alo'ft (*adv. from a and lost, chiefly used in poetry*) On high, above, in the air.

Alo'ft (*prep. not much used*) Above: as, "Aloft the vulgar constellations."

Alog'git (*prep. obsolete*) Lodged. *Chaucer.*

ALOGIA'NI (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect who denied that Christ was the Logos or eternal Word.

ALO'GII (*s. plu. in church history*) The Alogiani.

ALOGO'TROPHY (*s. with ancient physicians*) An unequal nutrition, a growth in some part of the body more than in another.

AL'OGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek α not, and λογος reason*) Absurdity, unreasonableness.

Alon'de (*adv. obsolete*) On the land, at land. *Chaucer.*

Alo'ne (*adj. from all, and one*) Single, solitary, without a companion.

Al'onely (*adv. obsolete*) Only, solely. *Chaucer.*

Alo'ng (*adv. from a, and long*) At full length, through, throughout, in company; with: as, "He went along with you."

Alo'ng (*adv. obsolete*) By means of, for sake of. *Chaucer.*

Al'ongst (*adv. not much used, from a and long*) Along, through the length.

Alo'of (*adv. from all, and off*) At a distance within view, at a proper or prudent distance; with from: as, "He keeps aloof from all his friends." In a figurative sense, Artfully keeping the principal question at a distance, not appearing as a principal in a design; with sailors, more nearly to the wind.

ALOPE'CIA (*s. with physicians*) A disease which causes the hair to fall off.

Alope'curus (*s. in botany*) Fox-tail-grass, a distinct genus of plants.

ALOPEUTROIDES (*s. in botany*) Fox-tail.

AL/OSE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

Al'ose (*v. obsolete*) To praise. *Chaucer.*

Alo'sid (*p. obsolete*) Praised. *Chaucer.*

Alo'ud (*adv. from a and loud*) With a strong voice, with a great noise.

ALOVE'RRIUM (*s. in old records*) A purse.

Alo'w (*adv. not much used, from a and low*) In a low place, near the ground, not high.

AL'OWAY (*s.*) A port town in Scotland.

ALP (*s. in ornithology*) The bullfinch. *Chaucer.*

AL'PHA (*s. from the Greek*) The first letter of the Greek alphabet, the first.

AL'PHABET (*s. from the Greek αλφα and βета the two first letters of the alphabet*) A table of the letters that are used in any language.

AL'PHABET (*v. t. from the subst.*) To range in the order of the alphabet, to make an alphabet.

Alphabe'tical (*adj. from alphabet*) Belonging to the alphabet.

Alphabe'tically (*adv. from alphabetical*) In an alphabetical order.

Alphabe'tick (*adj. not much used, from alphabet*) Alphabetical.

AL/PHEG (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ALPH'ENIC (*s. in medicine*) White barley sugar.

ALPHE'STES (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of labrus.

ALPH'ETA (*s. in astronomy*) A bright star, otherwise called lucida corona.

ALPHE'US (*s.*) A man's name.

ALPHI'TIDON (*s. in surgery*) A fracture in which the bone is crumbled to pieces.

ALPHITOMANCY (*s. from the Greek αλφειτον barley-flour and μαντεια magic*) Divination by means of barleymeal.

ALPHON'SIN (*s. in surgery, from one Alphonfus, a physician of Naples*) An instrument for extracting bullets out of a gunshot wound.

Alphon'sine (*adj. from Alphonfus*) Belonging to the astronomical tables calculated by order of Alphonfus, king of Castile.

ALPHO'NSO (*s. from the Goth. signifying our help*) A man's name.

AL/PHOS (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek*) A disease of the skin, in which it appears variegated with white spots.

Al/pine (*adj. from Alps*) Belonging to the Alps.

ALPS (*s. plu.*) A vast ridge of mountains, dividing France from Spain and Italy.

AL/RAMECH (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude, Arcturus.

Alrea'dy (*adv. from all and ready*) In past or present time opposed to future. *Spenser.*

AL/RESFORD (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 60 miles from London.

Al'restord (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Alresford, made at Alresford.

AL/RIC (*s.*) A man's name.

Als, Alse (*adv. obsolete*) Likewise, also. *Chaucer.*

ALSINA'STRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ALS/INE (*s. in botany*) Chickweed, a genus of plants.

Al'fo (*conj. from all, and so*) Likewise, and.

Al'fo (*adv.*) In like manner, too.

ALS/TONMOOR (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 305 miles from London.

Al'fwa (*conj. obsolete*) And, also. *Chaucer.*

ALT (*s. in music*) The higher part of the scale.

AL/TAR (*s. from the Lat. altare*) A kind of table, or place raised above the ground on which the ancient sacrifices were offered, the table in Christian churches where the bread and wine are administered in the communion.

Al'tarage (*s. from altar*) The emolument arising to the priest from the offerings made at the altar.

Al'tarcloth (*s. from altar, and cloth*) The cloth thrown over the communion table in churches.

Al'tarist (*s. not much used, from altar*) One that serves at the altar, a priest. *Scott.*

Al'tar-thane (*s. obsolete*) A priest.

ALTATE/NORA (*s. in old customs*) A tenure by military service.

AL/TER (*v. t. from the Lat. alter another*) To vary, to make otherwise.

Al'ter (*v. int.*) To become otherwise. "His countenance alters."

Al'terable (*adj. from alter*) Capable of being altered, fit to be altered.

Al'terableness (*s. from alterable*) The quality of being altered, the quality that may be altered.

Al'terably (*adv. from alter*) In a manner that will admit of alteration.

Al'terant (*adj. from alter*) Having a tendency to alter.

Al'terate (*adj. obsolete*) Altered. *Chaucer.*

Altera'tion (*s. from alter*) The act of altering, the state of the thing altered, the change made.

Alterative (*s. from alter, in medicine*) A medicine that has no immediate and visible operation, a medicine that gains gradually on the constitution.

Al'terative (*adj. from alter*) Having a tendency to alter.

AL/TERCATE (*v. int. from the Lat. alter another, and contra against*) To wrangle, to contend with, to dispute.

Alterca'tion (*s. from altercate*) A wrangling, a debate.

ALTER/CUM (*s. in botany*) Henbane.

Al'tered (*p. from alter*) Varied, made otherwise than it was.

Al'tering (*p. from alter*) Varying, making otherwise.

Al'terity (*s. not much used, from alter*) Diversity.

AL/TERN (*adj. from the Lat. alter another*) Acting by turns, succeeding one another.

Alter'nacy (*s. from altern*) Action performed by turns.

Alter'nate (*adj. from altern*) Being by turns, reciprocal, taking turns.

Alter'nate (*s. from altern*) That which happens by turns, vicissitude. "Grateful alternates of substantial peace." *Prior.*

Alter'nate (*v. t. from altern*) To perform in turns, to change reciprocally.

Alter'nately (*adv. from alternate*) By turns, reciprocally.

Alter'nateness (*s. not much used, from alternate*) The quality of changing reciprocally.

Alterna'tion (*s. from alternate*) A succession by turns, a reciprocal change of place.

Alter'native (*s. from alternate*) A choice of two things in which you must take the one or the other.

Alter'natively (*adv. from alternate*) By turns, reciprocally.

Alter'nativeness (*s. from alternate*) The quality of being alternate, reciprocation.

Alter'nity (*s. from altern*) A succession by turns, vicissitude.

ALTHÆ/A (*s. in botany, from the Greek αλθεω to heal*) The marsh mallow.

ALTHE'A (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub.

Al'thir (*adj. obsolete*) Of all, belonging to all. *Chaucer.*

Altho'ugh (*conj. from all, and though*) Notwithstanding, though.

ALT/IGRADE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. altus high, and gradus a step*) Rising on high.

Altילוquence (*s. from altiloquent*) Pompous language, high speech.

ALTIL/OQUENT (*adj. not used, from the Lat. altus high, and loquor to speak*) Speaking in pompous language.

ALTI/METRY (*s. from the Lat. altus high, and the Greek μετρον measure*) The act of measuring heights.

AL/TINCAR (*s. in refinery*) A kind of flux power used in the fusion and purification of metals.

ALTI/SONANT, ALTI/SONOUS (*adj. from the Lat. altus high, and sono to sound*) High sounding, pompous.

Al'tith (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces the affa-foetida of the shops.

AL/TITUDE (*s. from the Lat. altitudo*) Height. Figuratively, Superiority, excellence.

ALTI/VOLANT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. altus high, and volo to fly*) Flying high.

ALT/MORE (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster.

AL/TO (*adj. in music*) Belonging to the upper parts.

Altogether (*adv. from all, and together*) Completely, in company, conjunctly.

AL/TON (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 50 miles from London.

Al'ton (*adj. from the s.*) Belonging to Alton, made at Alton.

AL/TRINCHAM (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 184 miles from London.

Al'trincham (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Altrincham, made at Altrincham.

AL/VARIST (*s. in church history*) One of the sect of the Thomists, one who held the sufficiency of grace.

ALU/CO (*s. in ornithology*) The common white owl.

A'luda (*s.*) A kind of sheep's leather with the wool on.

ALU/DEL (*s. in chymistry*) An earthen pot used in the process of sublimation.

ALVE/ARIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A beehive, a cavity, a chawcel.

Al'veary (*s. from alvearium*) A beehive.

ALVEO/LUS (*s. in natural history*) One of the cells in a honeycomb, a kind of fossil. In anatomy, the cavity in the jaw bone which receives the fang of the teeth. In botany, the cells which contain the seeds of various plants.

A/LUM (*s. from the Lat. alumen*) A kind of mineral salt of an acid taste and astringent quality.

Alu'minous (*adj. from alum*) Belonging to alum, having the qualities of alum.

A'lumstone (*s. from alum, and stone*) A stone, or calx of a corrosive quality, used in surgery to take off the fungous or proud flesh from wounds.

A'lumwater (*s. from alum, and water*) Water impregnated with alum.

A'lumworks (*s. from alum, and work*) The place and apparatus where alum is made.

ALVIDI/CIA (*s. with physicians*) Purgative or loosening medicines.

AL/VUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The lower cavity of the belly.

Al'way (*adv. not much used, from all, and way*) Always.

Al'ways (*adj. from all, and way*) Perpetually, continually, constantly.

AL/WIN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ALYSSO/IDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ALYS/SON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, madwort.

AM (*v. neuter, from the Sax. eam*) To be, to exist.

A/MA (*s. in church history*) A vessel in which wine or water was kept for the service of the eucharist, a wine measure.

AMA/BYR (*s.*) A custom that formerly prevailed in Wales and other parts of the kingdom, requiring a fine or certain sum of money to be paid to the lord on marrying a maid within his manor.

AMABI/LITY (*s. from the Lat. amo to love*) Loveliness, the power or quality of pleasing.

AMADA'THA (*s.*) A man's name. *Estb. xvi. 10.*

AMADA'THUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Estb. xii. 6.*

AMADET/TO (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of pear.

A/MADOT (*s.*) A kind of pear.

AMADO/W (*s. from the Teut.*) A kind of match, tinder, or touchwood.

Am'afrose (*s. with physicians*) The gutta serena. *Scott.*

Ama'id (*adj. obsolete*) Amazed, surprised. *Chaucer.*

A'mail (*s. from aumail*) Network. *Johnson.*

AMA/IN (*adv. from the Lat. magnus great*) Violently, furiously, with vehemence, with vigour.

Amais'tric, Amais'trin (*v. obsolete*) To master, to get the better of. *Chaucer.*

AM'ALEK (*s. from the Heb. signifying a people that takes away every thing*) A man's name, the son of Elephas. *Gen. xxxvi. 12.*
Amalekites (*s. plu. from Amalek*) The descendants of Amalek.
AMAL'GAM, AMAL'GAMA (*s. from the Greek αμα together, and γαμω to marry*) The mixture of metals by amalgamation.
Amalgamate (*v. t. from amalgam*) To mix any metal with quicksilver in order to render it soft and ductile.
Amalgamating (*p. from amalgamate*) Mixing metals with quicksilver.
Amalgama'tion (*s. from amalgamate*) The art or process of amalgamating metals.
Amalgaming (*s. obsolete*) The art of mixing metals. *Chaucer.*
AM'AN (*s.*) A man's name. *Tob. xiv. 10.*
AMA'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying integrity*) The name of a mountain. *Cant. iv. 8.*
AMA'ND (*v. not used from the Lat. ab from, and mando to command*) To send away.
Amanda'tion (*s. from amand, not much used*) The act of sending away on any message or employment.
AMAN'SES (*s. in chymistry*) Precious stones.
AMANUEN'SIS (*s. from the Lat.*) One who writes what another dictates.
AMA'RACUM (*s. in botany*) Sweet marjoram.
AM'ARANTH (*s. in botany, from the Greek α not, and μαρανω to fade*) The name of a plant. In poetry, an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.
Amaran'thine (*adj. from amaranth*) Belonging to the amaranth, never fading.
AMARANTHOIDES (*s. in botany*) A distinct genus of plants. The flowers of the amaranthoides being dried will keep their colour for many years.
AMAREL'LA (*s. in botany*) Milkwort, feverfew.
AMARI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the excellence of the Lord*) A man's name.
AM'ARITUDE (*s. from the Lat. amaritudo*) Bitterness.
AM'AROUS, AMARULENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. amarus*) Bitter, froward.
Amar'ulence (*s. not much used, from amarulent*) Amaritude, bitterness.
AMAR'ULENCE (*s. not much used*) Bitterness. *Scott.*
AMA'SA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a preserver of the people*) A man's name.
Amas'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Dark, confused. *Chaucer.*
Amas'sment (*s. from amais*) A heap, a collection, an accumulation.
AMASO'BIAHS (*s. plu. from the Greek αμαξα a chariot, and βιος life*) A people who had neither houses nor tents, but lived in chariots.
AMA'SS (*v. t. from the French amasser*) To collect together into a heap, to form a mass, to gather together in great quantities. *Figuratively*, to collect a jumble of ideas, to add one thing to another indiscreetly.
Amas'sed (*p. from amass*) Collected into one heap or mass.
Amas'sing (*p. a. from amass*) Collecting, heaping up.
Amate (*v. t. obsolete, from a, and mate*) To accompany, to terrify. *Spenser.*
AMAT'HESS (*s.*) The name of a country. *1 Mac. xii. 25.*
AMATOR'CULIST (*s. not much used, from the Lat. amator a lover*) An insignificant lover, a pretender to affection.
AMATORY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. amo to love*) Belonging to love, causing love.
AMAURO'SIS (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek αμαυρω to obscure*) A dimness of sight without any visible defect in the eye.
Amayi'de (*adj. obsolete*) Amazed.
AMAY'L (*s. in old records*) Enamel.
AMA'ZE (*v. t. from a, and maze*) To confuse, to surprise, to perplex, to terrify.
Amaze (*s. from the verb*) Astonishment, confusion.
Amaz'ed (*p. from amaze*) Surprized, confounded, perplexed; *with at: as, "I will make many people be amazed at thee."*
Amaz'edly (*adv. from amaze*) Confusedly, with astonishment.
Amaz'ement (*s. from amaze*) Astonishment, great terror, great admiration.
AMAZI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name.
Ama'zing (*p. from amaze*) Astonishing, surprising, wonderful.
Ama'zingly (*adv. from amazing*) In such a manner as to excite wonder, wonderfully.
AM'AZON (*s. from the Greek α not, and μασα a breast*)

One of the warlike women that inhabited Caucasus, so called from the practice that prevailed amongst them, of cutting off one of their breasts that they might handle their weapons the better. A warlike woman, a virago.
Amazo'nian (*adj. from Amazon*) Belonging to the Amazons, warlike.
AMBA'GES (*s. from the Lat.*) A circumlocution, a round of words, an indirect manner of speaking.
Amba'gious (*adj. from ambages*) Tedious, perplexed, circumlocutory.
AM'BASSADE (*s. not used, from the French*) An embassy, the business or character of an ambassador. *Shakespeare.*
AMBAS'SADOUR (*s. from the French*) A person sent in a public character from one state or power to another to represent and transact the business of that state or power by which he is sent. *In a lower sense*, a person sent on any message.
Ambas'sadours (*s. from ambassador*) The lady of an ambassador. *In droll style*, any woman sent on a message.
Am'basage (*s. from ambassador*) An embassy, the business of an ambassador.
AM'BE (*s. in anatomy*) The superficial jutting out of a bone, an instrument for reducing bones that are out of joint.
AM'BE (*s. from the Greek*) The ridge or side of a hill.
AM'BER (*s. from the Arab. ambar*) A kind of gum or resin, of a very fragrant smell when rubbed, and highly endowed with the quality of electricity.
Am'ber (*adj. from the subst.*) Made of amber, consisting of amber.
Am'berdrink (*s. from amber, and drink*) Drink of the colour of amber.
Am'bergrease (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Ambergris.
Am'bergreece (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Ambergris.
Am'berggris (*s. in natural history, from amber, and gris gray*) A solid, opaque, and fragrant substance of an ash colour, and melting like wax.
Am'bering (*adj. not much used, from amber*) Giving the smell of amber.
Am'berseed (*s. from amber, and seed*) A seed like millet; it is cordial, and gives the breath an agreeable smell after eating.
Am'bertree (*s. from amber, and tree, in botany*) A shrub, the leaves of which, on being rubbed, emit a fragrance resembling amber.
AM'BIDENS (*s. from the Lat.*) A sheep that has teeth on both sides, a theave.
AM'BIDEXTER (*s. from the Lat.*) A man who is equally ready in the use of both hands. *In droll style*, one who is equally ready to act on both sides.
Ambidex'terity (*s. from ambidexter*) The power of using both hands alike, double dealing.
Ambidex'trous (*adj. from ambidexter*) Using either hand alike, dealing on both sides.
Ambidex'trouness (*s. from ambidexter*) The quality of being ambidextrous.
AM'BIENT (*adj. from the Lat. ambio to surround*) Surrounding, compassing, investing.
AMBIFA'RIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat.*) Having a double form.
AMBIGE'NAL (*adj. in conics*) Belonging to a particular kind of hyperbola. *Newton.*
AM'BIGU (*s. from the French*) An entertainment in which the dishes are placed on the table without any kind of regularity.
Ambigu'ity (*s. from ambiguous*) Doubtfulness of meaning, obscurity of expression, uncertainty of signification.
AMBIG'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. am about, and ago to do*) Doubtful, having two meanings.
Ambig'uously (*adv. from ambiguous*) Doubtfully, with double meaning.
Ambig'uoussness (*s. from ambiguous*) Doubtfulness, uncertainty of signification.
AMBI'LOGY (*s. from the Lat. ambo both, and the Greek λογος a word, not much used*) Ambiguity of expression.
AMBI'LOQUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ambo both, and loquor to speak, little used*) Speaking in doubtful or ambiguous expressions.
Ambi'loquy (*s. from ambiloquous, not much used*) Ambiguity of expression.
AM'BIT (*s. from the Lat. ambio to go round*) The circuit or compass of any thing.
AMBI'TION (*s. from the Lat. ambio to use all endeavours to obtain*) The desire of something higher than is possessed at present, a desire of something great and excellent, pride.
Ambit'ious (*adj. from ambition*) Touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring, proud; *with of: as, "Ambitious of glory."*
Ambit'iously

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Ambitiously (*adv. from ambitious*) In an ambitious manner, proudly.

Ambitiousness (*s. from ambitious*) The quality of being ambitious.

Ambitude (*s. from ambit*) Circumference, circuit.

AM'BLE (*v. int. from the Lat. ambulo to walk*) To move between a walk and a trot, to move with an easy motion, to walk in an affected manner. *In droll style*, to move with submission, or under the direction of another.

Am'ble (*s. from the verb, in horsemanship*) A pace between a walk and a trot.

Am'bler (*s. from amble*) A horse that has been taught to amble, a pacer.

AM'BLESIDE (*s.*) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 269 miles from London.

Am'blefide (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Amblefide.

Am'bling (*p. from amble*) Moving on an amble, pacing.

Am'blingly (*adv. from ambling*) With an ambling movement.

AMBLIGO'NIUM (*s. in geometry*) An obtuse angled triangle.

AMBLO'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A miscarriage, an abortion.

Amblo'tic (*adj. from amblo'sis*) Belonging to a miscarriage, producing an abortion.

Amblo'tics (*s. from the adj.*) Medicines producing an abortion.

AM'BLYGON (*s. in geometry*) Any plain figure having an obtuse angle.

Am'blygonal (*adj. from amblygon*) Belonging to an amblygon.

AMBLY'OPY (*s. from the Greek αμβλυς dull, and ὤψ the sight*) A dimness of sight from old age, the gutta serena.

AM'BO, AM'BON (*s. with ecclesiastic writers*) A kind of desk or pulpit.

Am'bolise (*adj. obsolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*

AMBOY'NA (*s. in geography*) An island in the East-Indies subject to the Dutch, famous for the barbarous expulsion of the English in the reign of James the first.

AM'BRA (*s. from the Sax.*) A measure used by our Saxon ancestors.

AM'BROSE (*s. from the Greek, signifying immortal*) A man's name.

AMBRO'SIA (*s. from the Greek α not, and βροτος mortal*) The imaginary food of the gods, any thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste. *In botany*, the name of a plant, a genus of plants.

Ambro'siac (*adj. not much used, from ambrosia*) Ambrosial.

Ambro'sial (*adj. from ambrosia*) Belonging to ambrosia, delicious, grateful to the smell or taste.

Ambro'sian (*adj. from Ambrose*) Belonging to the liturgy composed by Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

Am'bry (*s. corrupted, from almonry*) The place where alms are distributed, an almonry, a pantry.

AM'BSACE (*s. from the Lat. ambo both, and ace*) A double ace.

AMBUBA'JA (*s. in botany*) Wild succory.

AMBULATION (*s. from the Lat. ambulo to walk*) The act of walking.

Ambulatory (*adj. from ambulation*) Having the faculty of walking, walking, moveable.

AMBU'RBIAL (*adj. in antiquity*) Belonging to those sacrifices that were led round the city in solemn procession on certain occasions.

AM'BURY (*s. in farriery*) A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE (*s. from the French embuscade*) An ambush, a secret place where men lie to surprize others.

AMBUSCA'DO (*s. from the Span.*) A private post, taken to surprize an enemy.

AM'BUSH (*s. from the French bois a wood*) The post occupied by those who intend to surprize others, the act of surprizing others by lying in wait, the persons that lie in wait to surprize.

Am'bushed (*adj. from ambush*) Lying in ambush.

Am'busment (*s. from ambush, not much used*) Ambush.

AM'BUST (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ambuo to burn*) Burnt.

Ambus'tion (*s. from ambust*) A burning, a burn, a scald.

Ameas'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Fined. *Spenser.*

AM'EL (*s. from the French email*) The substance or preparation made use of in the art of enamelling.

Ame'l (*prep. in the Scotch dialect*) Among, betwixt.

A'melcorn (*s.*) A kind of grain for making starch.

Am'elet (*s. from aumelet*) A kind of pancake.

AME'N (*v. of uncertain derivation*) So be it, let it be so.

Ame'n (*s. from the verb*) The very truth. "Write these things saith the Amen."

AMEN'ABLE (*adj. from the French amener*) Answerable,

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liable to give an account; *with to: as*, "Amenable to the laws."

Ame'nage (*v. obsolete*) To manage. *Spenser.*

Ame'nance, Amenaunce (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour, conduct. *Spenser.*

AME'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. amendo to mend*) To correct, to reform, to restore.

Ame'nd (*v. int.*) To grow better.

Amen'dable (*adj. not much used, from amend*) Capable of being mended.

Amen'dableness (*s. not much used, from amendable*) The quality that renders capable of being mended.

AME'NDE (*s. from the French*) A recompence for a fault committed, amends.

Amen'ded (*p. from amend*) Corrected, reformed, restored, grown better.

Amen'der (*s. from amend*) One that amends.

Amen'ding (*p. from amend*) Correcting, restoring.

Amen'dis (*s. obsolete*) Amendment. *Chaucer.*

Amen'dment (*s. from amend*) A change for the better, a reformation, a recovery. *In law*, the correction of an error in a process.

Amen'ds (*s. from amende*) A recompence for a fault, a compensation; *with for: as*, "He made ample amends for it."

AME'NITY (*s. from the Lat. ameno to delight*) Pleasantness, an agreeable situation.

Ame'nise (*v. t. obsolete*) To diminish. *Chaucer.*

AME'OS (*s. in botany*) Bishop's weed.

AMER'CE (*v. t. from the French americer*) To fine, to inflict a forfeiture; *sometimes with in: as*, "Amerce him in an hundred shakels."

Amer'ced (*p. from amerce*) Fined, punished; *with of: as*, "Amerced of heaven."

Amer'cement, Amer'ciament (*s. from amerce*) The fine or pecuniary punishment of the offender who stands at the mercy of the king or lord in his court.

Amer'cer (*s. from amerce*) One that amerces.

Amer'cid (*adj. obsolete*) Fined. *Chaucer.*

Amer'cing (*p. a. from amerce*) Fining, punishing.

AMER'ICA (*s. from Americus Vesputio, a Spaniard, who was sent to make discoveries in that part of the world, 1497*) One of the four quarters of the world.

Amer'ican (*adj. from America*) Pertaining to America.

AMERIM'NON (*s. in botany*) Aizoon.

Am'erous (*adj. obsolete*) Amorous. *Chaucer.*

AM'ERSHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles from London.

Am'ersham (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Amer'sham, made at Amer'sham.

AM'ERY, AM'ERICK (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

Am'eface (*s. from a corruption of amblace*) Two aces on two dice.

AM'ESBURY (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 79 miles from London.

Am'esbury (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Amesbury.

Am'efs (*s. from a corruption of amice*) A priest's vestment.

AMETHO'DICAL (*adj. from the Greek α not, μεθω with, and ὁδος a way*) Without method, irregular.

AM'ETHYST (*s. from the Greek α not, and μεθω to be drunk, because when mixed with liquor it was supposed to destroy its intoxicating quality*) A precious stone. *In heraldry*, the purple colour so called in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

Amethys'tine (*adj. from amethyst*) Belonging to the amethyst.

AMETHYSTIZON'TES (*s. in natural history*) The best kind of rubies.

AMEU'BLE (*v. t. from the French ameubler*) To loosen the earth after it has been endured with rain. *Scott.*

Ame'ved (*adj. obsolete*) Moved. *Chaucer.*

AMFRAC'TUOUS (*adj. but not used, from the Lat.*) Full of windings.

Amfractu'osity (*s. not used, from amfractuous*) A turning.

Amfractu'ousness (*s. from amfractuous*) Amfractuosity, the state of being amfractuous.

A'MIA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish nearly the shape of the common mackerel.

AM'IALE (*adj. from the Lat. amo to love*) Lovely, agreeable; pretending love. *Shakespeare.*

Am'iableness (*s. from amiable*) Loveliness, agreeableness.

Am'iably (*adv. from amiable*) In an amiable manner, pleasingly.

AMIAN'THUS (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling allum. *Scott.*

Amicabi'lity (*s. not much used, from amicable*) Friendship.

AM'ICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. amicus a friend*) Friendly, kind: generally applied to two or more persons.

Am'icableness (*s. from amicable*) Friendliness, goodwill. *Am'icably*

A M O

Am'icably (*adv. from amicable*) In a friendly manner, on good terms.

AM'ICE (*s. from the Lat. amictus clad*) A priest's under garment.

AMIC'IA (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of cap.

AMIC'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A priest's upper garment.

Am'id (*prep. from a, and mid*) Amongst, in the midst.

Amid'des, Amid'dis (*prep. obsolete*) Amid, amidst. *Chaucer.*

Amid'ships (*adv. a sea term*) In the middle, between the two sides, between the head and stern of the ship.

Amid'st (*prep. from a, and midst*) Amid, amongst.

Am'iled (*adj. obsolete*) Enameled. *Chaucer.*

Amin'ishe (*v. obsolete*) To diminish, to lessen. *Chaucer.*

Am'irous (*adj. obsolete*) Amorous. *Chaucer.*

Am'is (*s. obsolete*) Apparel. *Spenser.*

Ami's (*v. obsolete*) To miss.

Am'is (*adv. from a, and mis to fail of*) Wrong, faultily, improperly, contrary to, out of order, not in health.

Ami's (*s. from the adv.*) An error. "Some great amifs." *Shakespeare.*

Amis'sion (*s. from amit, not much used*) A loss.

AMI'T (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. amitto to lose*) To lose.

AM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. amicus a friend*) Friendship, harmony.

AM'MA (*s. with ecclesiastical writers*) An abbess, a spiritual mother.

AM'MA (*s. in surgery*) A band, a truss for ruptures.

AM'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying my people*) A hill in the land of Israel.

AMMAN'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AM'MI (*s. from the Heb.*) My people. *Hos. ii. 1.*

AM'MI (*s. in botany*) Bishop's weed.

AMMI'HUD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the people of praise*) A man's name.

AMMIN'ADIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the prince of my people*) A man's name.

Am'miral (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Admiral.

Am'm ralty (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The admiralty. *Scott.*

AMMISHAD'DAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the people of the Almighty*) A man's name.

Ammod'ytes (*s. in ichthyology*) The sand eel, a genus of fishes.

AM'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying people*) A man's name.

AMMO'NIAC (*s. in pharmacy*) A gum, a salt.

Ammoni'acal (*adj. from ammoniac*) Having the properties of ammoniac.

AMMONI'TÆ (*s. plu. in natural history*) The snake stones.

Am'monites (*s. plu. from Ammon*) The descendents of Ammon.

AMMONI'TRUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of nitre.

AMMUNITION (*s. from the Lat. munio to fortify*) Military stores.

Ammuni'tion bread (*s. from ammunition, and bread*) Bread to supply the soldiery in an army or garrison.

Am'ner (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An almoner.

AM'NESTY (*s. from the Greek α not, and μνασμαι to remember*) An act of oblivion, an act of government to acquit persons of all crimes that are past.

AMNIC'OLIST (*s. not much used, from the Lat. amnis a river, and colo to inhabit*) One who dwells near a river.

AMNIGE'NOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. amnis a river, and gigno to beget*) Brought forth of a river, born of a river.

AM'NION, AM'NIOS (*s. in anatomy*) A thin soft membrane that surrounds the fetus.

AM'NON (*s. from the Heb. signifying faithful*) A man's name.

AMCE'BEAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to verses that answer one another by turns.

AMO'MUM (*s. in medicine*) A species of scions, an aromatic plant, the seeds of which are a powerful diuretic.

AM'ON (*s. from the Heb. signifying faithful*) A man's name.

Amon'ested (*p. obsolete*) Admonished. *Chaucer.*

Amo'ng, Amo'ngst (*prep. from the Sax. among*) Mingled with, joined to, present with.

Amo'ng (*adv. obsolete*) Oftentimes, every now and then. *Chaucer.*

Amo'nishe (*v. t. obsolete*) To admonish. *Chaucer.*

Amoni'tion (*s. obsolete*) An admonition. *Chaucer.*

A'MORE (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of Brazilian fishes.

Amoret'tes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Love tales. *Chaucer.*

AMORGINE (*s. in botany*) Pellitory of the wall.

Amo'rily (*adv. obsolete*) Amorously.

AM'ORIST (*s. from the Lat. amor love*) A man professing love, a gallant, an innamorato.

AM'ORITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) A subject of one of the seven kingdoms in the land of Canaan.

Amoro'sity (*s. from amorous, not used*) Lovingness.

A M P

AMORO'SO (*s. from the Ital.*) A man greatly enamoured.

AM'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. amor love*) Given to love, enamoured, fond, pertaining to love; *with of: as, "Nature is amorous of whatever she produces."*

Am'orously (*adv. from amorous*) Fondly, with a shew of love.

Am'orousness (*s. from amorous*) The quality of being amorous, fondness.

AMOR'PHA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Amor'phous (*adj. from amorphous*) Ill-shapen, having no proper form.

AMOR'PHY (*s. from the Greek α without, and μορφη form*) The want of form or comeliness.

Amor'row (*adv. obsolete, from a and morrow*) To-morrow. *Chaucer.*

AMO'RT (*adj. from the Lat. morior to die*) In the state of the dead, dull, depressed, dispirited.

Amort'ised (*p. not used, from amortize*) Dead. *Chaucer.*

Amortiza'tion (*s. from amortize*) The act or right of committing lands to mortmain.

Amorti'ze (*v. t. from amort*) To alienate lands to any corporation.

Amor'tizement (*s. from amortize*) Amortization.

A'MOS (*from the Heb. signifying weighty*) A man's name.

Amo'tion (*s. not much used*) A putting away, a removing. *Scott.*

AMO'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and moveo to move, in law*) To remove from a post or station.

Amo've (*v. t. obsolete*) To remove, to alter, to move.

Amo'ved (*p. obsolete, from amove*) Removed, moved from. *Chaucer.*

Amo'ving (*p. from amove, in law*) Removing a person from his place or office.

AMO'UNT (*v. int. from the French monter*) To rise to, to make up, to come to; *with to: as, "It will amount to no more than this."*

Amo'unt (*s. from the verb*) The sum total, the result.

AMO'UR (*s. from the Lat. amo to love*) A love intrigue, an affair of gallantry. *The ou sounds like oo in pool.*

AMOU'SES (*s. in chymistry*) Counterfeit gems.

A'MOZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying strong*) A man's name.

A'MPELIS (*s. in botany*) The vine.

Ampeli'tes (*s. from ampelis*) A kind of black earth used in the culture of vines.

AMPELODE'SMOS (*s. in botany*) An herb used to tie vines.

AMPELOLEU'CE (*in botany*) The white vine, briony.

AMPELOME'LANA (*s. in botany*) The black briony.

AMPELOPRA'SON (*s. in botany*) Bear's garlick, ramsons.

AMPELOSA'GRIA (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

A'mper (*s. much used in the west of England, from the Sax.*) A small tumour with an inflammation, a pimple.

AMPHEMERI'NUS (*s. with physicians*) A fever that returns every day.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS (*s. from the Greek, in anatomy*) The structure of a joint that has manifest motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS (*adj. from the Greek αμφι both, and βιος life*) Belonging to an animal that lives in two elements, living both in air and water.

Amphi'biousness (*s. from amphibious*) The quality or capacity of living in different elements.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The retina of the eye.

Amphibolo'gical (*adj. from amphibology*) Doubtful, uncertain.

Amphibolo'gically (*adv. from amphibology*) Doubtfully, with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek αμφιβολος doubtful, and λογος a discourse*) A continued discourse of doubtful meaning.

Amphi'bolous (*adj. from the Greek αμφι both, and βαλλω to throw*) Tossed from one to another, striking forward and backward.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS (*s. in ancient poetry, from the Greek*) A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and last short, and the middle long.

AMPHIBRO'NCHIA (*s. in anatomy*) The glandules of the mouth and jaws.

AMPHI'DRYON (*s. in church history*) The veil or curtain drawn before the bema or place of the altar in churches.

AMPHI'LOGY (*s. from the Greek αμφι both, and λογος a word*) Doubtfulness of expression, equivocation.

AMPHIMA'CER (*s. in poetry*) A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and last long, and the middle short.

AMPHIME'TRION (*s. in anatomy*) The parts that lie near the womb.

AMPHI'POLIS (*s.*) A province of Greece. *Acts xvii. 1.*

AMPHIPNEU'MA (*s. with ancient physicians*) An extreme difficulty of breathing.

AMPHIPRO'STYLE

AMPHIPROSTYLE (*s. in architecture*) An edifice or temple with four columns in the front, and as many to answer them on the back part.

AMPHISBÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of serpent which was supposed to have two heads.

AMPHI'SCH (*s. plu. from the Greek ἀμφι both, and σκια a shadow*) The people who inhabit the torrid zone; so called because their shadow, in different parts of the year, turns to the north and to the south.

AMPHISMI'LA (*s. from the Greek ἀμφι both, and σμῖλη a knife*) A dissecting knife.

AMPHI'SMILE (*s. in surgery*) An instrument used in dissections.

AM'PHITANE (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone which has the property of attracting gold.

AMPHITA'PA (*s. in antiquity*) A garment frized on both sides, wrapped about people when they went to sleep.

AM'PHITHEATRE (*s. from the Greek ἀμφι round about, and θεᾶται to see*) An ancient building in a circular or oval form, furnished with seats one above another all round, and designed to accommodate the people who came to see the feats of gladiators, the combats of wild beasts, &c. which were usually exhibited there.

AM'PHITRITE (*s. in natural history*) A small naked insect found in the sea, resembling a piece of thread.

AM'PHORA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of vessel, a liquid measure.

AM'PLE (*adj. from the Lat. amplius more*) Large, wide, liberal, unrestrained, diffusive.

Am'pleness (*s. from ample*) The quality of being ample, largeness, liberality.

AM'PLIAS (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's name.

Am'pliate (*v. t. from ample*) To enlarge, to extend, to magnify.

Amplia'tion (*s. from ample*) An enlargement, an extension, diffusiveness.

AM'PLIFICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. amplius large, and facio to make*) To enlarge, to amplify, to extend.

Amplifica'tion (*s. from amplify*) An enlargement, an extension. In rhetoric, an exaggerated representation, a diffusive narrative.

Am'plified (*p. from amplify*) Enlarged, extended, exaggerated.

Am'plifier (*s. from amplify*) One that amplifies.

AM'PLIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. amplius more, and fio to be done*) To enlarge, to improve by addition, to exaggerate.

Amplify (*v. int.*) To enlarge, to use many words, to heighten by a kind of artful representation; *with* on: as, "To amplify on others."

Am'plifying (*p. from amplify*) Enlarging, extending, exaggerating.

AM'PLITUDE (*s. from the Lat. amplitudo*) Largeness, extent, dignity, copiousness. In astronomy, an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the east or west points, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising.

AMPLIVA'GOUS (*adj. not much used*) Having a large sphere of action, wandering wide. *Scott.*

Am'ply (*adv. from ample*) Largely, copiously, liberally, without reserve.

AM'PTHILL (*s.*) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 44 miles from London.

Ampt'hill (*adj. from the Lat.*) Belonging to Amphill, made at Amphill.

AM'PUTATE (*v. t. from the Lat. amputo to cut off, in surgery*) To cut off a limb with instruments.

Amputa'tion (*s. from amputate*) The operation of cutting off a limb, or any other part of the body.

Am'putating (*p. from amputate*) Cutting off a limb.

AM'RAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a high people*) A man's name.

AMRA'PHEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a declaration of instruction*) A man's name.

AMS'DORFIAN (*s. in church history*) One of a sect that held good works to be not only useless but pernicious.

AM'STERDAM (*s.*) The capital city of Holland.

AM'ULET (*s. from the Lat. amuletum a charm*) Any thing hung about the neck or other part of the body to prevent or cure some hurt or disease, a spell.

Amulet'ic (*adj. from amulet*) Belonging to an amulet.

Amulet'ics (*s. plu. in physic*) Any medicines that operate like amulets.

AMUR'CA (*s. from the Lat.*) The dregs or lees of any thing.

Amurco'sity (*s. from amurca*) The quality of being murcous.

Amur'cous (*adj. from murca*) Full of dregs, foul.

AMU'SE (*v. t. from the French amuser*) To entertain the mind with innocent trifling, to engage the attention, to keep in expectation, to deceive by artful in-

sinuations; *with* with: as, "He amused himself with trifles."

Amu'sed (*p. from amuse*) Entertained with trifles, deceived, imposed on.

Amu'sement (*s. from amuse*) That which amuses, a trifling employment to divert the tediousness of inaction, an entertainment.

Amu'ser (*s. from amuse*) One that amuses, one that deceives.

Amu'sing (*p. from amuse*) Entertaining with trifles.

Amu'sive (*adj. from amuse*) Having the power of amusement, engaging the attention.

A'MY (*s. in law*) The next friend or relation to be intrusted for an infant or minor.

A'MY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AMYG'DALA (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the almond tree.

Amyg'dalate (*adj. from amygdala*) Made of almonds.

Amyg'daline (*adj. from amygdala*) Related to almonds, like almonds.

Amyg'dalites (*s. from amygdala*) An herb of the spurge kind having leaves like the almond tree.

AMYG'DALUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the almond tree.

AMY'ON (*s. with surgeons*) An emaciated limb.

Amy'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Taken out of the mire, helped at a dead lift. *Chaucer.*

An (*art. from a, usually set before nouns of the singular number beginning with a vowel or silent h.*) Some, any, one. "Bring an offering and come." "An house divided against itself cannot stand." "About an hour after." *Chaucer.*

An (*conj. obsolete*) If. *Chaucer.*

A'NA (*s. in literature*) A book, so called from the last syllable of its title: as, Scaligerana, Thuaniana: a collection of casual hints dropped by some eminent man.

A'NA (*adv. in pharmacy, from the Gr.*) In an equal quantity.

ANABAPTIST (*s. from the Greek ἀνα again, and βαπτω to plunge*) One who holds or practises adult baptism, a baptist, perhaps improperly, and sometimes reproachfully so called.

Anabap'tism, Anabap'tistry (*s. from anabaptist*) The doctrine or practice of the anabaptists.

ANABAP'TISTON (*s. in surgery*) The trepan.

ANABA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) An ascent, the growth or increase of a disease. In botany, the herb horse-tail.

ANABI'BAZON (*s. in astronomy*) The northern node of the moon, the dragon's head.

AN'ABLEPS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

ANABROCHI'SMUS (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to draw offensive hairs out of the eyelids.

ANABRO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A wasting away.

ANA'CA (*s. in ornithology*) A Brazilian parouquette.

ANACÆNO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A renovation.

ANACOLYPTE'RIA (*s. from the Greek*) The feast which was made the day after a wedding when the bride was to unveil.

ANACAM'PSEROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, orpin.

ANACAM'PTIC (*adj. from the Greek ἀνα again, and καμπω to bend*) Reflected, reflecting.

Anacam'ptics (*s. plu. from anacamptic*) The doctrine of reflected light, catoptrics.

Anacar'dine (*adj. from anacardium*) Belonging to or prepared from anacardium.

ANACAR'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The acajou, the tree that produces the Mokka beans.

ANACATHAR'SIS (*s. in physic*) A discharge by spitting, a discharge upwards.

Anacathar'tic (*s. from anacatharsis*) Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS (*s. not much used, from the Greek ἀνα again, and κεφαλή the head*) A recapitulation.

ANACEPH'ALIZE (*v. t. not much used, from the Greek ἀνα again, and κεφαλαιω to reduce to proper heads*) To recapitulate.

ANACHIT'ES (*s.*) A sort of precious stone supposed, by the ancients, to have the power of driving away disorders of the mind.

ANA'CHORETE, ANA'CHORITE (*s. from the Greek ἀνα again, and χωρίζω to separate. In church history*) A monk who leaves the convent for a more austere life.

AN'ACHRONISM (*s. from the Greek ἀνα again, and χρόνος time*) An error in chronology, a wrong computation of time.

ANACLA'TICS (*s. plu. from the Greek ἀνα again, and κλαω to break*) The doctrine of refracted light, dioptrics.

ANACLETE'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) The festivals which were celebrated in honour of sovereign princes when they came to age and took on them the administration of government.

ANACOLLE'MATA (*s. in surgery*) A medicine applied to the

The forehead in diseases of the eyes to restrain the defluxion of the humours.

ANACOLYTHON (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\kappa\omicron\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\omega$ to follow*) A figure in rhetoric, in which a word which should naturally follow another is omitted.

ANACREON (*s.*) A Greek poet.

ANACREON'TIC (*adj. from Anacreon*) Belonging to Anacreon, written after the manner of Anacreon.

ANACRISIS (*s. from the Greek*) A strict enquiry into any fact, an examination by torture.

ANACTORION (*s. in botany*) Sword grass.

ANADEMA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of garland worn on the head.

ANADIPLO'SIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\delta\iota\pi\lambda\omega$ to double*) A reduplication, the beginning of one sentence or verse with the same word that ended the foregoing.

ANADENDROMA' LACHE (*s. in botany*) The rose mal-lowtree.

ANADE'SMA (*s. in surgery*) A swathe, a bandage.

ANADO'SIS (*s. with physicians*) A proper distribution of the chyle, a vomit.

ANADROMOUS (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ to hasten*) Belonging to those fish which, at a certain season, leave the rivers and go into the sea, and afterwards return again into the rivers.

ANAGAL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, brooklime.

ANAGOGE'TICAL (*adj. not much used, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$ to lead*) Relating to spiritual elevation, pertaining to religious rapture, mystical.

ANAGO'GICAL (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ an elevation*) Elevated above humanity, mysterious.

Anago'gically (*adv. from anagogical*) Mysteriously, with religious elevation.

AN'AGRAM (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$ a letter*) The transposition of the letters of a name so as to compose some other word or sentence, the parts differently disposed.

Anagram'atism (*s. from anagram*) The act of transposing letters so as to make an anagram.

Anagram'atist (*s. from anagram*) One that makes or writes anagrams.

Anagramati'ze (*v. int. from anagram*) To make anagrams.

AN'AGRAPHÉ (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$ a writing*) A commentary, an inventory.

ANAGLY'PTIC (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$, again, and $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\chi\omega$ to engrave*) Belonging to the art of engraving.

AN'AGOGE (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$ to lead*) A rapture, an extraordinary elevation of the mind.

ANAGY'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bean trefoil.

ANAISTHE'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) The loss of sense or feeling.

A'NAK (*s. from the Heb. signifying an ornament*) A man's name, one of the giants in the land of Canaan.

A'nakims (*s. plu. from anak*) The gigantic descendents of Anak.

A'nalects (*s. plu. not used*) Fragments gathered up from the table after a meal.

ANALEM'MA (*s. from the Greek. In astronomy*) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian.

ANALE'PTIC (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\omega$ to take. In physic*) Reviving, comforting, strengthening.

ANAL'GECY (*s. from the Greek*) An indolence, an apathy.

Analog'ical (*adj. from analogy*) Belonging to analogy, having proportion, having resemblance.

Analog'ically (*adv. from analogical*) After the manner of an analogy, by way of proportion.

Analog'icalness (*s. from analogical*) The quality of being analogical, fitness to be applied by way of proportion.

Analogism (*s. from analogy. In rhetoric*) An argument from the cause to the effect, an argument founded on analogy.

Analogi'ze (*v. t. from analogy*) To make use of an analogy, to run a parallel.

Analogi'zed (*p. from analogize*) Illustrated by an analogy. "The object of desire is analogized by attraction."

Analogous (*adj. from analogy*) Having proportion, bearing some resemblance, having something parallel; with to: as, "It is analogous to truth."

ANA'LOGY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ with, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ reason*) Some kind of proportion, some sort of resemblance; with to: as, "These two things have doubtless some analogy to each other." Sometimes it has between, or betwixt: as, "There was some analogy between the customs."

ANA'LYSIS (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ to dissolve*) The separation of any compound into the parts of which it consists.

Analyt (*s. from analysis*) One that analyzes.

Analy'tic, Analy'tical (*adj. from analysis*) Belonging to analysis, reducing any compound to its original parts, explaining the several parts of any thing.

Analyti'cally (*adj. from analytical*) In an analytical manner, so as to reduce any compound into its original principles.

Analy'ze (*v. t. from analysis*) To reduce a compound into its first principles.

Analy'zed (*p. from analyze*) Resolved into its first principles.

Analy'zer (*s. from analyze*) One who analyzes.

Analy'zing (*p. from analyze*) Reducing any thing to its first principles.

ANAMME'LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an answer*) One of the idol gods of the people of Sepharvaim.

ANAM'NESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A remembrance, a figure in rhetoric which calls to mind what has been omitted.

Anamnes'tic (*adj. from anamnesis*) Helpful to the memory.

Anamnes'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to help the memory.

ANAMOR'PHOSIS (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega$ to form*) Deformation, a perspective representation by which any object is made to appear deformed in one view, and regular and proportionate in another.

ANA'NAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the pine apple.

ANAN'CEION (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric to prove the necessity of any thing.

Ana'ne (*adv. obsolete*) By and by, presently. *Chaucer.*

ANANI'AS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the cloud of the Lord*) A man's name.

ANANTOPO'DOTON (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which some part of an oration is suppressed.

AN'APÆST (*s. in poetry*) A foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long the reverse of a dactyle.

Anapæ'tic (*adj. from anapæst*) Belonging to an anapæst, consisting of anapæsts.

ANAP'HARÆ (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ to bear*) A figure or mode of speech in which the several members of a sentence are made to begin with the same word.

ANAPLE'ROSIS (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\pi\lambda\epsilon\rho\omega$ to fill up*) The filling up of deficiency, the filling up of flesh in a wound.

Anaplero'tic (*adj. from anaplerosis, in surgery*) Promoting the growth of flesh, filling up a vacuity.

AN'ARCH (*s. from the Greek α not, and $\alpha\rho\chi\eta$ government*) An author of confusion.

Anar'chial (*adj. from anarch*) Without rule or government, confused.

Anar'chy (*s. from anarch*) Confusion, want of government.

ANARE'TE (*s. in astrology*) The fatal planet, the planet that brings death.

ANARRHI'CHAS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the sea wolf.

ANARRHIN'ON (*s. in botany*) Calve's snout.

ANARRHO'PIA (*s. with physicians*) A tendency of the humours towards the superior parts.

ANAR'THRA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of naked insects, having neither wings nor legs.

A'NAS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of birds of the goose kind.

ANASAR'CA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\sigma\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ flesh, in pharmacy*) A species of the dropsy.

Anasar'cous (*adj. from anasarca*) Belonging to a particular kind of dropsy in which the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin.

ANASTAL'TICS (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines of a restraining quality.

ANAS'TASIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) An extension of the body towards the upper parts.

ANASTA'TICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the rose of Jericho.

ANASTOMA'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha$ a mouth*) Having the quality of opening the vessels, removing obstruction.

ANASTOMO'SIS (*s. in surgery from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha$ a mouth*) The opening of the mouths of vessels in order to discharge their contained fluids, the communication of two vessels at their extremities, the opening of one vein or artery into another.

ANAS'TROPHE (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\omega$ to turn*) A figure or mode of expression by which the natural order of the words is inverted.

ANA'THEMA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\alpha$ again, and $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$ to put*) The curse or censure pronounced in excommunication, the accursed or excommunicated person.

Anathema'tical (*adj. from anathema*) Relating to an anathema.

Anathema'tically

Anathema'tically (*adv. from anathema*) After the manner of an anathema.

Anathematize (*v. t. from anathema*) To pronounce an anathema, to excommunicate.

Anathematized (*p. from anathematize*) Pronounced an anathema, excommunicated.

Anathematizing (*p. a. from anathema*) Pronouncing an anathema, excommunicating.

ANATHYMIA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A vapor, an exhalation.

ANA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ανα*) Having equal quantities of several ingredients.

ANATI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ana a duck, and ferro to bring*) Producing ducks, producing fowls of the duck kind.

ANATO'CISM (*s. from the Greek ανα again, and τεχος usury*) Compound interest, interest upon interest, the accumulation of interest.

Anato'mical (*adj. from anatomy*) Belonging to anatomy, according to the principles of anatomy, dissected.

Anato'mically (*adv. from anatomical*) According to the rules of anatomy, in an anatomical manner.

Ana'tomist (*s. from anatomy*) One skilled in anatomy.

Ana'tomize (*v. t. from anatomy*) To dissect an animal, to divide a body into its component parts, to analyze.

Anatomized (*p. from anatomize*) Dissected, analyzed, taken into distinct parts.

Anatomizing (*p. a. from anatomize*) Dissecting, analyzing.

ANA'TOMY (*s. from the Greek ανα again, and τεμνω to cut*) The art of dissecting the body of an animal, the study of that art, the body dissected, a skeleton. *In droll style*, a very thin or meagre person. *Figuratively*, the division of any thing into its constituent parts.

ANATRI'PSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of rubbing, a friction, a bruising, the breaking of a bone, the breaking of a stone in the kidneys or bladder.

AN'ATRON (*s. in natural history*) A kind of native salt, produced by the waters of the Nile, salt collected in glass furnaces, and on the walls of vaults.

ANAXIMAN'DER (*s.*) The most ancient of the philosophical atheists.

Anaximan'drians (*s. plu. from Anaximander*) The followers of Anaximander, materialists.

AN'CASTER (*s.*) A small town in Lincolnshire.

ANCES'TOR (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and cedo to go*) One from whom a person descends either by the father or mother's side.

Ances'trel (*adj. from ancestor, in law*) Claimed from ancestors, relating to ancestors.

An'cestry (*s. from ancestor*) A lineage, the persons composing that lineage, birth, progenitorship.

An'chentry (*s. not used*) Ancientry.

AN'CHOR (*s. from the Greek αγκυρα safety*) An iron instrument fastened to a cable and thrown out of a ship, so contrived as to fasten to the ground and keep the ship from driving. *Figuratively*, any thing which is a stay and security.

An'chor (*v. int. from the subj.*) To cast anchor, to stop at, to rest on.

An'chor (*s. obsolete*) An anchor.

An'chorage (*s. from anchor*) Ground to cast anchor upon, the anchors of a ship, a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

An'chored (*p. from anchor*) Held at anchor.

AN'CHORET (*s.*) An hermit, a recluse.

An'chorhold (*s. from anchor, and hold*) The hold or fastening of an anchor. *Figuratively*, security.

An'choring (*p. from anchor*) Casting anchor.

An'chorite (*s.*) An anchorite, a hermit.

An'chorsmith (*s. from anchor, and smith*) One that makes anchors.

ANCHO'VY (*s. from the Span. anchova*) A small fish much used in sauce and pickles.

ANCHU'SA (*s. in botany*) A species of bugloss.

AN'CHYLE (*s. in surgery*) A curvature of the joints, a morbid contraction.

AN'CHYLOPS (*s. in medicine*) A tumor in the great angle of the eye.

AN'CIENT (*adj. from the French ancien*) Old, of long standing, antique, former.

An'cient (*s. from the adj.*) One who lived in old times, the flag of a ship; formerly, the colours of a regiment, a standard-bearer.

An'ciently (*adv. from ancient*) Of old time, in days of yore, formerly.

An'cientness (*s. from ancient*) Antiquity, great age, length of time.

An'cientry (*s. from ancient*) The honour of ancient lineage, dignity of birth.

An'cieny (*s. a law term, from ancient*) Seniority, priority of birth.

ANCHI'LE (*s. not used, from the Lat.*) A maid servant. *Chaucer.*

An'cle (*s. not much used*) The ankle.

AN'CON (*s. in anatomy*) The gibbous eminence of the elbow.

AN'CONE (*s. with surgeons*) A kind of boil.

ANCO'NES (*s. plu. in architecture*) The corners of walls, cross beams, or rafters.

ANCO'NY (*s. in iron mines*) A flat bar of iron with a square rough knot at each end.

An'cre (*s. obsolete*) An anchor.

Ancre'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Anchored.

AN'CYLE (*s. in surgery*) A curvature of the joints, a morbid contraction.

ANCYLOBLEPH'ARUM (*s. with surgeons*) A disease of the eyes, in which the lids close and stick together.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUM (*s. in surgery*) The quality of being tongue-tied.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUS (*s.*) One that is tongue-tied, one that has an impediment in speech.

ANCYLO'MELE (*s. in surgery*) A crooked probe.

ANCYLO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The state of being tongue-tied.

ANCYLOTO'MUS (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to cut the string of the tongue.

ANCYROI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The process of the shoulder bone.

AND (*conj. from the Sax.*) Likewise, also, moreover: Though, an, as, and if. *These last senses are little used.*

ANDABA'TÆ (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of gladiators who fought hood-winked.

ANDAN'TE, ANDAN'TI (*adj. in music*) Distinct, exact.

Ande'na (*s. obsolete*) The swath that is made in mowing grass, as much ground as a man can stride over.

AN'DES (*s. in geography*) A vast ridge of mountains which extend themselves almost the whole length of South America.

An'diron (*s. supposed from hand, and iron*) A fire dog, an instrument generally made of iron, in which a spit turns, or on which wood is laid to burn.

AN'DOVER (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 66 miles from London.

An'dover (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Andover, made at Andover.

ANDOVIL'LE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of chitterlings.

ANDOVIL'LET (*s. in cookery*) Minced veal, a kind of forced meat.

ANDRAC'HNE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, arbutus.

AN'DREW (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

ANDRODA'MAS (*s. in natural history*) A hard heavy stone which is said to bleed when rubbed with a whetstone, a blood stone.

Andro'ginal (*adj. from androgynus*) Partaking of both sexes, hermaphroditical.

Andro'ginally (*adv. from androginal*) With both sexes, hermaphroditically.

Androg'ynous (*adj. from androgynus*) Belonging to an hermaphrodite.

ANDRO'GYNUS (*s. from the Greek ανρ a man, and γυν a woman*) One that is of both sexes, an hermaphrodite.

ANDROI'DES (*s. from the Greek ανρ a man, and ειδος a shape*) An automaton so contrived as to walk and speak like a man.

ANDROLE'PSIC (*s. from the Greek ανρ a man, and λαμβανω to take*) The barbarous custom of punishing homicide in the persons of those who were not guilty of the murder.

ANDRO'MEDA (*s. in astronomy*) A small northern constellation.

ANDRO'NICUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

ANDRO'PHAGI (*s. plu. from the Greek ανρ a man, and φαγειν to eat*) The people who feed on human flesh.

AN'DROSACE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, so called from the relief it was supposed to give in the painful disorders of the gout, dropsy, retention of urine, &c.

ANDROSÆ'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, tutian.

ANDROSPHYN'GES (*s. from the Greek*) A statue in the form of a man and a sphynx.

ANDRO'TOMY (*s. from the Greek ανρ a man, and τεμνω to cut*) The practice of dissecting human bodies.

ANDRYA'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AN'ECDOTE (*s. from the Greek α not, and εκδημι to publish*) A thing not publickly known, a piece of secret history.

Anec'dotical (*adj. from anecdote*) Relating to anecdotes.

ANELA'CIOUS (*s. in old records*) A short knife or dagger.

ANEMO'GRAPHY (s. from the Greek *ανεμος* the wind, and *γραφη* a description) A description of the winds.

ANEMO'MACHIA (s. from the Greek, in the natural history of the ancients) A whirlwind, a hurricane.

ANEMO'METER (s. from the Greek *ανεμος* the wind, and *μετρον* a measure) An instrument to measure the force of the wind.

ANEM'ONE, ANEM'ONY (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the wind flower.

AN'EMOSCOPE (s. from the Greek *ανεμος* the wind, and *σκοπεω* to view) An instrument to show which way the wind blows, an instrument to foretell the changes of the wind.

Ane'nst (prep. obsolete) Against. *Chaucer.*

Ane'nt (prep. in the Scotch dialect) Over against, concerning, about.

A'NER (s. from the Heb. signifying a song) A man's name.

Anes (s. plu.) The beards of corn.

A'NET, ANE'THUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants, dill.

AN'EURISM (s. from the Greek *ανα* again, and *ευρυνω* to dilate, in surgery) A dilatation of the arteries.

Ane'w (adv. from new) Over again, newly, in a new manner.

Anew'ft (adv. obsolete) Almost, about, nearly.

ANFELD'THYDE (s. from the Sax.) A simple accusation.

ANFRAC'TUOSE, ANFRAC'TUOUS (adj. from the Lat. *an* about, and *frango* to break) Full of breaks or turnings.

Anfractu'osity (s. from anfractuous, not much used) The quality of having many breaks or turnings, intricacy.

Anfractu'ousness (s. from anfractuous) The quality of being anfractuous, intricacy.

ANGA'RIA (s. not much used, from the Lat.) The pressing of horses or other things for the public service.

ANGEIOSPER'MOUS (adj. from the Greek *αγγειον* a vessel, and *σπερμα* a seed) Belonging to the plants that have seed pods.

A'NGEL (s. from the Greek *αγγελω* to deliver a message) One of those spiritual and intelligent beings who are supposed to execute the will of God in the government of the world, a messenger or minister, a very beautiful person, an old piece of money.

An'gel (adj. from the subst.) Angelical. "Angel white-ness."

An'gelbed (s. from angel, and bed) An open bed without posts.

AN'GELFISH (s. in ichthyology) The squalus.

An'gelgold (s. from angel, and gold) Gold of equal fineness with that which was coined into angels.

Ange'lic (adj. from angel) Belonging to an angel.

ANGE'LICA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Ange'lical (adj. from angel) Like an angel, belonging to an angel.

Ange'licalness (s. from angelical) The state of being like angels.

ANGE'LICI (s. plu. in church history) A sect so denominated from their excessive veneration for angels.

ANGE'LICS (s. in church history) The Angelici.

ANGELI'TES (s. in church history) A kind of Arians.

An'gellike (adj. from angel, and like) Resembling an angel.

An'gelot (s. in the history of coins) A gold coin struck at Paris while subject to the English.

An'gelfhot (s. from angel, and shot) Chain shot, a bullet cut in two and joined by a chain.

AN'GER (s. supposed to be from the Sax. *ange* vexed) A violent passion, resentment of an injury; inflammation of any part, the redness of a wound.

An'ger (v. t. from the subst.) To provoke, to make angry.

An'gerly (adv. not used) In an angry manner.

ANGERO'NA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess of patience and silence.

AN'GI (s. plu. with physicians) Tumors in the groin, buboes.

ANGIGLOS'SI (s. from the Greek) Persons who stammer in their speech.

AN'GILD (s. from the Sax. *gild* a payment) A mulct, a fine.

ANG'INA (s. with physicians) A violent inflammation of the throat, a quincy.

ANGIO'GRAPHY (s. from the Greek *αγγειον* a vessel, and *γραφη* a description, in anatomy) A description of the vessels in a human body.

ANGIO'GRAPHY (s. with antiquaries) A description of the utensils, weights, measures, &c. of the ancients.

ANGIO'LOGY (s. from the Greek *αγγειον* a vessel, and *λογος* a discourse) A treatise on the vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPER'MOUS (adj. from the Greek *αγγειον* a vessel, *μονος* alone, and *σπερμα* a seed) Belonging to those plants that produce but one seed in a pod.

ANGIO'TOMY (s. from the Greek *αγγειον* a vessel, and *τομω* to cut, in surgery) The opening of a vein or artery.

An'gir (s. obsolete) Anger. *Chaucer.*

An'girliche (adv. obsolete) Angrily. *Chaucer.*

AN'GLE (s. from the Lat. *angulus* a corner) The point or corner where two lines meet, a corner.

AN'GLE (s. from the German *angel*) An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, line, and hook.

An'gle (v. int. from the subst.) To fish with a rod. *Figuratively*, to endeavour to gain by inticement.

An'gler (s. from angle) One that angles.

Ang'lerod (s. from angle, and rod) The taper stick to which the line is hung for fishing.

AN'GLES (s. plu.) The people who were supposed to have inhabited a city formerly called Angel, in the kingdom of Denmark, and from whom we have the name of England.

ANGLE'SEA (s.) An island in the Irish sea, over against Caernarvonshire.

ANG'LIA (s. from Angles) That part of Great Britain, now called England.

An'glicism (s. from Angles) A mode of speech peculiar to the English.

Ang'ling (p. from angle) Fishing with a rod, endeavouring to obtain by inticement.

Ang'ling (s. from angle) The art of fishing with a rod.

ANGLOCAL'VINIST (s. with ecclesiastical writers) The members of the church of England.

ANGLOSA'XON (s.) The Saxon language as it was spoken in England; an English Saxon.

AN'GOBER (s.) A kind of pear.

AN'GOR (s. with ancient physicians) A pain of the heart and sadness.

An'gred (adj. from anger) Provoked, made angry.

An'grily (adv. from angry) In an angry manner, passionately.

An'gry (adj. from anger) Provoked, affected with anger: with at before a thing, and with before a person; as, "He was angry at it." "She was very angry with her husband." Full of resentment, envious, having the appearance of anger. In surgery, painful, enflamed.

Anguel'les (s. plu. in falconry) Small worms thrown up by sick hawks.

AN'GUIFER (s. in astronomy) A cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

ANGUIGE'NOUS (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *anguis* a serpent, and *gigno* to beget) Produced or begotten of serpents.

ANGUIL'LA (s. in ichthyology) An eel, the sand eel.

ANGUIN'EAL (adj. from the Lat. *anguis* a serpent) Belonging to, or resembling a snake.

AN'GUIS (s. from the Lat. in zoology) A genus of reptiles.

An'guis (s. obsolete) Anguish.

AN'GUISH (s. from the Lat. *angor*) Great pain of body, great sorrow or distress of mind.

An'guished (adj. from anguish) In great pain, struck with anguish, anxious.

An'guishous (adj. obsolete) Full of pain, anxious.

An'gular (adj. from angle) Having angles or corners, angulated.

Angula'rity (s. from angle) The quality of being angular.

An'gularly (adv. from angle) In the form of an angle, with corners.

An'gularness (s. from angle) The quality of being angular, angularity.

An'gulated (adj. from angle) Made with angles.

Angulc'ity (s. from angle, not much used) Angularity.

An'gulous (adj. from angle) Angular, having corners.

ANGU'RIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

AN'GUS (s.) A county in Scotland.

AN'GUST (adj. not much used, from the Lat.) Narrow, strait.

Angusta'tion (s. from angust, used chiefly by medical writers) The act of making narrow, the state of being made narrow, a straitening.

Angus'tness (s. from angust) Narrowness, straitness.

Angus'tity (s. not much used, from angust) Narrowness, poverty.

ANHALTI'NA (s. with physicians) Medicines that promote respiration.

Anhela'tion (s. from anhelose) The act of panting, the state of being out of breath.

ANHE'LITUS (s. not much used, from the Lat.) Anhelation.

AN'HELOSE (adj. from the Lat. *an* about, and *halo* to breathe) Panting, out of breath.

An'helote (v. obsolete) To pay a share of any charge according to the custom of the country.

ANHU'BIA (s. in botany) The sakastree.

- AN'HYDROPS** (*s. in botany*) Night shade.
- ANICE'TUM** (*s. in botany*) Anise seed.
- Ani'e** (*adv. obsolete*) Near, nigh. *Chaucer.*
- ANIE'NTED** (*adj. not much used, from the French ane-antir, to destroy*) Frustrated, brought to nothing.
- Ani'ght, Ani'ghts** (*adv. used only in familiar style, from night*) At night, by night, in the night time.
- A'NIL** (*s. in botany*) The tree or shrub from which indigo is prepared.
- ANI'LENES, ANI'LITY** (*s. from the Lat. anus, an old woman*) The old age of woman, the state of being an old woman.
- A'NIMA** (*s. from the Lat.*) The breath, the principle of life.
- An'imable** (*adj. from animate, not much used*) Capable of being animated, capable of being enlivened.
- Animadver'sion** (*s. from animadvert*) Observation, refection, reproof, censure, punishment.
- Animadver'sive** (*adj. from animadvert*) Endued with a power of animadverting.
- Animadver'siveness** (*s. not much used, from animadver-five*) The power of animadverting.
- ANIMADV'ERT** (*v. int. from the Lat. animus, the mind, ad to, and verito, to turn*) To turn the mind to any thing, to consider, to observe, to censure, to blame, to punish; *with on, or upon: as "He animadverted upon it with some degree of severity."*
- Animadver'ter** (*s. from animadvert*) One that animadverts.
- Animadver'ting** (*p. from animadvert*) Observing, censuring, criticising.
- A'NIMAL** (*s. from the Lat.*) A living creature. *By way of contempt, a stupid fellow, a silly fellow.*
- A'nimal** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to an animal.
- ANIMAL'CUA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Animalcules.
- Ani'malcule** (*s. from animal*) A very small animal, an animal in embryo.
- Anima'lity** (*s. from animal*) The state of an animal, animal life.
- An'imalness** (*s. from animal*) The state of animal existence. *Scott.*
- A'NIMATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. animo, to give life*) To make alive, to give life to, to quicken, to encourage, to incite.
- A'nimate** (*adj. from the verb*) Having life, alive, possessed of animal life.
- An'imated** (*p. from animate*) Made alive, quickened, enlivened, encouraged, lively, vigorous.
- A'nimateness** (*s. not much used, from animal*) Animality.
- A'nimating** (*p. a. from animate*) Enlivening, giving life to, encouraging.
- Animat'ion** (*s. from animate*) The act of animating, the state of being enlivened.
- A'nimative** (*adj. in music*) Brisk, lively.
- A'nimator** (*s. from animate*) One that animates.
- ANIME'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a different or animated colour in the eyes.
- ANIM'ODAR** (*s. in astrology*) The method of rectifying a nativity.
- A'NIMOSE, A'NIMOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. animus, the mind or spirit*) Full of spirit, hot, vehement.
- A'nimoseness** (*s. little used, from animose*) Heat, spirit, vehemence of temper.
- Animo'sity** (*s. from animose*) Vehement hatred, settled enmity, a disposition to quarrel.
- ANI'NGA** (*s.*) A root which grows in the Antilles, and is used in refining sugar.
- ANISCAL'PTOR** (*s. in anatomy*) The broadest muscle of the back.
- A'NISE** (*s. in botany*) An aromatic plant of the parsley kind.
- A'nise seed** (*s. from anise and seed*) The seed of the anise.
- AN'KER** (*s. from the Dutch*) A liquid measure, containing about ten gallons.
- n'ker** (*s. obsolete*) An anchor. *Chaucer.*
- AN'KLE** (*s. from the Sax. ancleon*) The joint between the foot and the leg.
- An'kle bone** (*s. from ankle, and bone*) The bone forming the joint between the foot and leg.
- An'lace, Anlas** (*s. obsolete*) A short sword, a dagger, a wood-knife. *Prior.*
- An'lote** (*v. obsolete*) To pay a share of charges according to the custom of the place.
- ANNA** (*s. signifying gracious*) A woman's name.
- ANN'ACH** (*s.*) The name of two towns in Ireland, one in the province of Ulster, and the other in the county of Downe.
- An'nalist** (*s. from annals*) One who writes annals.
- AN'NALS** (*s. plu. from the Lat. annus, a year*) Narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.
- AN'NAN** (*s.*) A royal burgh or parliamentary town in Scotland.
- AN'NAND** (*s.*) The capital of the shire of Annandale in Scotland.
- ANNA'NDALE** (*s.*) A county in Scotland.
- AN'NATES** (*s. plu. from the Lat. annus, a year*) First fruits, masses said in the church of Rome for the space of a year.
- ANNE, ANN** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- ANNE'AL** (*v. t. from the Sax. celan, to beat*) To heat glass that the colours laid on it pierce through, to season in the fire.
- Annea'led** (*p. from anneal*) Tempered in the fire.
- Annea'ling** (*s. from anneal*) The art of baking glass, a particular way of burning tiles.
- ANNE'X** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and necto to knit*) To join to, to connect with.
- Anne'x** (*s. not much used, from the verb*) The thing annexed.
- Annexa'tion** (*s. not much used, from annex*) Union, connexion.
- Annex'ed** (*p. from annex*) Joined to, connected with; *with to: as, "That was annexed as a codicil to his will."*
- Annex'id** (*p. obsolete*) Annexed. *Chaucer.*
- Annex'ing** (*p. from annex*) Joining, connecting.
- Annex'ion** (*s. from annex*) The act of annexing, adjunction.
- Annex'ment** (*s. not much used, from annex*) Annexion, that which is annexed.
- Anne'y** (*s. obsolete*) Uneasiness, interruption. *Chaucer.*
- Anni'hilable** (*adj. from annihilate*) Capable of being annihilated, capable of being reduced to nothing.
- ANNI'HILATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and nihil, nothing*) To reduce to nothing, to destroy, to annul.
- Anni'hilated** (*p. from annihilate*) Reduced to nothing, destroyed, annulled.
- Anni'hilating** (*p. a. from annihilate*) Reducing to nothing, destroying, annulling.
- Anni'hila'tion** (*s. from annihilate*) The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing, destruction.
- An'nis seed** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Anise seed.
- ANNIVER'SARY** (*adj. from the Lat. annus, a year, and verito, to turn*) Returning with the year, early, annual.
- Anniver'sary** (*s. from the adj.*) The yearly return of a day on which any event has happened, the celebration of an event the day of the year on which it happened, a form of prayer in the church of Rome.
- AN'NO DOM'INI** (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. annus a year, and Dominus the Lord*) In the year of our Lord.
- Anno'ie** (*s. obsolete*) Hinderance, molestation, uneasiness. *Chaucer.*
- Annoi'sance** (*s. not used, from annoy*) Nuisance.
- ANN'OLIS** (*s. in natural history*) An American animal like a lizard.
- Annomina'tion** (*s. not much used*) Agnomination, an allusion of one word to another on account of some resemblance in sound.
- ANNO'NA** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Provisions of all sorts for one whole year.
- ANNO'TATION** (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and noto, to mark*) A comment, a note, a written remark on any performance.
- Annota'ter** (*s. from annotation*) One who writes annotations.
- ANNOU'NCE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and nuncio, to declare*) To publish, to declare, to proclaim, to declare by a judicial sentence.
- Annou'need** (*p. from announce*) Published, proclaimed, declared.
- Annou'ncing** (*p. a. from announce*) Publishing, proclaiming, declaring, pronouncing in judgment.
- ANNO'Y** (*v. t. from the French, ennuyer, to weary*) To damage, to interrupt, to vex.
- Ann'oy** (*s. from the verb*) Hurt, trouble, molestation, uneasiness.
- Annoy'ance** (*s. from annoy*) That which annoys, the state of being annoyed, the act of hurting, molestation, inconveniency.
- Annoy'ed** (*p. from annoy*) Molested, vexed, injured.
- Annoy'er** (*s. from annoy*) One that annoys.
- Annoy'ing** (*p. a. from annoy*) Molesting, hindering, vexing, injuring.
- Annoy'l** (*v. t. obsolete*) To anoint.
- Annoy'led** (*p. obsolete, from annoy*) Anointed.
- Annoy'ling** (*p. a. obsolete, from annoy*) Anointing.
- Annoy'ling**

Annoying (*s. from annoy*) The act of anointing, an unction. *Burnet.*
ANNUAL (*adj. from the Lat. annus, a year*) Yearly, returning every year, lasting but for a year.
An'nual (*s. in botany, from the adj.*) A plant that perishes the same year in which it was raised.
ANNUA'LA (*s. in old records*) A yearly stipend, a gratuity to a priest for saying masses one whole year for the soul of a deceased person.
ANNUA'LIA (*s. in old customs*) Oblations made by the relations of a deceased person on the year's day after the death.
An'nually (*adv. from annual*) Year by year, every year.
An'nuellere (*s. obsolete, from annual*) An annuitant. *Chaucer.*
Annu'itant (*s. from annual*) One who enjoys an annuity or yearly stipend.
Annu'ity (*s. from annual*) A yearly stipend, an income by the year, and only for life.
ANNU'L (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, ne not, and ullus something*) To reduce to nothing, to make void, to abolish.
AN'NULAR (*adj. from the Lat. annulus a ring*) In the form of a ring, like a ring.
An'nularly (*adv. from annular*) After the manner of a ring.
An'nulary (*adj. from annular*) Like a ring.
AN'NULET (*s. from the Lat. annulus a ring*) A little ring. *In heraldry*, a mark of distinction for the fifth brother in a family. *In architecture*, a small member or moulding encompassing the column.
Annul'ed (*p. from annul*) Reduced to nothing, made void, abolished.
Annul'ing (*p. from annul*) Reducing to nothing, making void.
ANNU'MERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and numero to number*) To add to a former number, to number up with something else.
Annumera'tion (*s. from annumerate*) Addition to a former number.
ANNU'NCIATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and nuncio to declare*) To bring news, to relate something that has fallen out.
Annun'ciate (*adj. not used, from the verb*) Declared, foretold. *Chaucer.*
Annuncia'tion (*s. from annunciate*) The festival in commemoration of the salutation of the angel to the virgin Mary.
Annuncia'tion day (*s. from annunciate and day*) Lady day.
AN'ODYNE (*s. in pharmacy, from the Greek α not, and οδυνη pain*) A medicine to assuage pain.
An'odyne (*adj. from the subs.*) Assuaging pain, mitigating pain.
Ano'ie (*s. obsolete*) Uneasiness. *Chaucer.*
Anno'ied (*adj. obsolete*) Wearied. *Chaucer.*
ANOINT (*v. t. from the French oindre*) To rub over with some unctious matter, to smear, to set apart by unction.
Anoin'ted (*p. from anoint*) Rubbed over with some unctious matter, consecrated by unction; *with with*: as, "Anointed with oil."
Anoin'ten (*adj. obsolete*) Anointed. *Chaucer.*
Anoin'ter (*s. from anoint*) One that anoints.
Anoin'ting (*p. a. from anoint*) Rubbing over with ointment, consecrating by unction.
Anoin'ting (*s. from anoint*) The act of anointing, an unction. "The same anointing teacheth you all things."
Anoi'ous (*adj. not much used, from annoy*) Hurtful, troublesome. *Chaucer.*
Anoi'sance (*s. not much used*) A nuisance.
Ano'malar (*adj. not much used*) Anomalous. *Scott.*
Ano'malism (*s. from anomaly*) An irregularity, a deviation from common rules.
Anomalis'tical (*adj. in astronomy, from anomaly*) Irregular, belonging to the difference between the common and tropical year.
Anomalis'tically (*adv. from anomalistical*) Irregularly.
Ano'malous (*adj. in grammar, from anomaly*) Inconsistent with the common rules of declining. *In astronomy*, Deviating from the common laws of motion.
Ano'malously (*adv. from anomalous*) In a manner not consistent with established rules.
ANO'MALY (*s. from the Greek α not, and νόμος a law*) Irregularity, a departure from established rules.
ANO'MEANS (*s. in church history*) The Eunomians, the Antitrinitarians of the fourth century.
ANOMÆO'MEROS (*s. from the Greek ἀνός like, and μέρος a part*) An heterogeneous mixture.
ANOMOKHOMBOI'DIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars.
AN'OMY (*s. not much used, from the Greek α not, and νόμος a law*) A breach of law.

AN'ON (*adv. of uncertain derivation*) Soon, in a short time, presently, now and then, sometimes.
ANO'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ANO'NIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, rest-harrow.
ANO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) Archangel, the dead nettle.
Ano'nymal (*adj. not much used*) Anonymous. *Scott.*
ANONY'MOUS (*adj. from the Greek α not, and ονμα a name*) Wanting a name, nameless.
Ano'nymously (*adv. from anonymous*) Without a name.
AN'OREXY (*s. in physic, from the Greek α not, and ορεσμαι to desire*) The want of appetite, the loathing of food.
An'other (*adj. from an, and other*) Other, some other, different.
An'othergains (*adv. obsolete, from another*) Of another sort, of another kind.
An'otherguess (*adv. not much used in writing, from another*) In another manner, in a different manner.
An'ow (*adv. obsolete, from now*) Now, presently. *Chaucer.*
An'oyfance (*s. obsolete*) A nuisance.
AN'SÆ (*s. plu. in astronomy, from the Lat.*) The parts of Saturn's ring which project on each side of the planet, so called because they appear like handles.
AN'SATED (*adj. from the Lat. ansæ handles*) Having handles, having something in the form of handles.
An'scote (*s. in old law books*) The angild, a fine.
AN'SELM (*s.*) A man's name.
An'selweight (*s. from hand, and weight*) A beam and scales to turn upon the hand or finger, the weight of any commodity determined by such a method of weighing.
AN'SER (*s. in zoology*) An order of birds of the goose kind.
ANSERI'NA (*s. in botany*) Wild tanfy.
AN'SES (*s. in astronomy*) The ansæ, the prominent parts of Saturn's ring.
ANS'TRUTHER (*s.*) Two royal burghs in Scotland, easter and wester.
AN'SWER (*v. int. from an uncertain original*) To reply, to gainsay, to give account, to correspond, to be equivalent, to appear; *with to, expressed or understood*: as "In water face answereth to face." "Fire answers fire," i. e. Fire answers to fire. To vindicate, to give account, to be accountable; *with for*: as, "The author must answer for it." "I cannot answer for my family."
An'swer (*v. t.*) To succeed, to accomplish. "It will answer the end."
An'swer (*s. from the verb*) That which is said in reply to any question or proposition. *In law*, The confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.
An'swerable (*adj. from answer*) Capable of being answered.
An'swerableness (*s. from answerable*) Suitableness, correspondence.
An'swerably (*adv. from answer*) Suitably, proportionably, with proper correspondence.
An'swered (*p. from answer*) Replied, accomplished. "His end was answered."
An'swerer (*s. from answer*) One that answers.
An'swering (*p. a. from answer*) Replying, corresponding; *with to*. Vindicating, apologizing; *with for*: as, "He was answering for himself."
An'swer jobber (*s. from answer, and job*) He that makes a trade of writing answers.
ANT (*s. from the Sax. æmet*) An emmet, a pismire, a very industrious insect.
AN'TA (*s. in ancient architecture*) A square column at the corner of a building.
ANTACA'US (*s. used by different authors for two kinds of fish*) The stingless fish, the surgeon.
AN'TACHATES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of the agate kind.
ANTÆ'CI (*s. plu. in geography, from the Greek, ἀντί over-against, and οἰκω to dwell*) Those inhabitants of the earth who dwell under the same semicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one just as far north as the other are south of the equator.
ANTA'GONIST (*s. from the Greek ἀντί against, and ἀγωνίζω to contend*) One who contends with another, an opponent, an opposite. *In anatomy*, The muscle that contracts or opposes its contrary.
ANTAG'ONIZE (*v. int. not much used, from the Greek ἀντί against, and ἀγωνίζω to contend*) To contend against another.
ANTA'LGIC (*adj. in medicine, from ἀντί against, and αλγος pain*) Endued with the power of mitigating pain, anodyne.
AN'TANACLASIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek ἀντί against, and ἀνακλᾶω to refresh*) The repetition of the same word either in the same or in a different sense;
 F 2 a re-

a returning to the same matter by a repetition of some leading word, after the interception of a long parenthesis.

ANTI'ANAGOGE (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek αντι against, and αναγω to take up*) A reply to an accusation by way of recrimination.

ANTAPHRODITIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and αφροδιτη a name of Venus*) Efficacious against the venereal disease.

AN'TAPOCHA (*s. in old records*) The counter part of a deed, a counter bond.

ANTAPO'DOSIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek αντι against, ποους a foot, and διδωμι to give*) The returning or counter part of a simile.

ANTAPOPLEC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and αποπληξις apoplexy*) Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and αρκτος the Bear or northern constellation*) Belonging to the south pole.

ANTA'RES (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in Scorpio.

ANTARTHRI'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and αρθριτις the gout*) Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and ασθμα the asthma*) Good against the asthma.

ANT'BEAR (*s. in zoology*) An animal that lives on ants.

AN'TE (*s. in architecture*) The anta. *Scott.*

AN'TEACT (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and acti*) A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ante before, and ambulo to walk*) A walking before.

ANTEC'EDE (*v. t. from the Lat. ante before, and cedo to go*) To go before, to precede.

Antecedence (*s. from antecede*) The state of going before.

Antecedent (*adj. from antecede*) Going before, prior, precedent.

Antecedent (*s. from antecede*) That which goes before another. *In grammar,* The noun to which the relative is subjoined. *In logic,* The first part of an argument.

Antecedently (*adv. from antecedent*) Previously, in a state of antecedence.

Anteces'sor (*s. not much used, from antecede*) One who goes before, one that leads another.

Antecham'ber (*s. from ante before, and chamber*) The room that leads to the chief apartment.

ANTECUR'SER (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and curro to run*) A messenger, a forerunner.

AN'TEDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ante before, and do to give*) To date beforehand, to date before the true time, to anticipate.

An'tedated (*p. from antedate*) Dated before the true time, dated so as to make it appear older than what it is, anticipated.

An'tedating (*p. from antedate*) Dating so as to make any thing appear older than what it is, anticipating.

ANTEDILU'VIAN (*adj. from the Lat. ante before, and diluvium a deluge*) Existing before the flood, belonging to whatever existed before the deluge.

Antediluvian (*s. from the adj.*) One who lived before the general deluge.

An'tegg (*s. from ant, and egg*) The embryo of an ant.

ANTEJURAMEN'TUM (*s. in old customs*) The oath which the accuser was obliged to take before the trial, the oath which the accused person was to make of his innocence before he was to undergo the ordeal.

AN'TELOPE (*s. in zoology, of uncertain derivation*) A kind of goat with wreathed horns.

ANTELUMINARY (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and lumen a light*) The light preceding the appearance of any object.

An'tem (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An anthem. *Chaucer.*

ANTEM'ERIDIAN (*adj. from the Lat. ante before, and meridian*) Belonging to the forenoon.

ANTEML'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι before, and ημεω to vomit*) Good against vomiting, settling the stomach.

Antemetic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to prevent vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE (*adj. from the Lat. ante before, and mundus the world*) Prior to the creation of the world.

ANTENDEIXIS (*s. with physicians*) A sign or symptom of a disease forbidding the use of that which before seemed to be proper.

ANTENIC'NE (*adj. in church history*) Preceding the council of Nice.

ANTEN'NÆ (*s. plu. in natural history*) The horns or feelers of insects.

AN'TENUMBER (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and numerus a number*) A number that goes before some other number.

ANTEPAGMEN'TA (*s. in ancient architecture*) The jambs of a door, the lintels of a window.

AN'TEPAST (*s. from the Lat. ante before, and pastum fed*) A foretaste, something by way of refreshment before a set meal, an anticipation of any enjoyment.

AN'TEPENULT (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. ante before, pene almost, and ultimus the last*) The last syllable but two, the third syllable from the last.

Antepenu'l'tima (*s. from antepenult*) The antepenult.

ANTEPILE'PTIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and επιλεψις an epilepsy*) Good against the epilepsy, efficacious against convulsions.

AN'TEPONE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ante before, and pono to put*) To set one thing before another, to prefer one to another.

ANTEPOS'ITION (*s. in grammar*) A position of words contrary to their proper and natural order.

ANTEPREDIC'AMENT (*s. in logic, from the Lat. ante before, præ, and dico to say*) That which must be learned before the predicament.

AN'TERIDES (*s. in ancient architecture*) A buttress.

ANTE'RIOR, ANTERI'OUR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Going before, previous in time or place.

Anteri'ority (*s. from anterior*) Priority in time, precedence.

ANTE'ROS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, the best sort of amethyst.

AN'TES (*s. plu. in architecture, from the Lat.*) The large pillars that support the front of a building, the first row of vines in a vineyard.

ANTESTA'TURE (*s. in fortification*) A small retrenchment.

AN'TESTOMACH (*s. from ante, and stomach*) A cavity which leads into the stomach, the craw or crop.

ANTEVIRGI'LIAN (*adj. in husbandry*) Belonging to the method of culture by horse hoiing.

AN'THEDON (*s. in botany*) A kind of medlar tree.

AN'THELIX (*s. in anatomy*) The inward protuberance of the internal part of the ear.

ANTHELMEN'THIC (*adj. in physic, from the Greek αντι against, and ελμινθος a worm*) Destructive to worms.

AN'THEM (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and ημεω to sing*) A divine song performed in parts, a hymn.

ANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) Camomile.

AN'THERÆ (*s. in botany*) The little tufts on the tops of the chives or stamina of flowers.

Ant'hill (*s. from ant, and hill*) The little mount of earth raised by ants.

Ant'hillocks (*s. from ant, and hillock*) An anthill.

AN'THINE (*adj. with the ancients*) Medicated with the flowers of plants.

ANTHOCE'ROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.

ANTHO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek ανθος a flower, and λογος a discourse*) A description of flowers. *Figuratively,* A collection of beautiful passages and epigrams from several authors. *In the Greek church,* A collection of devotional pieces.

ANTHOLY'ZA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANTHOMA'NIA (*s. from the Greek ανθος a flower, and μανα madness*) An extravagant fondness for curious flowers.

AN'THONY (*subst. from the Lat. flourishing*) A man's name.

An'thony's fire (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHOPHIL'LI (*s. in botany*) A large sort of cloves.

ANTHO'RA (*s. in botany*) A kind of aconite.

ANTHORI'SMUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A definition contrary to that which was given by the adversary.

AN'THOS (*s. from the Greek*) A flower, a rosemary flower.

ANTHOSPE'RMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANTHOXA'NTHUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANTHRACI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone in which the veins appear like sparks of fire.

ANTHRA'COSIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A carbuncle in the eye.

ANTHRACOTHEISALENI'TRUM (*s. from the Greek ανθραξ a coal, θειον sulphur, αλς salt, and νιτρον nitre*) The ingredients of which gunpowder is made.

AN'THRAX (*s. from the Greek*) A burning coal, a gem, the disease called a carbuncle.

ANTHROPO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and γραφη description*) The anatomical description of the human body.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and λογος a description*) A discourse on the structure of the human body, anatomy.

ANTHROPO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and μαντεια divination*) Divination performed by the inspection of the viscera of the human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM (*s. in church history, from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and μορφη a form*) The tenet of those who held that God had a human form.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (*s. in church history*) A sect who attributed to God the form or members of a human body.

Anthropomorph'itical (*adj. from anthropomorphites*) Belonging to the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS (*adj. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and μορφη a shape*) Belonging to that which resembles a human form.

ANTHROPOPATHY (*s. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and παθος passion*) The affections of a man, the application of some passion to the Divine Being which properly belongs only to man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (*s. plu. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and φάγω to eat*) Those who feed on human flesh, cannibals.

Anthropophagi'nian (*s. a droll word of Shakespeare, from anthropophagi*) A man-eater.

Anthropophagy (*s. from anthropophagi*) A feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY (*s. from the Greek ανθρωπος a man, and σοφια wisdom*) The knowledge of the nature of man.

AN'THUS (*s. in ornithology*) The whinchat.

ANTHYPNO'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and υπνος sleep*) Endued with the power of preventing sleep, efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCON'DRIAC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and υποχονδρια the parts about the heart*) Good against hypochondriac complaints.

ANTHYPO'PHORA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek αντι against, and υποφορα an objection*) The refutation of an objection by the apposition of a contrary sentence.

ANTHYSTE'RIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and υπερειω to be overcome*) Good against the hysterics.

ANTIA'CID (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and the Lat. acidus sour*) Of a quality contrary to acids.

ANTI'ADES (*s. in anatomy*) The tonsils of the throat, an inflammation of the tonsils. *Scott.*

ANTIADIAPHORISTS (*s. in church history*) Those who were opposed to the adiaphorists.

ANTIAPHRODI'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and αφεροδιτη Venus*) Abating the desire of intercourse between the sexes.

Antiaphrodi'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to abate the desire of intercourse between the sexes.

ANTIARTHRI'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and αρθριτις the gout*) Good against the gout.

Antiarthri'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A remedy for the gout.

ANTIASTHMA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and ασθμα the asthma*) Good in asthmatical complaints.

Antiasthma'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the asthma.

ANTIAXO'MATISM (*s. from the Greek*) A position that contradicts or opposes any known axiom.

ANTIBAC'CHUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) A foot consisting of three syllables, the two first long, and the third short.

ANTIBALLO'MENA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines which may be substituted one for another.

ANTICA'RDIIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The pit of the stomach.

ANTICHACHEC'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and καχεξια a bad habit*) Adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

Antichamber (*s. a corrupt spelling for antechamber*) A room leading to the chief apartments in a great house.

AN'TICHIER (*s. in anatomy*) The thumb.

ANTICHO'LICA (*s. in physic*) Medicines for the cholic.

ANTICHRE'SIS (*s. in the civil law from the Greek*) A covenant between the debtor and the creditor.

AN'TICHRIST (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and Χριστος Christ*) One that opposes himself to Christ, the great adversary to Christianity, called in scripture the man of sin.

Antichris'tian (*adj. from antichrist*) Contrary to the doctrines of Christianity.

Antichris'tianism (*s. from antichristian*) Opposition to Christianity.

Antichristia'nity (*s. from antichristian*) Contrariety to Christianity.

Antichris'tianness (*s. not much used, from antichristian*) Antichristianity. *Scott.*

ANTICHRONISM (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and χρονος time*) An error in the account of time.

ANTICH'THONES (*s. in geography*) The Antipodes, people that inhabit those parts of the globe that are opposite to each other.

ANTI'CIPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ante before, and capio to take*) To take up before hand, to go before so as to prevent others, to preclude.

Antic'ipating (*p. from anticipate*) Taking up before the time, preventing, precluding.

Anticipa'tion (*s. from anticipate*) The act of taking up before the time, a foretaste, a preconceived opinion.

AN'TICK (*adj. from the Lat. antiquus ancient*) Old, wild, ludicrous.

An'tick (*s. from the adj.*) One that plays antics, a mimic, an odd appearance.

An'tick (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make antics.

An'tickly (*adv. from antick*) In an antick manner, like an antick.

An'ticks (*s. plu. from anticks*) The tricks played by an antick.

ANTICLI'MAX (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek αντι against, and κλιμαξ a step*) A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first, a sinking, the contrary to a climax.

ANTICNE'MION (*s. in anatomy*) The fore part of the leg. *Scott.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and the Lat. convello to pull or shrink up*) Good against convulsions.

AN'TICOR (*s. in farriery, from the Greek αντι against, and the Lat. cor the heart*) A swelling on a horse's breast opposite to the heart.

An'ticour (*s. in farriery*) An anticor.

Anticou'rtier (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and court*) One who opposes the court, one who opposes the measures of administration.

ANTIDACT'YLOS (*s. in poetry*) A foot contrary to a dactyle, a foot consisting of two short syllables and one long.

ANTIDIA'PHORISTS (*s. in church history*) Those who are opposed to the diaphorists.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANS (*s. in church history*) Those who affirmed that Mary the mother of our Lord had other children by her husband.

ANTIDI'NICA (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and δυνα a whirlwind*) Medicines to relieve dizziness in the head.

Antido'tal (*adj. from antidote*) Endued with the power of an antidote, expelling poison.

AN'TIDOTE (*s. from the Greek αντι against, and δίδωμι to give*) A medicine administered to prevent the bad effects of any thing that has been taken into the stomach, a specific against poison. *Figuratively,* An expedient to prevent the bad tendency of any opinion or doctrine.

ANTIDYSE'NTRIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and δυσεντερια a griping of the bowels*) Good against the dysentery, efficacious in the bloody flux.

ANTIELMIN'THIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and ελμινς a worm*) Destroying worms.

Antielmin'thic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to destroy worms.

ANTIEME'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and εμελιος a vomit*) Good against vomiting.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC (*adj. in medicine*) Good against the epilepsy.

Antiepilep'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the epilepsy.

AN'TIFEBRILE (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and the Lat. febris the fever*) Good against fevers.

ANTIHEC'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek αντι against, and εκλεος perpetual*) Good against a hectic fever.

ANTIHYPNO'TIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and υπνος sleep*) Good against sleepiness.

Antihypno'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to prevent sleepiness.

ANTHYPOCON'DRIAC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and υποχονδρια melancholy*) Good in hypochondriac complaints.

Antihypocho'ndriac (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to relieve melancholy.

ANTHYSTE'RIC (*adj. from the Greek αντι against, and υπερεικος hysteric*) Good in hysterical complaints.

Antihyste'ric (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the hysterics.

ANTILEGO'MINA (*s. plu. from the Gr.*) Contradictions.

ANTILIBA'NUS (*s.*) The name of a country, Jud. i. 7.

ANTIL'LES (*s. plu. in geography*) The Caribee islands, a small cluster of islands in the West Indies.

ANTILO'BIIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The bottom of the ear.

ANTILOGAR'ITHM (*s. in arithmetic, from the Greek αντι against, and λογισω to compute*) The logarithmic complement of a sine, tangent, or secant.

ANTI'LOGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ a speech*) A contradiction in the passages of the same author.

ANTILOI'MICA (*s. in physic*) Medicines for the plague.

ANTI'LOQUIST (*s. not much used, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and the Lat. *loquor* to speak*) One who contradicts another.

ANTIME'NSIA (*s. in the Greek church*) A consecrated table cloth occasionally used as an altar.

ANTIME'RIA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ a part*) A figure in rhetoric which puts one part of speech for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of antithesis.

ANTIME'TRICAL (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\varsigma$ a measure*) Contrary to the common rules of metre.

ANTIMETA'STASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A translation to some contrary part.

ANTIMOMA'SIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek*) A kind of metonymy, which applies the proper name of person or thing to another.

Antimon'archial (*adj. not much used*) Antimonarchical. *Scott.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, $\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ alone, and $\alpha\pi\chi\eta$ government*) Averse to the government of a single person, opposing monarchy.

Antimonar'chicalness (*s. from antimonarchical*) Averse to the government of a single person.

Antimo'nial (*adj. from antimony*) Belonging to antimony, impregnated with antimony.

Antimo'niated (*adj. from antimony*) Impregnated with antimony.

ANTI'MONY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The stibium, or sibiun of the ancients, a mineral substance much used in medicine and chymistry.

ANTINEPHRITIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\nu\epsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$ the reins*) Good in diseases of the reins or kidneys.

Antino'mian (*s. in church history, from the adj.*) One who denies the obligation of the moral law, one who pays no regard to the law.

Antino'mian (*adj. from antinomy*) Opposing the law.

Antino'mianism (*s. from antinomian*) The doctrine or practice of the Antinomians.

AN'TINOMY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ the law*) A contradiction in law, the opposition of different laws or of the different parts of the same law.

ANTINOUS (*s. in astronomy*) A part of the constellation called Aquila or the Eagle.

AN'TIOCH (*s.*) A town in Syria once famous, but now in ruins.

ANTIO'CHIA (*s.*) Antioch.

Antio'chians (*s. from Antioch*) Inhabitants of Antioch, natives of Antioch.

ANTI'OCHIS (*s.*) The name of a woman, 2 Mac. iv. 30.

ANTI'OCHUS (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 Mac. i. 10.

ANTIO'ECI (*s. in geography*) The Antæci.

ANTIPAGME'NTA (*s. in architecture*) The ornaments of posts and pillars.

ANTIPARALYTIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\lambda\omicron\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ paralytic*) Good against the palsy.

Antiparaly'tical (*adj. from antiparalytic*) Good against the palsy.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which admits the position of the adversary, but turns it directly against him.

ANTIPARAS'TASIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure that admits the position of the adversary, but denies the inference.

AN'TIPAS (*s.*) The name of a man.

AN' TIPATER (*s.*) A man's name.

Antipathe'tical (*adj. from antipathy*) Having a natural aversion, unfriendly; with to: as, "The soil is antipathetical to all venomous creatures."

Antipathe'ticalness (*s. not much used, from antipathy*) The state or quality of being contrary to any thing.

ANTI'PATHY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ affection*) A natural aversion, dislike, unfriendliness; with to, or against: as, "I have an antipathy to wine." "I have a mortal antipathy against standing armies in time of peace."

ANTIPA'TRIS (*s.*) The name of a man.

ANTIPELAR'GIA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ instead of, and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha$ a stork. Storks are said to feed their fires and dams when old and incapable of providing for themselves.*)

The requital of a benefit, the kindness of children to their parents in old age.

ANTIPERISTA'LTIC (*adj. in anatomy, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, $\mu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$ about, and $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ to send*) Belonging to that motion of the intestines which prevents a continued discharge of the stools, the contrary to peristaltic.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS (*s. in the Peripatetic philosophy, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, $\mu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$ about, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota$ to stand*) The opposition of qualities by which they were supposed to strengthen each other.

Antiperista'tic (*adj. from antiperistasis*) Belonging to the antiperistasis.

Antipestilen'tial (*adj. from anti and pestilence*) Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM (*s. in physic*) An antidote, a remedy against poison.

ANTI'PHONE (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ instead of, and $\phi\omicron\nu\eta$ a voice*) The method of singing by way of response.

Anti'phonere (*s. obsolete*) A book of hymns to be sung in responses. *Chaucer.*

ANTI'PHRASIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\phi\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ a form of speech*) The use of words in a sense contrary to their proper meaning.

Antiphras'tical (*adj. from antiphrasis*) Belonging to an antiphrasis.

Antiphras'tically (*adv. from antiphrasis*) By way of antiphrasis.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA (*s. in medicine*) Remedies for the phthific.

ANTIPLEURI'TICUM (*s. in physic*) A medicine for the pleurisy.

ANTIPODA'GRIA (*subst. in physic*) A medicine for the gout.

Anti'podal (*adj. from antipodes*) Belonging to the antipodes.

ANTI'PODES (*s. plu. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$ feet*) Those people who live on the opposite side of the earth, and who have their feet directly opposite to ours.

AN'TIPOPE (*s. from anti, and pope*) An usurper of the popedom, one that sets up against the true pope.

ANTIP'TOSIS (*s. in grammar, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\mu\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ a case*) The use of one case for another.

ANTIPYREU'DICUM (*s. in physic*) A medicine to allay the heat of a fever.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIMUM (*s. in physic*) A medicine for the quartan ague.

AN'TIQUARY (*s. from antique*) A man well versed in antiquity, a collector of antique things.

Ant'iquary (*adj. from antique*) Old, antique.

Ant'iquate (*v. t. from antique*) To make obsolete, to put out of use, to put out of fashion.

Ant'iquated (*p. from antiquate*) Grown old, got out of the fashion.

Ant'iquatedness (*s. from antiquate*) The state of being antiquated.

ANTI'QUE (*adj. from the Lat. antiquus old*) Formerly accented on the first, but now on the last syllable, especially in prose. The poets vary in the use of the accent) Ancient, of great antiquity, old-fashioned, odd, wild, antick.

Ant'ique (*s. from the adj.*) That which is of great antiquity, a relic of ancient times.

Ant'iqueness (*s. from antique*) The quality of being antique, the appearance of antiquity.

ANTI'QUITY (*s. from antique*) Old times, the people of old times, the works of the ancients, ancientness. *In droll style, Old age.*

ANTIRRHINUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$ the sabbath*) One who is against keeping the sabbath.

ANTI'SCIOUS (*s. in astrology*) The degrees of the zodiac which answer to one another.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, ANTISCORBU'TICAL (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and *scorbutus* the scurvy*) Good against the scurvy.

ANTISCO'RODON (*s. in botany*) A kind of garlick.

ANTISE'PTIC (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$ to putrify*) Preventive of putrefaction.

Antise'ptic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to prevent putrefaction.

ANTISI'GMA (*s. in ancient writings*) A sigma reversed, a note or mark where the order of the verses is to be changed.

ANTI'SH (*s. pl. in geography, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\iota\kappa\alpha$ a shadow*) Those inhabitants of the earth whose shadows at noon project or fall different ways, the one to the north and the other to the south.

ANTISO'PHIST (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ wise*) A sophister, one who disputes against another.

ANTIS'PASIS (*s. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$ to draw*) The revulsion or drawing of a humour into some other part.

ANTISPASM'ODIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ the cramp*) Good against the cramp.

Anti-

Antispas'tic (*adj. in medicine, from antispasís*) Causing a revulsion of the humours to some other part.

ANTISPA'STOS (*s. in poetry*) A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and last short, and the two middle long.

ANTISPLENE'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\nu$ the spleen*) Good against the spleen.

ANTISP'ODA (*s. in physic*) Drugs that have the same quality and may be used as the spodium.

ANTIS'TERON (*s. in anatomy*) The back bone.

ANTIST'I'TIUM (*s. in old records*) A monastery.

ANTISTO'ICHON (*s. in grammar*) A figure which puts one letter for another.

ANTIS'TROPHY (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta$ a turning*) A figure by which two words mutually dependent on each other are changed. *In poetry*, That stanza or part of the song where the chorus or dance turned the contrary way.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta$ a swelling*) Good against the king's evil.

ANTI'TASIS (*s. in anatomy and surgery*) An extending to the opposite side, the tendency of a bone to the opposite part.

ANTITHELA'RIOUS (*s. a law term*) One that endeavours to clear himself of a fact, of which he is accused, by charging the same fact on his accuser.

ANTITHE'NAR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles that extends the thumb.

ANTI'THESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ to put*) A figure or mode of expression by which contrary qualities are opposed to each other.

AN'TITHET (*s. not much used*) An opposite or contrary part. *Scott.*

ANTITRA'GUS (*s. in anatomy*) A little knob of the ear.

ANTITRI'NITARIAN (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and the Lat. trinitas the number three*) Denying a trinity of persons in the Godhead.

Antitri'nitarian (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds the Antitrinitarian doctrine.

Antitrinita'rianism (*s. from antitrinitarian*) The doctrine of the Antitrinitarians.

AN'TITYPE (*s. in divinity, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$ a type*) The figure or similitude answering to the type, that which is prefigured by the type.

Antity'pical (*adj. from antitype*) Belonging to the antitype, represented by the antitype.

ANTIVE'NEREAL (*adj. from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and Venus*) Good against the venereal disease.

Antivene'ralness (*s. not much used, from antivenereal*) That quality which is good against venereal complaints. *Scott.*

ANT'LER (*s. from the French andouiller*) The first branch of a stag's horn, any branch of a stag's horn.

ANTO'ECI (*s. plu. in geography, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon\omega$ to dwell*) Those inhabitants of the earth who live under different parallels of the same meridian equally distant from the equator, one on the north and the other on the south of it.

ANTO'NIAN (*adj. in physic*) Belonging to the medical waters of Germany.

ANTONOMA'SIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$ a name*) A figure or mode of expression by which the office or dignity of a man is put for the name of the man himself.

AN'TRE (*s. from the Lat. antrum*) A den, a cave, a cavern.

AN'TRIM (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of Ulster.

AN'TRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A cave, a den.

AN'TRUM (*s. in anatomy*) The beginning of the pylorus or lower mouth of the stomach.

AN'VELT (*s. obsolete*) An anvil. *Chaucer.*

AN'VIL (*s. from the Sax. ænfile*) The iron block on which the smith forges his work, any thing that is made to endure blows. *Figuratively with on*, in a state of discussion or formation.

A'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) The orifice of the fundament.

ANXI'ETY (*s. from the Lat. anxietas*) Trouble of mind, perplexity, solicitude. *With medical writers*, depression.

Anxi'ferous (*adj. not much used, from anxious*) Causing anxiety.

AN'XIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ango to trouble*) Disturbed, solicitous, very careful, restless, unquiet; *with of, or about*: as, "Do not be so very anxious about that matter." "Anxious of neglect."

An'xiously (*adv. from anxious*) In an anxious manner, solicitously, with much carefulness.

An'xiousness (*s. from anxious*) The state of being anxious, uneasiness of mind on account of some future event.

A'NY (*adj. from the Sax. anig*) Every, whoever, whatever, either, one.

Anye' (*adv. obsolete*) Nigh. *Chaucer.*

AO'NIAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses.

AONI'DES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Muses.

A'ORIST (*adj. in grammar, from the Greek $\alpha\omicron\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ indefinite*) Indeterminate as to time.

AOR'TA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\omicron\rho\tau\eta$*) The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Apa'ce (*adv. from pace*) Quickly, with speed, hastily.

APÆ'RISIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which calls in question that which we would have to be remembered.

APA'GMA (*s. in surgery, not used*) The thrusting of a bone or other part out of its proper place.

APAGOG'ICAL (*adj. in logic, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$ to draw*) Belonging to a demonstration which does not prove the thing directly, but by shewing the impossibility of the contrary.

Apago'ual (*adj. not much used*) Apogogical.

APAGOREU'SIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which expresses an interdiction.

Apa'ide (*adj. obsolete*) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Apa'ire (*v. obsolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

APALA'CHIAN (*adj. in geography*) Belonging to a ridge of mountains in North America.

AP'AME (*s.*) The name of a woman, 1 Esd. iv. 29.

Apan'age (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Appanage.

Apa'raile (*v. obsolete*) To prepare, to adorn. *Chaucer.*

Apa'raillin (*v. obsolete*) To adorn. *Chaucer.*

Apa'railling (*s. obsolete*) A preparation. *Chaucer.*

Apa'rayle (*v. obsolete*) To prepare. *Chaucer.*

APAR'ENCES (*s. obsolete*) Appearances. *Chaucer.*

APA'RINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants. *Clavert.*

Apar't (*adv. from part*) Separately, distinctly, in a state of distinction, at a distance.

APAR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) Abarticulation.

APAR'TMENT (*s. from apart*) A part of a house allotted to some particular use, a room, a set of rooms.

Apas'sed, Apast (*adj. obsolete*) Passed, past. *Chaucer.*

Apathet'ical (*adj. from apathy*) Free from passion.

Apathet'icalness (*s. not much used, from apathetical*) The state of being apathetical. *Scott.*

A'PATHY (*s. from the Greek α not, and $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ passion*) The want of passion, insensibility.

APAU'ME (*adj. in heraldry, from the French paume the palm of the hand*) Having the hand fully extended.

APE (*s. from the Sax. apa*) A kind of monkey, an animal resembling the human form, and remarkable for imitating every thing it sees. *Figuratively*, An imitator, a silly fellow, a fool.

Ape (*v. t. from the subs.*) To imitate, to mimic as an ape.

Ape'ak, Apeck (*adv. obsolete*) On the end, on its peak or point.

Ape'che (*v. obsolete*) To impeach. *Chaucer.*

APECH'EMA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\epsilon\chi\omega$ an echo*) A fracture of a bone on the side opposite to that which received the blow.

Ape'ide (*v. obsolete*) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Ape'ire (*v. obsolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

Ape'ise (*v. obsolete*) To appease. *Chaucer.*

APEL'LA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek α not, and $\phi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a skin*) The gland of the penis lying bare. *Figuratively*, A circumcised person, a Jew.

APEL'LES (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

Ape'nde (*v. obsolete*) To belong to any thing, to depend.

A'PENNIN (*s. in geography*) A vast ridge of mountains running through Italy.

A'PEPSY (*s. in medicine, from the Greek α not, and $\epsilon\psi\omega$ to boil*) The want of natural concoction.

A'per (*s. from ape*) One that apes another.

Ape're (*v. obsolete*) To appear.

APE'RIENT (*adj. in medicine, from the Lat. aperio to open*) Endued with an opening quality, purging gently.

APE'RITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. aperio, to open*) Aperient, opening the body.

Ape'rie (*s. obsolete*) An extraordinary person, a nonpareil. *Chaucer.*

APER'T (*adj. from the Lat. aperio to open*) Open, public.

Aper'tion (*s. from aperit*) An opening, the act of opening.

Aper'tly (*adv. from aperit*) Openly, publicly.

Aper'tness (*s. from aperit*) Openness, frankness.

Aper'ture (*s. from aperit*) An opening, a passage, a hole, enlargement, illustration. *The last sense is little used.*

Apet'aloſe (*adj. in botany*) Apetalous, having no flower leaves.

APE'TALOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek α not, and $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a leaf*) Having no petals or flower leaves. *Ape'.*

- Apetaloufness** (*s. from apetalous*) The state of being without petals or flower leaves.
- A'peted** (*adj. obsolete*) An appetite. *Chaucer.*
- Apeti'tith** (*v. 3. p. obsolete*) Coveteth. *Chaucer.*
- A'PEX** (*s. in the plu. apices, from the Lat.*) The point, the top, the tip of any thing.
- APH'ACA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, vetchling.
- APHÆ'RISIS** (*s. in grammar, from the Greek ἀπο from, and ἀφαιρῶ to take*) A figure by which a letter is taken away from the beginning of a word.
- APHA'NES** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, parsley piert.
- AP'HECK** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stream*) A city in Syria.
- APHE'LION** (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek ἀπο from, and ἥλιος the sun*) That point in the orb of any planet that is most remote from the sun.
- APHE'REMA** (*s.*) The name of a city, 1 Mac. ii. 34.
- APH'ETA** (*s. in astrology*) The planet which was supposed to give life in a nativity.
- Aphet'ical** (*adj. from apheta*) Belonging to the apheta.
- APHILAN'THROPY** (*s. from the Greek α without, φίλος a friend, and ἀνθρωπος a man*) The want of love to mankind, inhumanity.
- A'PHONY** (*s. from the Greek α without, and φων speech*) The loss of speech.
- AP'HORISM** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and ορίζω to define*) A short precept, a maxim.
- Aphorist'ical** (*adj. from aphorism*) Having the form of an aphorism, belonging to an aphorism.
- Aphorist'ically** (*adv. from aphoristical*) In the form of an aphorism.
- APHRADITA'RIMUM** (*s. in physic*) A dry medicine made of equal parts of frankincense, pomegranate, meal, and scales of brads. *Scott.*
- APHRODI'SIA** (*s. from the Greek ἀφροδίτη Venus*) The intercourse between the sexes.
- Aphrodis'acal** (*adj. in medicine, from aphrodisia*) Relating to the venereal disease.
- Aphrodis'iacs** (*s. plu. in physic, from aphrodisia*) Medicines promoting the intercourse between the sexes.
- APHROGA'LE** (*s. with physicians*) Milk beaten into an entire froth.
- APHRO'NITRE** (*s. in medicine*) A sort of nitre, the froth of nitre.
- APHROSCO'RODON** (*s. in botany*) A large kind of garlic.
- APH'THÆ** (*s. plu. in medicine*) Small superficial ulcers arising in the mouth.
- APHYLLAN'THES** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- A'PIARY** (*s. from the Lat. apis a bee*) The place where bees are kept.
- APIA'STRUM** (*s. in botany*) Mint.
- Ap'ices** (*s. plu. in botany, of apex*) The little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina or chives of flowers.
- API'CIAN** (*adj. in cookery*) High seasoned, voluptuous.
- Api'ce** (*adv. from piece*) For each, to the share of each.
- A'pies** (*s. obsolete*) Opiates. *Chaucer.*
- APIFAC'TURE** (*s. from the Lat. apis a bee, and facio to do*) The curious work of bees.
- A'PIOS** (*s. in botany*) The horse raddish root.
- A'PIS** (*s. in beaten mythology*) The ox or bull worshipped by the Egyptians.
- A'pish** (*adj. from ape*) Having the qualities of an ape, affected, foppish, silly, wanton, playful.
- A'pishly** (*adv. from apish*) In an apish manner, affectedly, foppishly.
- A'pishness** (*s. from apish*) Mimicry, foppery, foolery.
- Apit'pat** (*adv. from the motion of the heart*) With quick palpitation.
- A'PIUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, parsley.
- Apla'ce** (*adv. obsolete, from place*) In place, in esteem. *Cb.*
- APLA'NES** (*s. in astronomy*) The fixed stars.
- Apli'de** (*adj. obsolete*) Applied. *Chaucer.*
- APLUS'TRE** (*s. from the Lat.*) The flag anciently born by the Romans in their naval expeditions.
- APNOE'IA** (*s. from the Greek α not, and πνέω to breathe*) The failure of the faculty of breathing, as in fainting fits.
- APOBATE'RION** (*s. from the Greek*) A farewell speech or poem.
- Apo'calism** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An apochylism, rob.
- APOC'ALYPSE** (*s. in Biblical authors, from the Greek ἀπο from, and καλύπτω to cover*) Revelation, discovery, the last book of the New Testament.
- Apocaly'ptical** (*adj. from apocalypse*) Belonging to revelation.
- Apocaly'ptically** (*adv. from apocalyptical*) In an apocalyptical manner, tending to revelation.
- APOCAPNIS'MOS** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and καπνός smoke*) A fumigation.
- APOCHATHA'RSIS** (*s. in physic*) A violent purging upwards and downwards.
- APOC'HYLISM** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and χυλίζω to draw out*) The juice of any thing boiled out into a hard consistence with honey or sugar, rob, robob.
- A'POCLASM** (*s. in surgery*) A breaking off, the breaking of any part of the body.
- APOCO'METRY** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and μέτρον to measure*) The art of measuring any thing at a distance.
- APO'COPE** (*s. in grammar, from the Greek ἀπο from, and κόπτω to cut*) A figure by which the last syllable of a word is taken off.
- APOCRI'SIA** (*s. with physicians*) The ejection of superfluities from the body.
- APOCRISI'ARIUS** (*s. in church history*) A kind of surrogate, a commissary to a bishop.
- APOCRUS'TIC** (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek ἀπο from, and κρῶω to drive*) Endued with a repelling power, drying up the humours of a diseased part.
- APO'CRYPHA** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and κρύπτω to hide*) Books whose authors are not known, books of doubtful authority.
- Apo'cryphal** (*adj. from apocrypha*) Belonging to the apocrypha, of doubtful authority.
- Apoc'ryphally** (*adv. from apocryphal*) Doubtfully, in a manner to be disputed.
- Apoc'ryphalness** (*s. from apocryphal*) Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
- APO'CYNON** (*s. in botany*) Dog's bane.
- APODACRI'TICA** (*s. in physic*) Medicines to provoke tears.
- APODI'OXIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The act of expelling, the act of drawing out.
- APODI'OXIS** (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which rejects an argument with indignation as being manifestly absurd.
- APO'DIXIS** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and δεικνύμι to shew*) Demonstration.
- APOGÆ'ON, APOGÆ'UM** (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek ἀπο from, and γῆ the earth*) That point in which the sun or any planet is at the greatest distance from the earth.
- Apogæ'e** (*s. from apogæon*) Apogæon.
- APOGE'UM** (*s.*) Apogæum.
- APOG'RAPHON** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and γράφω to write*) An inventory, the copy of a book, a pattern.
- Apoin't** (*v. obsolete*) To appoint. *Chaucer.*
- APOLE'PSY** (*s. in medicine*) An obstruction in the circulation of the blood, an obstruction of the nerves or animal spirits.
- APOLLINA'RIAN** (*adj. in Roman history*) Belonging to the solemn games instituted in honour of Apollo.
- APOLLINA'RIANS** (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect of Christians in the fourth century who would not admit of two intelligent natures in the one person of Christ.
- APOL'LO** (*s. in pagan mythology*) The god of poetry and physic.
- APOLLO'NIA** (*s.*) A province of Greece.
- APOLLO'NIAN** (*adj. in mathematics*) Belonging to a particular kind of curve.
- APOLLO'NIUS** (*s.*) The name of a man.
- APOL'LOS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- APOL'LYON** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and ἵκνω to destroy*) A destroyer, one of the names of Satan.
- Apo'loger** (*s. not much used*) An apologist. *Scott.*
- Apologe'tic, Apologe'tical** (*adj. from apology*) Belonging to an apology, used by way of defence.
- Apologe'tically** (*adv. from apologetical*) In the manner of an apology, by way of excuse, by way of defence.
- Apo'logist** (*s. from apology*) One who makes an apology.
- Apolog'ize** (*v. int. from apology*) To make an apology, to make an excuse, to make a defence; *with for:* as "Let me apologize for my conduct."
- Apologi'zing** (*p. from apologize*) Making an apology.
- A'POLOGUE** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and λόγος a speech*) A fable, a moral tale.
- APO'LOGY** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, and λόγος a speech*) A defence, an excuse; *with for:* as, "I make an apology for my poem."
- APOLU'SIS** (*s. from the Greek*) A natural evacuation, a relaxation by which the whole body is debilitated.
- APOME'COM'ETRY** (*s. from the Greek ἀπο from, μέτρον distance, and μετρώω to measure*) The act of measuring things at a distance.
- APONEU'ROSIS** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ἀπο from, and νεύρον a nerve*) The spreading of a nerve into a membrane.
- APOP'HASIS** (*s. in rhetoric, from ἀπο from, and φημι to say*) A figure by which the author or speaker seems to wave what, notwithstanding, he plainly insinuates.

APOPHLEGMA'TIC (*adj. in physic, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$ phlegm*) Endued with the quality of drawing off phlegm.

Apophle'gmatis'm (*s. in physic, from apophlegmatic*) A medicine to draw phlegm from the blood.

Apophlegmati'zant (*s. in medicine, from apophlegmatic*) Any remedy which causes a discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils.

APOPH'THEGM (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\phi\theta\epsilon\gamma\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha$ to speak*) A remarkable saying, a valuable maxim spoken without deliberation.

APOPH'THORA (*s. in physic*) An abortion occasioned by the putrefaction of the child in the womb.

APOPH'YGE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$ to fly*) The spring of a column, that part of a column where it begins to rise out of its base.

APOPH'YSIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\omega$ to extend*) The protuberance of a bone, a process.

Apoplec'tic, Apoplec'tical (*adj. from apoplexy*) Belonging to an apoplexy.

A'poplex (*s. not much used, except by the poets*) An apoplexy.

A'poplexed (*adj. from apoplexy*) Seized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$ to strike*) A sudden failure of all sense external and internal, and of all motion except that of the heart and thorax. *Figuratively, Any thing that occasions a state of inaction.* *Shakespeare.*

Apo're (*s. not much used from aporia*) A problem.

APORE'MA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\omega$ to doubt*) A problem in the mathematics.

APO'RIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek α without, and $\pi\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ a way*) A figure by which the orator feigns to be at a loss what to say on account of the depth or copiousness of his subject.

APORIA'RE (*v. in old records*) To be brought to poverty, to shun, to avoid.

APO'RIME (*s. not much used*) A problem.

APORRHO'EA (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\rho\epsilon\omega$ to flow*) That which flows from another, an emanation, an effluvia.

Apo'se, Apo'sin (*v. obsolete*) To ask questions, to pose. *Ch.*

APOSIO'PESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\sigma\iota\omega\pi\alpha\omega$ to be silent*) A figure or mode of expression in which the speaker breaks off his speech before it is properly ended, an abrupt transition.

AOSPA'SMA (*s. in surgery*) The drawing off of one part from the other, the part drawn off.

AOSPHACE'LIS (*s. in physic*) A mortification.

APOSTA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To transgress willfully.

APOS'TASIS (*s. in medicine, not much used*) An abscess.

APOS'TASY (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ to stand, mostly applied to religion*) A departure from principles once professed, the abandoning of one's religion.

Apos'tata (*s. obsolete*) An apostate. *Chaucer.*

Apos'tate (*s. from apostasy*) One that has forsaken his religion, one that apostatizes.

Apostat'ic, Apostat'ical (*adj. from apostasy*) Belonging to an apostate.

Apos'tatize (*v. int. from apostasy*) To forsake one's principles, to cast off one's religion; *with from: as, "They would have apostatized from God."*

Apos'temate (*v. t. from aposteme*) To gather into an aposteme, to form into an abscess.

Apostema'tion (*s. from aposteme*) The formation of an aposteme.

APOS'TEME (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ to stand*) A hollow swelling filled with purulent matter, an abscess.

Apos'til (*s. not much used*) A marginal note.

APOS'TLE (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ to send*) A messenger, one of the twelve whom our Saviour sent forth to preach the gospel.

Apos'tleship (*s. from apostle*) The office or dignity of an apostle.

Apos'tolate (*s. not much used, from apostle*) Apostleship.

Apos'tolic, Aposto'lical (*adj. from apostle*) Belonging to an apostle.

Apos'tolically (*adv. from apostolical*) In the manner of the apostles.

Apos'tolicalness (*s. from apostolical*) Apostolical authority.

APOS'TROPHE (*in rhetoric, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\omega$ to turn*) A figure or mode of expression in which the speaker breaks off abruptly and directs his discourse to some other person. *In grammar, A note of contraction like a comma, the elision or cutting off of some letter or part of a word.*

Apos'trophe (*v. t. not much used*) To mark with an apostrophe. *Scott.*

Apos'trophize (*v. t. from apostrophe*) To address by an apostrophe, to contract by an apostrophe.

Apos'trophizing (*p. from apostrophize*) Addressing by way of apostrophe.

Apos'tume (*s. from aposteme*) An aposteme, an abscess.

Apos'tume (*v. not much used, from the subj.*) To apostemate.

AOSYR'MA (*s. with surgeons*) The act of shaving the skin, the operation of shaving a bone.

APO'TELES'M (*s. in astrology*) The calculation of a nativity, the declaration of a nativity.

Apotelesma'tic (*adj. from apotelesm*) Belonging to the art of calculating nativities.

Apotelesma'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One that calculates nativities.

APO'THECARY (*s. from the Lat. apotheca a storehouse*) One whose business it is to sell and make up the medicines prescribed by the physician.

Apo'thegm (*s. from a corruption of apophthegm*) A remarkable saying.

APOTHE'OSIS (*s. from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ God*) A deification, an addition to the number of the gods.

APO'THESIS (*s. in surgery*) The reduction of a dislocated bone.

APO'TOME (*s. in mathematics, from the Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$ from, and $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$ to cut*) The difference of two incommensurable quantities. *In music, The difference between the greater and lesser semitone.*

AP'OZEM (*s. in medicine*) A decoction.

Appa'id (*p. obsolete, from appay*) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Appa'ire (*v. obsolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

APPA'L (*v. t. from the French palir to look pale*) To affright, to strike with sudden fear, to terrify.

Appa'le (*v. t. from appal*) To appal, to affright.

Appa'lement (*s. from appal*) An impression of fear, depression.

Appal'ed (*p. from appal*) Affrighted, struck with fear, terrified; *with at: as, "Appalled at this alarm."*

Ap'panage (*s. of uncertain derivation*) That which is set apart or allowed by princes for the support of their younger children.

Appar'ail (*v. obsolete*) To prepare, to adorn. *Chaucer.*

APPARA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) Those things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose, the tools of a trade, the furniture of an house, equipage, show.

APPA'REL (*s. sing. from the French appareiller to dress*) Dress, cloathing, habit, raiment.

Appa'rel (*v. t. from the subj.*) To dress, to adorn, to deck, to set off.

Appa'reled (*p. from apparel*) Dressed, adorned, decked.

Appa'reling (*p. a. from apparel*) Dressing, adorning, setting off.

Appa'relment (*s. not much used, from apparel*) Ornament.

Appa'rence (*s. obsolete, from appear*) An appearance. *Ch.*

Appa'rene (*s. obsolete*) A shew, an exhibition of fights. *Ch.*

Appa'rent (*adj. from appear*) Plain, visible, open, certain, seeming.

Appa'rently (*adv. from apparent*) Openly, visibly, plainly, in appearance.

Appa'rentness (*s. not much used, from apparent*) Openness, plainness.

Appari'tion (*s. from appear*) An appearance, an imagination, a spectre. *In astronomy, Visibility.*

Appa'ritor (*s. from appear*) A messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court, a beadle who carries the mace before the heads of houses in a university.

Appa'rlement (*s. a law term*) The resemblance, the appearance.

Apparu'ra (*s. in old law books*) The apparatus belonging to a plough.

APPAUME'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the hand fully extended.

Appa'y (*v. t. obsolete*) To pay. *Spenser.*

APPEACH (*v. t. not much used, from the French empecher to hinder*) To impeach, to accuse, to censure. *Sp.*

Appeac'hment (*s. from appeach*) An impeachment, an accusation.

APPEA'L (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and pello to compel*) To transfer a cause from one to another, to refer to any one as a judge of the matter, to call to witness; *with to: as, "I appeal to you for the truth of what I say."* To accuse, to charge with a crime. *In this last sense it is used but seldom.*

Appea'l (*s. from the verb*) The removal of a cause from one court to another, the reference of any dispute to a competent judge, a call upon any one as a witness.

Appea'lant (*s. from appeal*) He that appeals.

Appea'ler (*subj. from appeal*) One that appeals, an appealant.

Appea'ling (*p. from appeal*) Referring a dispute to another, calling on any one to witness.

APPE'AR (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and pareo to appear*) To come into sight, to answer to a summons, to be evident, to seem.

Appe'arance (*s. from appear*) The act of coming into sight, that which comes into sight, outward shew, the reply to an action at law, the open circumstance of a case, presence, resemblance, probability.

Appea'rer (*s. from appear*) One that appears.

Appea'ring (*p. from appear*) Coming into sight, seeming.

Appea'ring (*s. from appear*) The act of coming into sight, appearance. "*The appearing of him who sees all things.*"

Appea'fable (*adj. from appeale*) Capable of being appeased, capable of being pacified, reconcileable.

Appea'fableness (*s. from appeasable*) The quality of being easily appeased, reconcileableness.

APPEA'SE (*v. t. from the French appaiser to pacify*) To quiet, to pacify, to reconcile, to turn away wrath.

Appea'sed (*p. from appease*) Pacified, reconciled.

Appea'sement (*s. not much used, from appease*) A state of reconciliation, a state of peace.

Appea'ser (*s. from appease*) One that appeases.

Appea'sing (*p. from appease*) Pacifying, quieting, reconciling, turning away wrath.

Appel'lant (*s. from appeal*) One that challenges another, one that appeals from a lower to a higher authority.

Appel'late (*s. from appeal*) The person against whom the appeal is made.

Appella'tion (*s. from appeal*) The name by which any thing is called.

Appel'lative (*adj. from appeal*) Belonging to a common name.

Apel'lative (*s. from the adj.*) A common name, a name common to all of the same kind or species.

Apel'latory (*adj. from appeal*) Containing an appeal, belonging to an appeal.

Appelle'e (*s. not much used, from appeal*) One against whom the appeal is lodged.

Appel'lour (*s. not much used, a law term*) A criminal who accuses his accomplices, one who gives a challenge.

APPE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and pendeo to hang on*) To hang on, to add to.

Appe'ndage (*s. from append*) An addition, that which is tacked on to something else.

Appe'ndant (*adj. from append*) Joined to something else.

Appe'ndant (*s. from append*) An appendage, that which is joined to something else.

Appe'nded (*p. from append*) Hung on, added to.

Appe'ndicate (*v. t. not much used, from append*) To add to, to append.

Appe'ndicated (*p. from appendicate*) Joined to something else.

Appendic'a'tion (*s. from appendicate*) An adjunct, an appendage.

APPENDI'CULA (*s. from append*) A small appendix.

APPENDI'TIA (*s. in old records*) The appurtenances to an estate.

Appe'ndix (*s. in the plu. appendices, from append*) That which is appended, an addition, a supplement.

Appen'nage (*s. not much used*) Appanage.

APPE'NSA (*s. from append*) That which is hung up or weighed, something hung about the neck.

APPE'NSURE (*s. in old records*) The payment of money by weight.

Appercei'ving (*p. obsolete*) Perceiving. *Chaucer.*

Appert (*adj. obsolete*) Apert, open.

APPERT'AIN (*v. int. from the French appartiner*) To belong, to relate to.

Appertai'ning (*p. from appertain*) Belonging to, having relation to something.

Appertai'nment (*s. from appertain*) That which belongs to, that which relates to any thing.

Appertenance (*s. from appertain*) That which belongs, that which relates to something else.

Appertinancy (*s. not much used, from appertain*) Appertenance.

Appertinaunt (*adj. not used, from appertain*) Appertinent, belonging to something else.

Appertinent (*adj. from appertain*) Belonging to, relating to something else.

Ap'petence, Ap'petency (*s. from appetite*) Sensual desire.

Appetibi'lity (*s. from appetite*) The quality of being desirable.

Ap'petible (*adj. from appetite*) Desirable, suited to the appetite.

Ap'petibleness (*s. not much used, from appetite*) Desirableness.

AP'PETITE (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and peto to desire*) The natural desire of pleasure, the craving of the stomach, violent longing; *with to, and of: as, "He has a good appetite to his food." "His immoderate appetite of power."*

Appeti'tion (*s. not much used, from appetite*) Appetize, the act of desiring.

Appeti'tive (*adj. from appetite*) Belonging to desire.

AP'PHIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AP'PII FORUM (*s.*) The name of a town not far from Rome.

APPLA'UD (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and plaudo to praise*) To commend greatly, to praise.

Applau'ded (*p. from applaud*) Praised, commended.

Applau'der (*s. from applaud*) One that applauds.

Applau'ding (*p. from applaud*) Praising, commending.

Applau'se (*s. from applaud*) Praise, commendation.

AP'PLE (*s. from the Sax. æppel*) The fruit of the apple tree, the pupil of the eye.

AP'PLEBY (*s.*) A borough town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 269 miles from London.

Ap'pleby (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Appleby, made at Appleby.

AP'PLEDORE (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 61 miles from London.

Ap'pledore (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Appledore, made at Appledore.

Ap'plegraft (*s. from apple, and graft*) The twig of an apple tree grafted on some other stock.

Ap'ple of love (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Ap'plepie (*s. from apple, and pie*) A pie made of apples.

Ap'pletart (*s. from apple, and tart*) A tart made of apples.

Ap'pletree (*s. from apple, and tree*) The tree which bears the fruit called an apple.

Ap'plewoman (*s. from apple, and woman*) A woman that sells apples.

Ap'pliable (*adj. not much used, from apply*) Capable of being applied, applicable.

Appli'ance (*s. from apply*) The act of applying, an application.

Applicabi'lity (*s. from applicable*) The quality of being applicable.

Ap'plicable (*adj. from apply*) Capable of being applied.

Ap'plicableness (*s. from applicable*) That which makes any thing proper to be applied.

Ap'plicably (*adv. from applicable*) In a manner that may be applied.

Ap'plicate (*s. in geometry, from apply*) A right line drawn across a curve, an ordinate.

Applica'tion (*s. from apply*) The act of applying, the thing applied, an intreaty, a solicitation, attention, close study, employment.

Ap'plicative (*adj. from apply*) Belonging to an application, applicatory.

Ap'plicatory (*adj. from apply*) Belonging to the act of applying.

Ap'plicatory (*s. from apply*) That which applies.

Appli'ed (*p. from apply*) Put to, used, expended, solicited.

APPLY' (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and plico to be knit together*) To put to, to use, to expend, to attend to, to solicit, to improve by way of application.

Apply'ing (*p. from apply*) Putting to, using, expending, soliciting; *with to: as, "I had no thought of applying to any but himself."*

Appodia're (*v. in old records*) To lean on, to prop up.

APPOGIATU'RA (*s. in music*) A small note to direct an easy and graceful movement, a grace.

APPOINT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and punctum a point*) To fix on, to settle, to agree on, to determine, to establish.

Appoi'nted (*p. from appoint*) Fixed on, settled, determined, furnished, equipped.

Appointe'e (*adj. in heraldry, from appoint*) Pointed.

Appoin'ter (*s. from appoint*) One that appoints.

Appoi'nting (*p. from appoint*) Fixing on, settling, determining.

Appoi'ntment (*s. from appoint*) A mutual compact, or agreement, a determination, an order, an equipment, an allowance, a salary.

APPO'NERE (*v. in old records*) To pledge, to pawn.

Appor't (*v. t. obsolete*) To bring, to carry. *Scott.*

APPOR'TION (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and portio a part*) To set out a proper share, to give a portion or part.

Appor'tioned (*p. from apportion*) Setting out in proper shares, set apart for some special use; *with to: as, "To these it were good some proper praises were apportioned."*

Appoi'tioning (*p. from apportion*) Setting out in proper shares.

Appor'tionment (*s. from apportion*) The division of any thing into proper parts.

APPOR'TUM (*s. in old records*) A pension allowed out of a religious house.

Appo'sal (*s. a law term*) The charging of a sheriff with money received in the exchequer.

APPO'SE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and pono to put*) To put questions to, to pose or puzzle.

Appo'ser (*s. from appose*) One that puts questions, an examiner.

Appo'sin (*v. obsolete*) To oppose.

AP'POSITE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and pono to put*) Proper, fit, well adapted.

Ap'positely (*adv. from apposite*) Properly, fitly, opportunistically.

Ap'positeness (*s. from apposite*) Fitness, propriety, suitability.

Apposition (*s. from apposite*) A putting to, an addition. In grammar, The putting of two substantives in the same case.

APPRA'ISE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and pretium a price*) To set a price, to value.

Appra'ised (*p. from appraise*) Valued, having a price set.

Apprai'sement (*s. not much used, from appraise*) The act of appraising, a valuation.

Apprai'ser (*s. from appraise*) One who sets a price, one who values.

Apprai'sing (*p. from appraise*) Setting a price, valuing.

APPREHE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and prehendo to take*) To lay hold of, to take into custody, to conceive, to fear.

Apprehe'nded (*p. from apprehend*) Laid hold of, taken into custody, conceived, feared.

Apprehe'nder (*s. from apprehend*) One who apprehends.

Apprehe'nding (*p. from apprehend*) Taking up, conceiving, fearing.

Apprehe'n'sible (*adj. from apprehend*) Capable of being apprehended, capable of being conceived.

Apprehe'n'sion (*s. from apprehend*) Perception in the mind, the faculty by which we perceive, opinion, sentiment, suspicion, fear, a seizure.

Apprehe'n'sive (*adj. from apprehend*) Quick of understanding, suspicious, fearful.

Apprehe'n'sively (*adv. not much used, from apprehend*) In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehe'n'siveness (*s. from apprehensive*) The quality of being apprehensive, quickness of apprehension, suspiciousness.

Appre'ndre (*s. in old records*) A fee, a reward, or profit.

APPRE'NTICE (*s. from the French apprendre to learn*) One who is bound to another for a certain term, to learn a trade or profession.

Appre'ntice (*v. t. from the s.*) To put out as an apprentice.

Appren'ticehood (*s. from apprentice*) The term in which the apprentice serves his master.

Appren'ticeship (*s. from apprentice*) The term which the apprentice is to serve under his master.

Appri'se (*s. obsolete*) An enterprise. *Chaucer.*

APPRI'ZE (*v. t. from the French appris learned*) To inform, to give knowledge of any thing.

Appri'zed (*p. from apprise*) Informed, advertized; *with of: as, "Appri'zed of the severe attack."*

Appri'zing (*p. a. from apprise*) Informing, advertizing.

APPROA'CH (*v. int. from the French approcher to come near*) To draw near, to come up to.

Appro'ach (*v. t. not pure English*) To bring near.

Appro'ach (*s. from the verb*) The act of drawing nigh, advance, access.

Approa'ched (*p. not pure English, from approach*) Brought nigh. "If (they are) approached to their roots."

Approa'cher (*s. from approach*) One that approaches.

Approa'ching (*p. from approach*) Drawing nigh, advancing.

Approa'ching (*p. from approach*) Bringing nigh. A sense not purely English. "Approaching it to a candle."

Approa'chless (*adj. not much used, from approach*) Unapproachable. *Scott.*

Approa'chment (*s. not much used, from approach*) The act of coming near.

Approba'tion (*s. from approve*) The act of approving, approval, attestation, support.

Approba'tory (*adj. not much used*) Relating to approbation. *Scott.*

Appro'of (*s. not much used, from approve*) Approbation, proof. *Shakespeare.*

APPRO'PERATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and propero to hasten*) To hasten.

APPROPIN'QUATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and propinquo to approach*) To draw nigh to, to approach.

Appropin'que (*v. int. not much used*) To approach, to draw near to.

Appro'pred, Appro'pried (*p. obsolete*) Appropriated. *Ch.*

Appro'priable (*adj. from appropriate*) Capable of being appropriated.

APPRO'PRIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and proprio to make one's own*) To set apart to some particular purpose, to reserve or apply to one's own use. In law, To alienate a benefice.

Appro'priate (*adj. from the verb*) Peculiar, consigned to some particular use or person.

Appro'priated (*p. from appropriate*) Set apart to some particular use.

Appro'priateness (*s. not much used, from appropriate*) A fitness to be appropriated. *Scott.*

Appro'priating (*p. from appropriate*) Setting apart, reserving, applying to some particular use.

Appro'priation (*s. from appropriate*) The application of something to a particular use, a claim to something peculiar, the fixing of a particular sense to any word. In law, The alienation of a benefice to some religious house.

Appro'priator (*s. from appropriate*) One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Appro'vable (*adj. from approve*) Fit to be approved, meriting approbation.

Appro'val (*s. not much used, from approve*) Approbation.

Appro'vance (*s. not much used, from approve*) Approbation.

APPRO'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and probro to prove*) To like, to be pleased with, to hold in estimation, to commend, to prove, to make worthy of approbation.

Appro'ved (*p. from approve*) Liked, commended, tried, proved; *with of: as, "He was approved of by all."*

Appro'ver (*s. from approve*) One that approves.

Appro'vement (*s. from approve*) Approbation, liking.

Appro'ving (*p. from approve*) Commending, expressing approbation, proving, making trial.

APPRO'XIMATE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and proximo to approach*) Near to, approaching.

Approxima'tion (*s. from approximate*) A near approach, the act of drawing nigh. In arithmetic, A method of drawing nearer and nearer to the quantity sought without a possibility of coming to it exactly.

AP'PUI (*s. in the menage*) The reciprocal sense between the bridle hand and the horse's mouth.

APPU'LSE (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and pello to strike*) The act of striking against any thing, a collision. In astronomy, The approaching of a planet to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star.

Appur'tenance (*s. in law*) That which belongs to something else, which is considered as the principal.

Ap'pre (*adv. obsolete*) In a press. *Chaucer.*

Ap'ricate (*v. not used*) To bask in the sun.

Ap'ricity (*s. not used*) Warmth of the sun, sunshine.

A'pricot, A'pricock (*s. from the Lat. apricus sunny*) A kind of wall fruit, a genus of trees.

A'PRIL (*s. from the Lat.*) The fourth month of the year.

A'PRON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A part of dress worn before to keep the other parts clean. In cookery, The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. In gunnery, The flat bit of lead that covers the touch hole.

A'proned (*adj. from apron*) Wearing an apron.

A'pronman (*s. from apron, and man*) An artificer, a workman.

Apri'se (*s. obsolete*) An enterprise. *Chaucer.*

Ap'p'ir (*v. obsolete*) To appropriate. *Chaucer.*

AP'SIS (*s. APSID'ES, plu. in astronomy, from the Greek ἀπὸς to knit together*) One of the points in the orbit of a planet which are marked by the two extremes of the transverse axis.

AP'SYCHY (*s. from the Greek α not, and ψυχή the soul*) A swoon, a fainting fit.

APSY'CTOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, which, it is said, will retain the heat of the fire seven days.

APT (*adj. from the Lat. aptus fitted*) Fit, inclinable, ready, expert, witty.

APT (*v. t. not much used, from the adj.*) To fit, to adapt.

Ap'tate (*v. t. not much used, from apt*) Fitted, adapted.

Ap'ted (*adj. not much used, from apt*) Fitted, adapted.

Ap'ter (*adj. comp. from apt*) More apt.

APTE'RIA (*s. in zoology*) The seventh and last order of insects.

Ap'tes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Aptitudes, appetites. *Chaucer.*

Ap'test (*adj. sup. of apt*) Most apt.

AP'THANE (*s. from the Scotch*) The ancient title of the first nobility in Scotland.

Ap'titude (*s. from apt*) Fitness, disposition, inclination.

Ap'tly (*adv. from apt*) Fitly, properly, readily, wittily.

Ap'tness (*s. from apt*) Fitness, propriety, readiness, inclinableness.

AP'TOTE (*s. in grammar, from the Greek α without, and τῶς a case*) A noun that has but one case, an indeclinable noun.

A'PUS (*s. in astronomy*) The constellation, otherwise called the Bird of Paradise.

- AP'YREXY** (*s. in physic, not much used, from the Greek α πυρεσσω to be feverish*) The intermission of a fever.
- A'QUA** (*s. in physic and chymistry, from the Lat.*) Water.
- AQUABI'BE** (*s. from the Lat. aqua water, and bibo to drink*) A water drinker.
- A'QUÆDUCT** (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat.*) An aqueduct.
- AQUAFO'RTIS** (*s. from the Lat. aqua water, and fortis strong*) A corrosive liquor from the distillation of nitre and vitriol.
- A'quage** (*s. from aqua*) A watercourse.
- AQU-'GIUM** (*s. in old records*) An aquage, a watercourse.
- AQUALI'CULUS** (*s. in anatomy*) That part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes.
- AQUAMARI'NA** (*s. with jewellers, from aqua water, and mare the sea*) The beryl, so called on account of its sea green colour.
- AQUAMIRA'BILIS** (*s. from aqua water, and miror to wonder*) The wonderful water, a very warm cordial.
- AQUARE'GIA, AQUAREGA'LIS** (*s. from aqua water, and regno to rule*) A kind of aquafortis, so called because it dissolves gold.
- AQUA'RIUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation, the eleventh sign in the zodiac, the water bearer.
- Aqua'tic** (*adj. from aqua water*) Watery, living in the water, growing in the water.
- A'quatile** (*adj. from aqua*) Inhabiting the water.
- AQUAVI'TÆ** (*s. from aqua water, and vita life*) Malt spirits, any dram.
- A'QUEDUCT** (*s. in hydraulics and architecture, from the Lat. aqua water, and duco to lead*) A conveyance made to carry water from one place to another. *In anatomy*, One of those vessels or canals in the human body which convey a kind of lymph or watery substance.
- Aquei'ntable** (*adj. obsolete*) Easy of access. *Chaucer.*
- Aquei'nte** (*v. obsolete*) To acquaint.
- Aquei'nte** (*p. obsolete*) Acquainted. *Chaucer.*
- A'queous** (*adj. from aqua*) Watery.
- A'queousness** (*s. from aqueous*) Wateriness.
- AQUIFOLIUM** (*s. in botany*) The holly tree.
- AQUI'LA** (*s.*) A man's name.
- AQUI'LA** (*s. in ornithology*) The eagle. *In astronomy*, A constellation in the northern hemisphere.
- AQUILE'GIA** (*s. in botany*) Columbine, a genus of trees.
- Aqui'line** (*adj. from aquila*) Belonging to the eagle, hooked, like the beak of an eagle.
- AQUI'LO** (*s. from the Lat.*) The north wind, the north east wind.
- Aqui'none** (*s.*) The north wind.
- Aqui'te** (*v. t. obsolete*) To acquit, to recompence. *Ch.*
- A'quose** (*adj. not much used, from aqua*) Watery, aqueous.
- A'quoseness** (*s. not much used, from aquose*) The quality or state of being aqueous. *Scott.*
- Aquo'sity** (*s. not much used, from aquose*) Wateriness.
- A'QUULA** (*s. in medicine*) A small watery bladder in some part of the viscera.
- AR** (*s.*) A city of Moab.
- Ar** (*v. n. obsolete*) Are. *Chaucer.*
- A'RA** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, the altar.
- A'rab** (*s. from Arabia*) A native of Arabia.
- ARABEL'LA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- AR'ABESK** (*s. from the Arab.*) A painting or ornament consisting entirely of foliage.
- ARA'BIA** (*s.*) A country of Asia.
- Ara'bian** (*adj. from Arabia*) Belonging to Arabia.
- Ara'bian** (*s.*) A native of Arabia.
- A'rabic** (*s. from Arabia*) The language of the Arabians.
- A'rabis** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- A'rabisism** (*s. from Arabia*) A dialect, or mode of speaking peculiar to the Arabians.
- A'RABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. aro to plough*) Fit for the plough, tillable.
- ARA'C** (*s. the initial a is nearly lost in pronunciation*) A spirituous liquor, imported from the East Indies.
- ARA'CE** (*v. obsolete*) To tear, to erase. *Chaucer.*
- ARA'CHIS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- ARACH'NE** (*s. in the history of insects*) The spider, a cobweb.
- ARACHNO'IDES** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ἀράχνη a spider, and εἶδος a form*) A fine membrane encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.
- A'RADIUS** (*s.*) A man's name, 1 Mac. xv. 23.
- ARÆO'METER** (*s. from the Greek ἀραιος thin, and μέτρον to measure*) An instrument to measure the density of fluids.
- ARÆO'METRY** (*s. in hydraulics, from the Greek ἀραιος thin, and μέτρον to measure*) An instrument to measure the weight of fluids.
- ARÆOS'TYLE** (*s. in architecture, from the Greek ἀραιος thin, and στύλος a pillar*) The greatest distance that can be allowed, by the rules of art, between two columns.
- ARÆO'TICS** (*s. in physic, from the Greek ἀραιος thin*) Those medicines which rarify or thin the blood.
- Arai'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Furnished. *Chaucer.*
- Araig'nee** (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A branch or turning in a mine.
- Arai'ne** (*s. a local word*) A spider.
- Arai'sed** (*p. obsolete*) Raised. *Chaucer.*
- ARA'LIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- A'RAM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying highness*) A man's name. *Syrai.*
- ARA'NEA** (*s. in natural history, from the Lat.*) A cobweb, a kind of silver oar with veins resembling a cobweb.
- Ara'neous** (*adj. from araneus*) Belonging to a spider, like a cobweb.
- Ara'neus** (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) A spider.
- A'RARAT** (*s.*) The mountainous country where Noah's ark rested.
- ARA'TION** (*s. not used, from the Lat. aro to plough*) The act of ploughing.
- AR'ATORY** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. aro to plough*) Belonging to that which is ploughed, tending to tillage.
- ARA'TURE** (*s. not much used*) Tillage. *Scott.*
- ARAU'NAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the ark*) The name of a man.
- ARA'Y** (*v. t. supposed to be from the French arrayer, and more properly written array*) To array, to dress, to set in order.
- Ara'y** (*s. from the verb*) An array, an order of battle, dress, raiment.
- Aray'ed** (*p. from aray*) Dressed.
- Aray'ing** (*p. a. from aray*) Dressing, ornamenting, clothing.
- AR'BA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the city of four*) The name of a man, the name of a city.
- AR'BALAT, AR'BALIST** (*s. from the Lat. arcus a bow, and balista an engine to throw stones, or any missile weapons*) A cross bow.
- ARBA'TTIS** (*s.*) The name of a place, 1 Mac. v. 23.
- ARBE'LA** (*s.*) A country, 1 Mac. ix. 2.
- AR'BITER** (*s. from the Lat.*) A person chosen to decide a difference between two or more parties, one who has a power to decide any matter, an arbitrator.
- Ar'biter** (*s. in civil law*) One who is appointed to decide a difference according to the usage of the law.
- Ar'bitrable** (*adj. from arbiter*) Arbitrary, determined by the will.
- Ar'bitrage** (*s. not much used, from arbiter*) The decree or award of an arbitrator. *Scott.*
- Ar'bitral** (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to arbitration.
- Arbi'trament** (*s. from arbiter*) Will, choice, the exercise of the will in choosing.
- Ar'bitrarily** (*adv. from arbitrary*) In an arbitrary manner, according to the will or pleasure of the agents.
- Ar'bitrariness** (*s. from arbitrary*) Tyranny, despoticalness.
- Arbitr'arious** (*adj. from arbitrary*) Arbitrary, depending on the will.
- Arbitra'riously** (*adv. from arbitrarious*) Arbitrarily.
- Ar'bitrary** (*adj. from arbiter*) Despotic, governed by no law, according to the will of the agent, capricious.
- Ar'bitrate** (*v. int. from arbiter*) To decide, to determine, to judge between two or more parties, to pass judgment.
- Ar'bitrate** (*v. int.*) To preside over, to pass judgment upon.
- Arbitra'tion** (*s. from arbitrate*) The determination of an arbitrator.
- Ar'bitrator** (*s. from arbitrate*) A judge between party and party chosen by mutual consent, a president, one that determines according to his pleasure.
- Arbitra'trix** (*s. from arbitrate*) A female arbiter, an arbitress.
- Ar'bitre, Ar'bitree** (*s. obsolete*) Choice. *Chaucer.*
- Arbi'trement** (*s. from arbiter*) A decision, a compromise.
- Ar'bitress** (*s. from arbiter*) A female arbiter.
- Ar'blast** (*s. obsolete*) A sling, an engine to throw stones or any missile weapons.
- ARBO'NAI** (*s.*) The name of a river, Jud. ii. 24.
- AR'BOR** (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A tree. *In mechanics*, The principal part of a machine, the axis or spindle on which the machine turns.
- Ar'borary** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat.*) Belonging to a tree.
- Ar'boreous**

Arbo'reous (*adj. in botany, from arbor*) Belonging to the fungus or moss that grows on trees, belonging to a tree.

Arbore'scent (*adj. from arbor*) Growing as trees, resembling trees.

Ar'boret (*s. from arbor*) A little tree.

Ar'borist (*s. from arbor*) A naturalist who studies the nature and cultivation of trees.

Ar'borous (*adj. from arbor*) Belonging to a tree.

AR'BORVITÆ (*s. in botany, from the Lat. arbor a tree, and vita life*) A tree so called from its perpetual verdure.

Ar'bour (*s. in gardening, from arbor*) A kind of shady bower.

AR'BOURVINE (*s. in botany*) A species of bindweed.

AR'BUSCLE (*s. in botany*) Any little shrub.

Ar'bute (*s. from arbutus*) A strawberry tree.

ARBU'TUS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The strawberry tree, a genus of plants.

AR'C (*s. in mathematics, from the Lat. arcus a bow*) A segment or part of a circle, an arch.

Arca'de (*s. from the French*) A walk arched over, a continued arch.

ARCA'NUM (*s. in the plu. arcana from the Lat.*) A secret, a nostrum.

ARCOU'TANT (*s. in architecture*) A flat arch abutting against any building in order to strengthen it.

ARCEO'NIS (*s. in old records*) The bow of a saddle.

ARCEU'THOS (*s. in botany*) The juniper tree.

AR'CH (*s. from the Lat. arcus a bow*) Any part of a circle or curve line, a bridge or any building resembling the segment of a circle or other curve, the sky or vault of heaven.

Arch (*v. t. from the subst.*) To form arches, to cover over with an arch.

ARCH (*s. obsolete, from the Greek ἀρχος a ruler*) A chief.

Arch (*adj. from the subst.*) Chief, belonging to the first class, waggish, witty, mischievous.

Archaiolo'gical (*adj. not much used, from archaiology*) Belonging to archaiology.

ARCHAIO'LOGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek ἀρχαίος ancient, and λόγος a discourse*) A discourse on antiquity, a treatise on the opinions, customs, and manners of the ancients.

AR'CHAIOSON (*s. not much used, from the Greek*) An obsolete expression.

AR'CHAL (*s. in botany*) The liverwort of Derbyshire.

Ar'changel (*s. from arch, and angel*) One of the highest order of angels.

Ar'changel (*s. in botany*) The dead nettle.

Archan'gelic, Archan'gelical (*adj. from archangel*) Belonging to an archangel, like an archangel.

ARCHAN'GELICA (*s. in botany*) The water angelica.

Archbea'con (*s. from arch, and beacon*) The chief beacon, the chief place appointed for giving signals.

Archbis'hop (*s. from arch, and bishop*) The chief bishop.

Archbis'hopricks (*s. from archbishop*) The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archbuffo'n (*s. from arch, and buffoon*) The chief buffoon. *Scott.*

Archbu'tler (*s. from arch, and butler*) The chief butler, a great officer of the German empire.

Archcham'berlain (*s. from arch, and chamberlain*) The great chamberlain, an officer of the German empire.

Archchan'cellor (*s. from arch, and chancellor*) A great officer who, in ancient times, presided over the secretaries of the court.

Archcha'nter (*s. from arch, and chanter*) The chief chanter.

Archchy'mick (*s. from arch, and chymic*) The chief chymist. *Milton.*

Archco'unt (*s. from arch, and count*) A title formerly given to the earls of Flanders.

Archdea'con (*s. from arch, and deacon*) The chief deacon, one that supplies the place of the bishop.

Archdea'conry (*s. from archdeacon*) The state or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Archdea'conship (*s. from archdeacon*) The office of the archdeacon.

Archdea'cre (*s. obsolete*) An archdeacon. *Chaucer.*

Archdr'uid (*s. from arch, and druid*) The chief or pontiff of the ancient druids.

Archduc'hess (*s. from arch, and duchess*) The title of the wife, daughter, or sister of an archduke.

Archduc'hy (*s. from arch, and duke*) The territory of an archduke or archduchess, an archdukedom.

Archdu'ke (*s. from arch, and duke*) The title of the sovereign princes of Austria and Tuscany.

Archdu'kedom (*s. not much used, from archduke*) An archduchy, the territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arche (*s. obsolete*) An ark. *Chaucer.*

Arch'ed (*adj. from arch*) Vaulted, made in the form of an arch.

AR'CHELAUS (*s.*) The name of a man.

AR'CHER (*s. from the Lat. arcus a bow*) One that shoots or fights with a bow.

Ar'chery (*s. from archer*) The art or use of the bow.

AR'CHES, Ar'ches Court (*s.*) The supreme court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Archety'pal (*s. from archetype*) Original, belonging to an archetype.

AR'CHETYPE (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the beginning, and τυπος a form*) The original from which any thing is formed, a model.

ARCH'EUS (*s. in chymistry*) The predominating principle of any thing, that by which the particular qualities of any thing are known and determined.

Archfla'men (*s. from arch, and flamen*) The chief priest among the Romans.

Archher'etic (*s. from arch, and heretic*) A leader or chief promoter of any heresy.

ARCHIACOLU'THOS (*s. from the Greek*) The chief of the Acolythi.

ARCHIA'TER (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and ιατρος a physician*) The chief physician to a sovereign prince.

Archibis'hop (*s. obsolete*) Archbishop. *Chaucer.*

Archide'kin (*s. obsolete*) Archdeacon. *Chaucer.*

Archidia'conal (*adj. from archdeacon*) Belonging to the archdeacon.

Archiepiscop'al (*adj. from archbishop*) Belonging to the archbishop.

ARCHIEU'NUCH (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and ευνυχος an eunuch*) The chief of the eunuchs.

ARCHIGAL'LUS (*s. in antiquity*) The chief of the priests of the Cybeles.

ARCHIGRAM'MATEUS (*s. from the Greek*) The head clerk of an office.

ARCHIGRA'PHER (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and γραφω to write*) The chief secretary.

ARCHIGRA'PHY (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and γραφω to write*) Secretariship.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL (*adj. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and αιρεω to take away*) Heretical in the highest or most dangerous degree.

ARCHILO'CHIAN (*adj. in poetry*) A particular kind of verse.

ARCHIMAN'DRITE (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and μοναχος a monastery*) The superior of a monastery, an abbot.

ARCHIM'IME (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and μιμος a mimic*) The chief buffoon.

ARCHIPE'LAGO (*s. in geography*) A large gulph or part of the sea, the sea between Greece and Asia.

ARCHIP'PUS (*s.*) A man's name.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS (*s. from the Greek*) The leader or generalissimo of an army.

ARCHISYNAGO'GUS (*s. from the Greek*) The ruler of a synagogue.

AR'CHITECT (*s. from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and τεκνω to form*) A master builder, one who contrives or forms any thing.

Architec'tive (*adj. from architect*) Belonging to architecture, used in building, used by an architect.

Architec'tonic (*adj. from architect*) Endued with the skill of an architect, skilled in building.

Architec'tonics (*s. from the adj.*) The science of building, architecture.

Ar'chitecture (*s. from architect*) The art or science of building, the work of an architect.

ARCHI'TRAVE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek ἀρχη the chief, and the Lat. trabs a beam*) That part of a column which lies on the capital, the part which represents the principal beam in any timber building.

AR'CHIVAULT (*s. in architecture, from arch, and vault*) The inward contour of an arch, a border of mouldings running over the face of the arch and resting on the imposts.

AR'CHIVES (*s. plu. from the Lat. arca a chest*) Ancient records, the place where records are kept.

AR'CHON (*s. from the Greek*) A ruler, a governor of Athens, who is said to have taught that the world was made by princes.

Archon'tics (*s. plu. from Archon*) A sect who held that the world was made by great men.

Archphilo'sopher (*s. from arch, and philosopher*) A chief philosopher.

Archpre'l'ate (*s. from arch, and prelate*) A chief prelate.

Archpresbyter (*s. from arch, and presbyter*) A chief presbyter.

Arch'priest (*s. from arch, and priest*) A chief priest.

Arch'treasurer (*s. from arch, and treasurer*) The chief treasurer.

ARE

Arch^wife (*adj. from arch, and wife*) Like an arch, in the form of an arch.
 Archwi^vis (*s. obsolete*) Termagants, viragos. *Chaucer.*
 ARCILEU^tTO (*s. in music*) A large lute.
 ARCITEⁿENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. arcus a bow, and teneo to hold*) Bearing a bow.
 AR^cCO (*s. from the Ital.*) A fiddlestick.
 ARCTA^tION (*s. from the Lat. arcto to streighten*) A frightening.
 ARC^tTIC (*adj. in astronomy, from αρκτος the bear*) Belonging to the constellation called the Bear, lying under the Bear, northern.
 ARCTO^pHYLAX (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, Boötes.
 ARCTO^pPUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 ARCTOSCO^rODON (*s. in botany*) The herb called ramsons.
 ARCTOSTA^pHYLOS (*s. in botany*) The oilberry.
 ARCTO^tTIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 ARCTU^rRUS (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the skirt of Boötes.
 ARC^tTUS (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek αρκτος a bear*) The constellation called the greater and lesser Bear.
 AR^cCUATE (*adj. from the Lat. arcus a bow*) Bent in form of an arch.
 Ar^ccuatile (*adj. from the Lat. arcuatilis*) Bowed, bent.
 Arcua^tion (*s. from arcuate*) The act of bending any thing, crookedness, incurvation. In gardening, The method of raising trees by layers.
 Ar^ccuature (*s. from arcuate*) The bending of an arch.
 Arcuba^llifer (*s. from arbalist, obsolete*) A cross bow man.
 AR^cCULUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patron of honesty.
 ARD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a commander*) A man's name.
 Ar^ddaunt (*adj. obsolete*) Ardent.
 AR^dDEA (*s. in ornithology*) The heron, a genus of long beaked birds.
 AR^dDEL (*s. obsolete, from the Brit.*) A voucher to clear a person accused of felony.
 Ar^ddency (*s. from ardent*) Eagerness, warmth of affection, ardor.
 AR^dENT (*adj. from the Lat. ardeo to burn*) Hot, fiery, fierce, vehement, warm, affectionate.
 Ar^dently (*adv. from ardent*) Eagerly, warmly, affectionately.
 Ar^dentness (*s. not much used, from ardent*) The quality or state of being ardent. *Scott.*
 AR^dERS (*s. in husbandry*) Fallows.
 AR^dMENACH (*s. in geography*) A district of the county of Ross in Scotland.
 AR^dDOCK (*s.*) A small town of Perthshire in Scotland.
 AR^dDOR, AR^dDOUR (*s. from the Lat.*) Heat, warmth of affection, strong desire. Less properly, Radiance, any thing bright and burning.
 Arduⁱty (*s. little used, from arduous*) Height, difficulty.
 AR^dUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. arduus*) Difficult, laborious, high.
 Ar^duoufness (*s. from arduous*) Difficulty, laboriousness, height.
 Are (*v. n. from am, first, second and third person plu.*) To be, to exist.
 Are (*s. in music*) Alamire.
 A^rEA (*s. from the Lat.*) An open surface, the floor of a room, the open part of a church. In mensuration, The superficial content.
 A^rEA (*s. in physic*) A disease in which the hair falls off. In astronomy, The halo. In gardening, A quarter, a bed.
 Are^ad (*v. obsolete*) To advise, to guess.
 Are^ar (*adv. obsolete*) Backward. *Spenser.*
 Are^che (*v. obsolete*) To speak, to speak out.
 Are^d (*p. obsolete*) Guessed. *Chaucer.*
 Are^de (*v. obsolete*) To counsel, to appoint, to guess. *Ch.*
 Are^dy (*adv. obsolete*) Ready, already. *Chaucer.*
 AREFA^cTION (*s. from the Lat. areo to be dry, and facio to make*) The art of drying, the state of growing dry.
 Are^ded (*v. obsolete*) To counsel, to guess. *Spenser.*
 Are^eds (*s. obsolete*) Advices, discourses. *Spenser.*
 AR^eFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. arefacio*) To dry, to exhale moisture.
 AR^eLI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of God*) A man's name.
 AREⁿNA (*s. from the Lat.*) Sand, small gravel, gravel bred in the human body.
 ARENA^cEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. arena sand*) Sandy, having the quality of sand.
 ARENA^rIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Areⁿary (*adj. not much used, from arena*) Sandy, gravelly.
 Arena^tion (*s. in physic, from arenaceous*) A kind of dry

ARG

bath, in which the feet of the patient are set on hot sand.
 AREⁿOSE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. arena*) Sandy.
 ARENTA^rE (*v. in old records*) To let out at a certain rent.
 AREⁿULOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. arena*) Full of small sand, gravelly.
 ARE^oLA (*s. in anatomy*) The coloured circle surrounding the nipple.
 Areo^meter (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The aræometer.
 Areopa^gite (*s. from Areopagus*) One that belonged to the Areopagus.
 AREOPA^gUS (*s. in Grecian antiquity, from the Greek ἄγος Mars, and πᾶρος a bill*) A sovereign court at Athens.
 Areos^tyle (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The aræostyle.
 Areotefoⁿics (*s. a military term*) That part of fortification which points out the safest way to attack the enemy.
 AREO^tTIC (*adj. in pharmacy, from the Greek ἀραιος lax*) Belonging to those medicines that open the pores of the skin.
 Are^rage (*s. obsolete*) An arrear.
 Are^re (*prep. obsolete*) Backward, behind. *Chaucer.*
 Are^red (*p. obsolete*) Raised. *Chaucer.*
 Are^risement (*s. in old records*) An affright, a surprize.
 Are^rson (*v. obsolete*) To reason. *Chaucer.*
 Are^rst (*v. obsolete*) To stop, to arrest.
 Are^rste (*s. obsolete*) A seizure. *Chaucer.*
 ARE^rTAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying grateful*) A man's name.
 ARETO^lOGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek ἀρετή virtue, and λόγος a discourse*) A treatise on morality.
 ARE^rTT (*v. obsolete*) To impute. *Chaucer.*
 Are^rttid (*p. obsolete*) Imputed. *Chaucer.*
 Are^rw (*adv. obsolete*) In a row. *Spenser.*
 Are^ryle (*v. obsolete*) To raise. *Chaucer.*
 Ar^gal (*s.*) Dried lees sticking to the sides of a vessel, tartar.
 ARGE^mMA (*s. in physic*) A small ulcer in the eye.
 ARGE^mMONE (*s. in botany*) The Mexican poppy, a genus of plants.
 AR^gENT (*adj. from the Lat. argentum silver*) White, like silver.
 Ar^gent (*s. in heraldry, from the adj.*) The white colour in the coat armorial of gentlemen, knights, and baronets.
 ARGENTANGIⁿNA (*s. from the Lat.*) The silver quinsy, a malady which an advocate at the bar is said to labour under when, having received a bribe not to plead the cause of his client, he feigns himself so ill as not to be able to speak.
 Argenta^tion (*s. not much used, from argent*) The overlaying of any thing with silver.
 ARGENTIⁿNA (*s. from argent*) A genus of fish, the name of a plant.
 Argeⁿtine (*adj. not much used, from argent*) sounding like silver.
 Argen^tose (*adj. not much used, from argent*) Full of silver.
 AR^gGIL (*s. from the Lat. argilla white clay*) Potters clay.
 Argilla^ceous (*adj. from argil*) Clayey, consisting of argil.
 Argil^lous (*adj. from argil*) consisting of clay, clayish.
 AR^gGIVES (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The Greeks.
 AR^gGO (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, Jason's ship.
 AR^gGOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a turf of earth*) A district in the Land of Canaan.
 Ar^ggoil (*s. obsolete*) Clay. *Chaucer.*
 Ar^ggoise (*s. obsolete*) A tall ship.
 AR^gGOL (*s. in chymistry*) The tartar or salt arising from the lees of wine.
 ARGONAU^tTIC (*adj. from the Greek αργος and ναυς a ship*) Belonging to Jason's expedition in the ship Argo.
 Ar^gonauts (*s. plu. from Argo*) The companions of Jason in the ship Argo when he went to fetch the golden fleece.
 Ar^gofy (*adj. from Argo*) A large vessel for merchandise. *Shakespeare.*
 AR^gGUE (*v. int. from the Lat. arguo to argue*) To reason, to dispute, to persuade; with against and with: as, "He argues against his own senses." "They argue with one another."
 Ar^gue (*v. t.*) To prove, to prove by argument, or debate; to accuse; with of: as, "These accidents would have argued him of a servile copying." Dryd. But this sense and construction, I think, should not be imitated.
 Ar^gued (*p. from argue*) Proved, debated.
 Ar^guer (*s. from argue*) One that argues.
 Ar^guing (*p. from argue*) Debating, proving, reasoning.
 Ar^gument (*s. from argue*) A reason, a debate, the subject.

ject of debate, the contents of a book; *with* for, or against, and sometimes *with* to: as, "The best argument to patience." "There is an argument against you." "This was the very best argument for a future state."

Argumen'tal (*adj. from argument*) Belonging to argument.

Argumenta'tion (*s. from argument*) Reasoning, the act of arguing.

Argumen'tative (*adj. from argument*) Consisting of argument, full of reasoning.

Argumen'tatively (*adv. from argumentative*) By way of argument.

Argumen'ted (*adj. obsolete*) Argued. *Chaucer.*

Argumen'tose (*adj. not much used, from argument*) Full of argument. *Scott.*

Argumento'sus (*adj. in old writings*) Ingenuous, argumentative.

AR'GUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A watchful shepherd supposed to have had an hundred eyes.

Ar'gusshell (*s. from Argus and shell*) A kind of porcelain shell.

Arguta'tion (*s. not much used, from argue*) An argumentation.

Ar'gute (*adj. from argue*) Sharp, crafty, witty, shrill.

Argu'tious (*adj. not used*) Subtile.

ARGY'LE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

ARGY'LESHIRE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

ARGYRO'SPEDES (*s. from the Greek αργυρος silver, and σπης a buckler*) Soldiers armed with silver bucklers.

ARGYRITES (*s. with refiners*) The scum that rises in refined silver.

ARGYROCO'ME (*s. in botany*) Cudweed.

ARGYROCO'MES (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet.

ARGYRODA'MAS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a bright silver colour.

AGYROLI'THOS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral stone, talck.

ARGYROPE'A (*s. from the Greek αργυρος silver, and ποιω to make*) The art of making silver.

A'RIA (*s. from the Ital. in music*) An air, a song, a tune.

Ari'an (*s. from Arius*) A follower of Arius, one who denies the proper divinity of Christ.

Ariani'sm (*s. from Arius*) The doctrines of Arius, the principles of those who deny the proper deity of Christ.

ARICI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The large headed leek.

AR'ID (*adj. from the Lat. arido to be dry*) Dry, parched up with heat, ploughed. *Chaucer.*

A'RIDAS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of taffety imported from the East Indies.

A'ridate (*v. t. not used*) To make dry.

Ari'dity (*s. from arid*) Driness, parchedness, drought. *Figuratively*, The want of life and fervour in devotion.

A'ridness (*s. not much used, from arid*) The state of being dry, driness.

ARI'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the altar of God*) The name of a man, the name of a city.

A'RIES (*s. in astronomy, from the Lat.*) One of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, the Ram.

A'rietate (*v. t. from Aries*) To butt like a ram, to batter.

Arieta'tion (*s. from arietate*) The act of butting like a ram, the act of striking with an engine called a ram, a conflict, a concussion.

A'riete (*s. obsolete*) Aries. *Chaucer.*

Arie'tine (*adj. not used, from Aries*) Belonging to Aries.

ARIET'TA (*s. from the Ital. in music*) An aria, a little song, an air.

Arig'ht (*adv. from right*) Rightly, in the right way, uprightly.

ARIMATHE'A (*s.*) Ramah, the name of a city.

A'RIOCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying long*) A man's name.

ARIOLA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ara an altar*) Divination, soothsaying.

ARIO'SO (*s. in music, from the Ital.*) The movement in a common song or tune.

ARISA'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, friars coul.

Ari'se (*v. int. from rise*) To rise, to mount upwards, to get up from sleep, to get up from an inclined posture, to appear, to rise from the dead, to rise with an hostile intention.

Ari'sen (*adj. part. from arise*) Risen, got up.

ARI'SI (*s.*) The name of the plant that produces rice.

Ari'st (*p. obsolete*) Arose, did arise. *Chaucer.*

A'RISTA (*s. in botany*) The long needle-like beard proceeding from the husk of grafs or corn.

ARISTAL'THÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The marshmallow.

ARISTARCHUS (*s. from the Greek, signifying a good prince*) A man's name.

ARISTO'BULUS (*s. from the Greek, signifying a good counsellor*) A man's name.

ARISTOCRACY (*s. from the Greek αριστος greatest, and κραω to govern*) That form of government which

places the supreme power in the nobility, without any king and exclusive of the people.

Aristocra'tic, Aristocra'tical (*adj. from aristocracy*) Belonging to an aristocracy.

Aristocra'ticalness (*s. not much used, from aristocracy*) The state of being aristocratical.

ARISTOL'OCHIA (*s. in botany*) Birthwort.

Aristote'lian (*adj. from Aristotle*) Belonging to Aristotle.

Aristotle'lian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Aristotle.

Aristote'lianism (*s. from Aristotelian*) The philosophy or opinions of Aristotle.

AR'ISTOTLE (*s.*) The Stagyrice, a noted philosopher.

Ari'te (*s. obsolete*) An arrest, aries. *Chaucer.*

ARI'THMANCY (*s. not much used, from the Greek αριθμος a number, and μαντεια divination*) The foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITH'METIC (*s. from the Greek αριθμος number, and μετρω to measure*) The science of numbers, the art of computation.

Arithme'tical (*adj. from arithmetic*) Belonging to arithmetic, according to the rules of arithmetic.

Arithme'tically (*adv. from arithmetic*) In an arithmetical manner, by the rules of arithmetic.

Arithmeti'cian (*s. from arithmetic*) One skilled in arithmetic.

ARITHMO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek αριθμος a number, and μαντεια magic*) A kind of divination by numbers.

Ari'vaile (*s. obsolete*) Arrival. *Chaucer.*

Ari'ved (*adj. obsolete*) Split asunder, driven to land. *Ch.*

A'RIUS (*s.*) The head of that sect who denied the proper divinity of Christ.

ARK (*s. from the Lat. arca a chest*) The vessel in which Noah preserved himself and family in the universal deluge, a vessel to swim on the water, the chest in which the Jews kept the two tables of the law, an arch, a part of a circle.

Ar'lepenny (*s. a local word*) Earnest money given to servants.

ARM (*s. from the Sax. eorm*) The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder, the branch of a tree, an inlet from the sea. *Figuratively*, Power, strength, support.

ARM (*v. t. from the Lat. armo to arm*) To furnish with arms offensive or defensive, to strengthen.

Arm (*v. int.*) To take arms, to fortify one's self.

ARMA'DA (*s. from the Spanish*) A naval armament, the fleet fitted out by the Spaniards to invade England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Armadi'lla (*s. from Armada*) A small fleet, a squadron.

ARMADIL'LO (*s. in zoology*) A small quadrupede found in the Brazils not unlike a little hog in armour.

ARMA'GH (*s.*) A city in the kingdom of Ireland.

ARMAGED'DON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Mountain of Megiddo*) The name of a place. *Rev. xvi. 16.*

Ar'mament (*s. from arm*) A military preparation, a naval force.

Armamen'tary (*s. not much used, from armament*) An armory, a warlike magazine.

Ar'man (*s. in farriery*) A medicine for restoring lost appetite in horses.

AR'MARY (*s. from the Lat. armorium*) A tower.

Ar'mature (*s. from arm*) Armour, a defence.

Ar'med (*p. from arm*) Furnished with arms, secured, defended.

Ar'med (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the teeth, horns, beak, feet, or talons of a different colour.

Ar'med chair (*s. from arm and chair*) An elbow chair, a chair with arms.

Ar'meless (*adj. from arm*) Without an arm. *Chaucer.*

Ar'men (*s. from Armenia, obsolete*) An Armenian. *Chaucer.*

ARME'NIA (*s.*) A large country in Asia.

Arme'niac (*adj. from Armenia*) Belonging to Armenia, brought from Armenia.

ARMENI'ACA (*s. in botany*) A kind of apricot.

Arme'nian (*adj. from Armenia*) Belonging to Armenia, brought from Armenia.

Arme'nian (*subf. from Armenia*) A native of Armenia.

ARMEN'TAL, ARMEN'TINE, ARMEN'TOSE, (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. armentum a herd of cattle*) Belonging to a herd of cattle.

ARME'RIA (*s. in botany*) Sweetwilliam.

Ar'mgaunt (*adj. from arm, and gaunt*) Slender as the arm.

Ar'mgreat (*adj. obsolete, from arm, and great*) Very great, as large as a man's arm. *Chaucer.*

Ar'mhole (*s. from arm and hole*) The arm-pit, the hollow under the shoulder, a hole in a garment to put the arms through.

AR'MIGER (*s. from the Lat. arma arms, and gero to bear*) One that bears arms, an armour-bearer, an esquire.

Armi'gerous (*adj. from armiger*) Bearing arms.

Ar'mil (*s. a contraction from armilla*) A bracelet.
ARMIL'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A bracelet or jewel worn on the arm, an iron ring or hoop in which the gudgeon of a wheel runs.
Armil'lar (*adj. little used*) Armillary, like a bracelet.
Armil'lary (*adj. from armilla a bracelet*) Formed like a bracelet, having circles as a bracelet.
Ar'millate (*adj. not much used, from armilla*) Wearing a bracelet.
Armil'lated (*adj. not much used, from armilla*) Wearing bracelets, adorned with bracelets.
Armil'let (*s. from armilla*) A little bracelet.
Ar'mine (*s. obsolete*) Ermine. *Chaucer.*
Ar'ming (*p. from arm*) Furnishing with arms, putting on arms, making preparations for war.
Ar'mings (*s. plu. on board a ship*) Red cloths hung about the upper works of a ship.
Armi'nian (*s. from Arminius*) One who holds the doctrines of Arminius.
Armi'nianism (*s. from Arminius*) The tenets of the Arminians.
ARMI'NIUS (*s.*) The leader of a sect who held general redemption, and the merit of good works.
Armi'potence (*s. from armipotent*) Power in arms.
ARMI'POTENT (*adj. from the Lat. arma arms, and potentia power*) Powerful in arms.
ARMISCA'RE (*s. in old records.*) To punish.
ARMISO'NANT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. arma arms, and sono to sound*) Rustling with armour.
AR'MISTICE (*s. from the Lat. arma arms and sto to stand*) A suspension of arms, a short truce.
Ar'mitage (*s. obsolete*) An hermitage. *Chaucer.*
Ar'mlet (*s. from arm*) A little arm, a small inlet of the sea, a bracelet for the arm.
ARMOISI'N (*s. in commerce*) A kind of silk.
Armo'niac (*adj. a corruption from ammoniac*) A valuable salt so called.
AR'MOR (*s. a modern spelling*) Armour, defensive weapons.
ARMORA'CIA (*s. in botany*) Crowflower.
ARMORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Horse-radish.
Ar'morer (*s. from arms*) One that makes armour, he that dresses another in armour.
Armo'rial (*adj. from arms*) Belonging to the arms of a family.
Armo'ric (*adj. from Armorica*) Belonging to Armorica.
ARMO'RICA (*s. in geography, from the Lat.*) The province of Bretagne in France.
Ar'morike (*adj. obsolete*) Belonging to Armorica. *Chaucer.*
Ar'morist (*s. not much used, from arms*) One skilled in heraldry.
Ar'mory (*s. from armour*) The place in which arms are kept, armour.
Ar'mour (*s. from arms*) Defensive arms.
Ar'mour bearer (*s. from armour and bear*) One who carries the arms of another.
Ar'mpit (*s. from arm and pit*) The cavity under the shoulder.
ARMS (*s. plu. from the Lat. arma*) Weapons of offence, armour of defence, a state of war, the act of taking arms, the ensigns armorial of a family, an escutcheon.
Ar'mures (*s. obsolete*) Arms. *Chaucer.*
Ar'my (*s. from arms*) A company of armed men, a great number of people, a great number of things.
ARNA'LD (*s. in old writings*) The alopecia, a disease which makes the hair fall off.
Ar'ne (*v. n. obsolete*) Are. *Chaucer.*
ARNO'DI (*s. from the Greek ἀρνα a lamb, and ων a song*) A rhapsodie.
AR'NOLD (*s.*) A man's name.
AR'NON (*s. from the Heb. signifying joy*) The name of a river in the land of Canaan.
Ar'not (*s. a local word, in botany*) The earthnut.
ARO'CUM (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.
ARO'ER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a heath*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.
ARO'LEC (*s. in commerce*) An American weight of twenty five pounds.
Aroma'tic (*adj. from the Lat. aroma spice*) Spicy, fragrant.
Aroma'tical (*adj. from aromatic*) Spicy, fragrant.
Aroma'ticalness (*s. not much used, from aromatical*) Spiciness. *Scott.*
Aroma'ticness (*s. not much used, from aromatic*) The state of being aromatic.
Aro'matics (*s. plu. from the adj.*) Spices.
AROMATITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone which has an aromatic smell.
Aromatiza'tion (*s. from aromatic*) The mixture of a due portion of aromatics in a medicine.
Aromatize (*v. t. from aromatic*) To scent, to perfume, to scent with spices.
Aromatized (*p. from aromatize*) Scented with aromatics, mixed with spices.

Aromati'zing (*p. from aromatize*) Perfuming, giving an aromatic scent.
AROMATO'POLA (*s. from the Greek ἀρωματίζω spices, and πωλεω to sell*) A druggist, one who sells spices.
Aro'ise (*v. int. pret. of arise*) Did arise.
Arou'nd (*adv. from round*) In a circle, all round, on every side.
Arou'nd (*prep. from round*) About.
Arou'se (*v. t. from rouse*) To awake from sleep, to stir up, to excite.
Arou'sed (*p. from arouse*) Stirred up, excited. *Dryd.*
Arou't (*v. obsolete*) To assemble together. *Chaucer.*
Aro'w (*adv. from row*) In a row, in a straight line.
Arow'me (*adj. obsolete*) Roaming. *Chaucer.*
AROY'NT (*v. of uncertain derivation, used only in the imperative mode*) Away, begone. *With an accusative: as, Aroynt thee, witch, Aroynt thee right. Shakespeare.*
AR'PAD, AR'PHAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that lies down*) The name of a country.
ARPA'GUS (*s. from the Greek ἀρπαζω to snatch away*) A child that dies in the cradle.
ARPE'GGIO (*s. in music, from the Ital.*) The art of striking the notes of a chord in such a manner that they may be heard distinctly one after another.
Ar'pens, Ar'pent (*s. obsolete*) An acre of land.
ARPHA'XAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a helm*) A man's name.
Ar'pies (*s. obsolete*) Harpies, furies. *Chaucer.*
AR'QUEBUSE (*s.*) A hand-gun, a carbine, a fusée.
Arquebu'sier (*s. from arquebuse*) A soldier that fights with an arquebuse.
Arquebusa'de (*s. from arquebuse*) The shot of an arquebuse.
Ar'rach (*s. in botany*) A pot-herb, orrage.
ARRACHE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn up by the roots.
ARRA'CK (*s. from the Indi.*) A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, a fine dram.
Arra'ie (*s. obsolete*) Furniture. *Chaucer.*
ARRAI'GN (*v. t. from the French arranger to set in order*) To arrange, to set in order, to accuse.
Arrai'gned (*p. from arraign*) Set in order, accused.
Arrai'gning (*p. from arraign*) Accusing.
Arrai'gnment (*s. from arraign*) The act of arraigning, an accusation.
AR'RAN (*s.*) An island on the coast of Scotland.
Ar'rand (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) An errand, a trifling message.
ARRAN'GE (*v. t. from the French arranger to put in order*) To put into place, to put into proper order.
Arran'ged (*p. from arrange*) Put into place, set in proper order.
Arran'gement (*s. from arrange*) The act of putting into proper order, the state of being put into order.
Arran'ges (*s. plu. from arrange*) Ranks, arrangements.
Arran'ging (*p. from arrange*) Putting into place, reducing to proper order.
AR'RANT (*adj. probably from the Lat. erro to go out of the way*) Very bad, notoriously bad.
Ar'ranter (*adj. comp. deg. of arrant*) More arrant.
Ar'ranteft (*adj. sup. deg. of arrant*) Most arrant.
Ar'rantly (*adv. from arrant*) Shamefully, notoriously.
AR'RAS (*s.*) A town in Artois where hangings are woven, tapestry, hangings.
Arrau'ght (*v. pret. tense, obsolete*) Reached, snatched. *Sp.*
AR'RAY (*s. from the Fr. arrayer, order*) Order, order of war, dress, a setting forth in order.
Ar'ray (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put into order, to dress.
Arra'yed (*p. from array*) Dressed, clothed; *with in: as, "Arrayed in gold."*
Arra'yer (*s. from array*) One that arrays, an officer whose business it was to see the soldiers properly accoutred.
Arr'ear (*adv. obsolete*) Behind.
ARR'EAR (*s. from the French arriere behind*) That which remains behind, that which is unpaid.
Arrea'rage (*s. from arrear*) That which is behind, that which is unpaid.
Arrea'rance (*s. not much used, from arrear*) An arrear.
ARRECTA'RIA (*s. in architecture*) Stones or timbers that stand erect to bear the weight of a building.
ARRECTA'TUS (*adj. a law term*) Suspected, charged with a crime.
Arrect'ed (*adj. not much used*) Erected, pricked up as the ears.
Arre'ed (*v. obsolete*) To advise, to guess.
Arrena'tus (*adj. a law term*) Arraigned, brought to trial.
AR'RENDARE (*v. t. in old records*) To let out lands by the year.
ARRENTA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To let out at a yearly rent.
Arrenta'tion (*s. in the forest law, from rent*) A licence to inclose lands in the forest at a yearly rent.

ARREPTIVIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and rapio to take away*) Snatched away, crept in privily.

ARREST (*v. t. from the French arrester to stop*) To seize a man for debt, to apprehend by virtue of a writ from any court of justice, to stop, to hinder.

Arrest (*s. from the verb*) The act of seizing on a man's person for debt, the execution of a writ from any court of justice by which a man becomes a prisoner, a stop, a hindrance.

Arrest (*s. in farriery*) A mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of an horse.

Arrested (*p. from arrest*) Taken into custody for debt or any misdemeanour, deprived of liberty, stopped, hindered.

ARRE'T (*s. from the French*) A decree, the decision of a sovereign court.

Arre't (*p. obsolete*) Imputed. *Chaucer.*

Arre'tt (*v. obsolete*) To impute. *Chaucer.*

Arre'tted (*adj. obsolete*) Cited before a judge and charged with a crime, imputed.

Arre'ttid (*p. obsolete*) Imputed. *Chaucer.*

AR'RHA (*s. from the French arrhe*) An earnest, a pledge.

ARRIDE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and rideo to laugh*) To laugh at, to smile upon.

ARRIERE (*s. nearly obsolete, from the French*) The rear, the hinder part of an army, the last of a company.

Arrie'reband (*s. from arriere, and ban*) A general summons from the king of France to all his vassals to appear in arms.

Arrie'refee (*s. from arriere, and fee*) A kind of dependent fee.

Arrie'refief (*s. from arriere, and fife*) A fief depending on another.

Arrie'reguard (*s. from arriere, and guard*) The guard that brings up the rear of an army.

Arrie'revassal (*s. from arriere, and vassal*) The vassal of a vassal.

Arri'sion (*s. not much used, from arride*) The act of smiling on any one, a laughing.

Arri'val (*s. from arrive*) The act of coming to any place. *Figuratively, The accomplishment of any design.*

Arri'vance (*s. not much used, from arrive*) Company coming.

ARRIVE (*v. int. from the French arriver to come to*) To come to any place, to gain any point; *with at: as, "The thing at which we arrive is always supposed to be good." Johnf. To happen; with to: But this sense is improper; as, "Happy! to whom this glorious death arrives."*

Arri'ved (*p. from arrive*) Come to any place, got at any thing; *with at, on, or upon: as, "When we were arrived on the verge of his estate."*

Arri'ving (*p. from arrive*) Coming to any place, reaching any point; *with at, or on: as, "At length arriving on the banks of Nile."*

ARRO'DE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and rodo to gnaw*) To gnaw, to nibble.

Ar'rogance (*s. from arrogate*) The act of taking that to one's self which doth not belong to us, pride discovering itself by immoderate claims.

Ar'rogancy (*s. from arrogate*) Arrogance, pride.

Ar'rogant (*adj. from arrogate*) Proud, claiming more than is due to one's self.

Ar'rogantly (*adv. from arrogant*) Proudly, in an arrogant manner.

Ar'rogantness (*s. from arrogant*) The quality of being arrogant, arrogance.

AR'ROGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and rogo to ask*) To claim in a proud and unjust manner.

Ar'rogated (*p. from arrogate*) Claimed in a proud and unjust manner.

Ar'rogating (*p. a. from arrogate*) Claimed in an arrogant manner.

Arroga'tion (*s. from arrogate*) The act of claiming arrogantly.

ARRONDE'E (*adj. in heraldry, from the French*) Belonging to a cross whose arms are composed of the section of a circle.

Arro'sed (*adj. not much used*) Gnawed, pilled. *Scott.*

Arro'sion (*s. not much used, from arrode*) A gnawing.

AR'ROW (*s. from the Sax. arewe*) The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow, a dart.

Ar'rowhead (*s. from arrow, and head*) A plant so called from its resemblance to the head of an arrow.

Ar'rowy (*adj. from arrow*) Consisting of arrows.

ARRU'RA (*s. in old records*) A day's work of ploughing.

ARSA/CES (*s.*) The name of a Persian king, 1 Mac. xiv. 2.

AR'SCHIN (*s. in commerce*) A measure of length used in China, three quarters of a yard.

ARSE (*s. from the Sax. earse*) The posteriors. *Figuratively, The hinder part of any thing.*

Arsefoot (*s. from arse, and foot*) A water fowl whose legs are placed very far back, a diver, a Tom pudding.

AR'SENAL (*s. from the Ital. arsenale*) The place where warlike stores are kept, a magazine for war.

AR'SENIC (*s. in natural history, from the Greek arsenikon a man, and nikao to overcome*) A mineral substance, a strong poison.

Arse'nical (*adj. from arsenic*) Consisting of arsenic, having the qualities of arsenic.

AR'SSMART (*s. in botany*) The English name of a plant, the periscaria.

Ar'severse, Ar'lyverfy (*adv. a low word*) Topsy turvy.

AR'SEVERSE (*s. supposed to be from the Tuscan*) A kind of spell written on a house with intent to keep it from burning.

AR'SIS (*s. in music, from the Greek*) The lifting up of the hand in measuring time.

AR'SMETRIKE (*s. obsolete*) Arithmetick. *Chaucer.*

Ar'son (*s. in law*) The act or crime of house burning.

Art (*adv. obsolete*) Erst, heretofore, formerly. *Chaucer.*

ARSU'RA (*s. in old records*) The trial of money by fire.

ART (*s. from the Lat. ars art*) A set of rules, the knowledge of certain rules, an acquirement, skill, cunning, a science, a trade.

ARTAXER'XES (*s. from the Perf. signifying the knowledge of light*) A man's name.

Arte (*v. obsolete*) To force. *Chaucer.*

ARTE'DI (*s.*) The name of a famous naturalist.

ARTE'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Arte'dian (*adj. from Artedi*) Belonging to Artedi, belonging to the system of Artedi.

ARTE'MAS (*s.*) A man's name.

ARTEMI'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, comprehending mugwort, wormwood and southernwood.

Arte'rial (*adj. from artery*) Belonging to an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY (*s. in surgery, from the Greek arteria an artery, and tomo to cut*) The cutting of an artery, the operation of bleeding from an artery.

Arte'rious (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to an artery. *Sc.*

AR'TERY (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek αρτηρια*) A tube or canal which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Art'ful (*adj. from art*) Cunning, crafty, skilful, artificial, done by art.

Art'fully (*adv. from artful*) Cunningly, craftily, skilfully, dextrously.

Art'fulness (*s. from artful*) Cunningness, skilfulness.

ARTHAMI'TA (*s. in botany*) An herb called sow bread.

AR'THEL (*s. from the Brit.*) A voucher to clear a person accused of felony.

ARTHE'TICA (*s. in botany*) The cowslip, the primrose.

ARTHRE'MBOLUS (*s. in surgery*) The reduction of a dislocated bone.

Arthri'tic, Arthri'tical (*adj. from arthritis*) Belonging to the joints, gouty, relating to the gout.

ARTHRI'TICA (*s. in botany*) The primrose.

ARTH'RITIS (*s. from the Greek αρθρον a joint*) The gout, any distemper affecting the joints.

ARTHRO'DIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of crystals. *In anatomy, A species of articulation.*

AR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) A species of articulation.

AR'THUR (*s.*) A man's name.

Ar'tic (*adj. from arctic, of which it is a corruption*) Arctic, northern.

AR'TICHOKE, AR'TICHOAK (*s. in botany*) A plant of the thistle kind, the cinara.

Ar'tichoke of Jerusalem (*s. in botany*) The sun flower.

AR'TICLE (*s. from the Lat. articulus a small part*) A part of any thing, a point of time, a point agreed upon, a written agreement. *In grammar, A part of speech.*

Article (*v. int. from the subj.*) To make an article, to stipulate, to confirm by a written agreement; *with with: as, "He article'd with me for so much."*

Ar'ticled (*p. from article*) Drawn up as an article. *"His follies were article'd against him."*

Arti'cular (*adj. from article*) Belonging to the joints.

Arti'culate (*v. t. from article*) To form or pronounce words distinctly, to draw up in articles, to make terms.

Arti'culate (*adj. from article*) Branched out into articles, distinct.

Arti'culated (*p. from articulate*) Formed into articles, made distinct.

Arti'culately (*adv. from articulate*) In an articulate manner, distinctly.

Arti'culateness (*s. from articulate*) Distinctness, the quality of being articulate.

Arti'culating (*p. from articulate*) Forming distinct parts, forming distinct sounds.

Arti'culation (*s. in anatomy, from articulate*) The formation or structure of a joint. *In grammar, Distinct pro-*

pronunciation. In botany, The knots of some kinds of plants.

Articulose (adj. not much used) Full of joints. Scott.

ARTICULUS (s. from the Lat.) An article or condition in a covenant, a joint in an animal body, a knot or joint in a plant, a division of a book.

ARTIFICE (s. from the Lat. ars art, and facio to do) An art, a trade, a trick, a fraud.

Artificer (s. from artifice) An artist, a manufacturer, a cunning dexterous fellow.

Artificial (adj. from artifice) Produced by art, not natural, fictitious, artful.

Artificially (adv. from artificial) By means of art, by the rules of art, dexterously, craftily.

Artificialness (s. not much used, from artificial) Artfulness.

ARTILLERY (s. from the French artillerie) Weapons of war, cannon, large ordnance.

Artillery company (s. from artillery, and company) The band of infantry which make a part of the militia of the city of London.

Artin (v. obsolete) To force.

ARTINATURAL (adj. not much used, from the Lat. ars art, and natura nature) Belonging to that kind of art which imitates nature.

Artisan (s. from art) An artist, a manufacturer.

Artist (s. from art) The professor of an art, one employed in some manual art, a skilful man, a good workman.

Artlessly (adv. from artless) In an artless manner, sincerely.

Artless (adj. from art) Innocent, void of fraud, void of art, unskillful.

Artuate (v. t. not used) To tear limb from limb.

ARTUOSE (adj. not used, from the Lat. artus a joint) Well set, strong made. Scott.

ARVAL (adj. not used, from the Lat. arvalis) Arable, tillable, sown.

Arval (s. not used) A funeral, a funeral solemnity.

Arvalbrothers (s. in Roman antiquity) Twelve priests who were appointed judges of landmarks.

Arvil (adj. an old word) Belonging to a funeral, given at a funeral.

ARULA (s. in astronomy) The altar, a constellation of eight stars.

ARUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants, wake robin, cuckowpint.

ARUNDEL (s.) A borough town in Sussex; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 55 miles from London.

Arundel (adj. from the subj.) Belonging to Arundel, made at Arundel.

Arundelian (adj. from Arundel) Belonging to Arundel.

ARUNDINACEOUS (adj. not much used, from the Lat. arundo a reed) Made of reeds, like reeds.

ARUNDINETUM (s. in old records) The ground where reeds grow.

ARUNDINOUS (adj. from the Lat. arundo a reed) Full of reeds, abounding with reeds.

ARURA (s. in old records) A day's work at plough.

ARUSPICE (s. from the Lat. aruspicium) A divination by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

Arryn (adj. obsolete) Brazen. Chaucer.

ARYTENOIDES (s. plu. in anatomy) Two cartilages of the larynx or windpipe serving to modulate the voice.

ARYTHENOIDEUS (s. in anatomy) One of the muscles that serves to close the larynx.

ARYTHMUS (s. with physicians, from the Greek α not, and αριθμος a number) An irregular pulse.

ARZEL (s. with jockeys) A horse with a white mark on the off foot behind.

AS (conj. from the Teut. als) In the manner, in the state, in the state of, in the same manner, in the same state, in the same state with. So, in some sort, while, because, seeing that, for example, as if. In a consequential sense, that; as, "The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination." This sense and construction is now grown obsolete, and judged improper. With as, in an equal degree with. With for, with respect to. With if, in the same manner as though. With to, seeing that, in the same manner. With such, any that, in the circumstances that. With though, in the same manner as if. With to, with respect to. With well as, in equal degree with. With how, in what manner: "As how, dear Syphax?" So used only in very low or droll style.

ASA (s. from the Heb. signifying a physician) A man's name.

ASA'DIAS (s.) A man's name, Bar. i. 1.

ASSADUL'CIS (s. in medicine) A resinous gum imported from the East Indies, benzoin.

ASA'EL (s.) A man's name, Tob. ii. 1.

ASAFCE'TIDA (s. in medicine) A gum or resin from the East Indies of a sharp taste and very offensive smell.

ASA'HEL (s. from the Heb. signifying the works of God) A man's name.

ASA'IAH (s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord hath wrought) A man's name.

ASA'NIAS (s.) A man's name, 1 Esd. viii. 24.

A'SAPH (s. from the Heb. signifying one that assembles) A man's name.

ASAPHA'ROSUS (s.) A man's name, 1 Esd. v. 8.

ASAPHA'FUM (s. with physicians) A kind of running itch.

ASA'PHIA (s. with physicians) A lowness of the voice proceeding from the indisposition of the organs, or from some depression of the mind.

ASARABAC'CA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, asarum.

ASBA'ZARETH (s.) The name of a man, 1 Esd. v. 69.

Asbes'tine (adj. from asbestos) Belonging to asbestos, incombuftible.

ASBE'STOS (s. in natural history, from the Greek α not, and σβεννυμι to destroy by burning) A fibrose fossil, so called because, when made into cloth or paper, it has been found capable of resisting the power of fire. It is cleaned and whitened in the fire without losing much of its weight.

AS'CALON (s.) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

ASCALO'NIA (s. in botany) The scalion, a sort of onion.

Asca'pe (v. obsolete) To escape. Chaucer.

ASCA'RIDES (s. in medicine, from the Greek ασκαρις to leap) Little worms in the rectum.

Asca'nce (adv. obsolete) Askew, in a side view. Spens.

Asca'ncis (adv. obsolete) Askew. Chaucer.

ASCE'ND (v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and scando to climb) To mount upward, to advance in knowledge, to stand higher in genealogy.

Asce'ndable (adj. not much used, from ascend) Capable of being ascended.

Asce'ndancy (s. from ascend) Influence, power, predominancy.

Asce'ndant (s. from ascend) Height, elevation, superiority, an ascending degree of kindred. In astronomy, That part of the ecliptic which rises in the east at any particular time.

Asce'ndant (adj. from ascend) Predominant, superior, prevalent. In astronomy, Just above the horizon.

Asce'nded (p. from ascend) Mounted up, gone up to heaven.

Asce'nding (p. from ascend) Rising upwards, soaring above the horizon.

Ascen'sion (s. from ascend) The act of rising, the ascent of our Saviour to heaven. In astronomy, That part of the equinoctial which rises with the sun or any other of the heavenly bodies.

Ascen'sional (adj. in astronomy, from ascension) Belonging to ascension.

Ascen'sionday (s. from ascend, and day) Holy Thursday, the day on which the church commemorates the ascension of our Saviour.

Ascen'sive (adj. not much used, from ascend) Ascending.

Asce'nt (s. from ascend) The act of rising, the way by which we ascend a steep place, a rising ground.

ASCERTA'IN (v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and certus certain) To make certain, to assure, to determine.

Ascertain'ed (p. from ascertain) Made certain, assured, determined; with of: as, "He was ascertained of its goodness."

Ascertain'er (s. from ascertain) One that ascertains.

Ascertain'ing (p. from ascertain) Making sure, proving.

Ascertain'ment (s. from ascertain) A settled rule, a standard.

ASCETE'RIUM (s. in old records) A monastery.

ASCE'TIC (adj. from the Greek ασκεω to be fervent in devotion) Taken up in devotional exercises, given to an austere course of life.

Asce'tic (s. from the adj.) A person given up to devotion and mortification, a recluse, a hermit.

ASCHYNO'MENE (s. in botany, from the Greek ασχυνομαι to be ashamed) A kind of sensitive plant.

A'SII (s. plu. from the Greek α without, and σια a shadow) Those inhabitants of the earth who, at a certain time of the year, have no shadow at noon; the people who live between the tropics.

ASCI'TES (s. in physic, from the Greek ασκος a bladder) A particular kind of dropsy.

Asci'tical, Asci'tic (adj. from ascites) Belonging to the ascites.

ASCITI'TIOUS (adj. from the Lat. ad to, and scisco to appoint) Additional, not inherent.

Asci'tial

As'tual (*adj.* not much used, from *ascites*) Belonging to a dropy.

ASCLE'PIAD (*s.* in ancient poetry) A verse composed of four feet.

Asclepia'dean (*adj.* from *asclepiad*) Belonging to a particular kind of verse.

ASCLE'PIAS (*s.* in botany) A genus of plants, swallow-wort.

Ascri'bable (*adj.* from *ascribe*) Capable of being ascribed, proper to be ascribed.

ASCRIBE (*v. t.* from the Lat. *ad to*, and *scribe to write*) To attribute, to impute.

Ascri'bed (*p.* from *ascribe*) Attributed, imputed; *with to*: as, "It was ascribed to him."

Ascri'bing (*p.* from *ascribe*) Attributing, imputing.

Ascri'ption (*s.* from *ascribe*) The act of ascribing.

Ascriptitious (*adj.* not much used, from *ascribe*) Imputed, ascribed.

ASCY'RUM (*s.* in botany) A genus of plants.

AS'ENATH (*s.* from the Heb. signifying peril) The name of a woman.

Aser'vid (*adj.* obsolete) Deserved. *Chaucer.*

ASH (*s.* in botany) A well known genus of trees, a timber tree.

Asha'med (*adj.* from *shame*) Struck with shame; *with of*: as, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

Asha'te (*adj.* obsolete) Buying and selling, dealing. *Ch.*

ASHBU'RN (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 139 miles from London.

Ashbu'rn (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to Ashburn, made at Ashburn.

ASHBUR'TON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 190 miles from London.

Ashbur'ton (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to Ashburton, made at Ashburton.

ASH'BY DE LA ZOUC (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 114 miles from London.

Ash'by de la zouch (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to Ashby de la zouch, made at Ashby de la zouch.

Ash'eolour (*s.* from *ash*, and *colour*) The colour of ashes, the colour of the bark or leaves of an ash tree.

Ash'coloured (*adj.* from *ash*, and *colour*) Coloured like the bark of the ash.

ASH'DOD (*s.* from the Heb. signifying effusion) A city in the land of Canaan.

As'hea (*adj.* from *ash*) Belonging to the ash, made of ash.

AS'HER (*s.* from the Heb. signifying happiness) A man's name.

AS'HES (*s. plu.* from the Sax. *ascha*) The remains of any thing burnt. *Figuratively*, The remains of a dead body, a dead body.

Ash'fire (*s.* in chymistry) The mildest fire used in chymical operations.

ASH'FORD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 57 miles from London.

Ash'ford (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to Ashford, made at Ashford.

ASHI'MA (*s.* from the Heb. signifying a crime) The name of an idol, 2 Kings, xvii. 13.

Ashi'n (*s.* obsolete) Ashes. *Chaucer.*

ASHKE'NAZ (*s.* from the Heb. signifying a fire) A man's name.

ASH'LAR (*s.* in masonry) Free stone as it comes rough out of the quarry.

Ash'lering (*s.* in building) The quartering in garrets perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters.

Ash'ore (*adv.* from *shore*) On shore, on the land, at shore, at land.

ASH'TAROTH (*s.* from the Heb. signifying flocks) The name of a city, the name of an idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.

AS'HUR (*s.* from the Heb. signifying one that is happy) The name of a man.

Ashwed'nesday (*s.* from *ashes*, and *Wednesday*) The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of covering the head with ashes.

Ash'weed (*s.* in botany, from *ash*, and *weed*) An herb.

As'hy (*adj.* from *ash*) Ashcoloured, resembling the colour of the ash.

A'SIA (*s.*) One of the four quarters of the world.

Asia'tic (*adj.* from *Asia*) Belonging to Asia.

As'ide (*adv.* from *side*) To one side, out of the true direction, privately, from the company.

As'inary (*adj.* from *asine*) Belonging to an ass.

As'ine (*adj.* from *ass*) Belonging to an ass.

A'SIO (*s.* in ornithology) The horned owl.

ASK (*v. t.* from the Sax. *ascian*) To demand, to beg;

with for: as, "I ask for bread." To enquire, *with of* before the person of whom the enquiry is made: as, "Do you ask of me?" *With for* or *after* respecting the person or thing about which the enquiry is made: as, "Wherefore dost thou ask after my name?" To require, "I will ask a longer time."

Aska'nce (*adv.* not much used) Sideways, obliquely, on one side.

Aska'pe (*s.* obsolete) An escape. *Chaucer.*

Askau'nce, Askau'ncis (*adv.* obsolete) Askew, sideways. *Chaucer.*

Askau'nt (*adv.* not much used) On one side, obliquely.

AS'KELON (*s.* from the Heb. signifying a balance) A city in the land of Canaan.

As'ked (*p.* from *ask*) Enquired after, published for marriage.

As'ker (*s.* in zoology) A water newt.

As'ker (*s.* from *ask*) One that asketh.

As'kew (*adv.* from *skew*) Aside, scornfully.

As'kid (*p.* obsolete) Required. *Chaucer.*

As'kin (*v.* obsolete) To ask. *Chaucer.*

As'king (*p.* from *ask*) Requiring, begging, claiming, enquiring, publishing for marriage.

As'kis (*s.* obsolete) Ashes. *Chaucer.*

AS'KRIG (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 242 miles from London.

As'krig (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to Askrig, made at Askrig.

Asta'ke (*v. t.* obsolete, from *slack*) To mitigate, to appease. *Spenser.*

Asta'kid (*p.* obsolete) Mitigated, slackened.

Asta'nt (*adv.* from *slant*) Obliquely, on one side, not perpendicular.

Aslee'p (*adv.* from *sleep*) In sleep, into sleep.

Asli'de (*v.* obsolete) To slide, to pass away. *Chaucer.*

Aslo'pe (*adv.* from *slope*) Sidelong, with a descent, obliquely.

Asmato'grapher (*s.* from *asmatography*) A composer of songs.

ASMATO'GRAPHY (*s.* from the Greek *ασμα* a song, and *γραφω* to write) The art of composing songs.

ASMODE'US (*s.*) An evil spirit, Tob. iii. 8.

ASNAP'PAR (*s.* from the Heb. signifying misfortune) A man's name.

ASOMA'TOUS (*adj.* from the Greek *α not*, and *σωμα* a body) Incorporeal, not having a body.

Aso'ndry (*adv.* obsolete) Asunder. *Chaucer.*

ASOTI'A (*s.* from the Greek) Intemperance, prodigality.

Aso'ted (*p.* obsolete) Befuddled. *Chaucer.*

ASP (*s.* in zoology, from the Lat. *aspis*) A kind of serpent, whose bite is said to kill in three hours without remedy.

ASP (*s.* in botany) A tree, a poplar.

ASPALA'THUS (*s.* in botany, from the Lat.) The Jerusalem rose, our Lady's rose, the wood of a certain tree.

ASPA'RAGUS (*s.* in botany, from the Lat.) A genus of plants, sperage.

ASPECT (*v. t.* not much used, from the Lat. *ad to*, and *spicio to look*) To behold, to look upon.

As'pect (*s.* from the verb) The countenance, the air, the appearance, the look, a glance, a view, the situation, the disposition. *In astronomy*, The disposition of stars or planets respecting each other.

Aspect'able (*adj.* from *aspect*) Visible, exposed to sight.

Aspect'ion (*s.* from *aspect*) A beholding, a view.

AS'PEN (*s.* in botany) A tree, the poplar.

As'pen (*adj.* from the *subst.*) Belonging to the asp, made of asp.

AS'PER (*adj.* not much used, from the Lat.) Rough, rugged.

AS'PER (*s.* in grammar) One of the Greek accents. It has the power of the letter *h*.

As'perate (*v. t.* from *asper*) To roughen.

As'perated (*p.* from *asperate*) Roughened.

Aspera'tion (*s.* from *asperate*) A roughening.

Aspe'raunce (*s.* obsolete) Hope. *Chaucer.*

ASPERIFO'LIUS (*adj.* in botany, from the Lat. *asper rough*, and *folium* a leaf) Belonging to a division of plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.

Aspe'rity (*s.* from *asper*) Roughness, unevenness, roughness of temper.

ASPERNA'TION (*s.* from the Lat. *ad to*, and *sperno to despise*) Neglect, disregard.

As'perous (*adj.* from *asper*) Rough, uneven.

ASPER'SE (*v. t.* from the Lat. *ad to*, and *spargo to sprinkle*) To bespatter, to calumniate.

Asper'sed (*p.* from *asperse*) Calumniated, unjustly reproached.

Aspe'ring (*p.* from *asperse*) Calumniating, bespattering with censure.

Asper'sion (*s. from asperse*) A sprinkling, calumny, censure.
ASPERUGO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ASPER'ULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, woodruff.
Aspha'tic (*adj. from asphaltos*) Belonging to asphaltos, bituminous.
ASPHAL'TOS (*s. from the Greek α not, and σφαλλω to overturn*) A bituminous substance like pitch found floating on the surface of the Dead Sea where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood.
Asphal'tum (*s. from asphaltos*) A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchatel in Switzerland, which, mixed with other ingredients, makes an excellent cement.
AS'PHAR (*s.*) The name of a pool or lake, 1 Mac. ix. 33.
AS'PHODEL (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, day lily. *Asphodels were planted by the ancients near their burying places, in order, as was supposed, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.*
As'pick (*s. from asp*) A very venomous serpent.
Aspi'e, Aspi'en (*v. obsolete*) To espy, to see. *Chaucer.*
ASPILA'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a silver colour.
ASPILO'GIA (*s. from the Greek ασπις a shield, and λογος a description*) A treatise of spears and shields. *Spelman.*
AS'PIRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and spiro to breathe*) To pronounce with an aspiration, to pronounce with a full breath.
As'pirate (*v. int.*) To cause an aspiration. *In English w and h are said to aspirate.*
As'pirate (*adj. from the verb*) Pronounced with a full breath.
As'pirated (*p. perhaps a new word, from aspirate*) Pronounced with an aspiration, marked with an asper. *A vowel is said to be aspirated when pronounced with an h before it.*
Aspira'tion (*s. from aspirate*) A breathing after, an earnest desire, a desire after something high or great. *In grammar, The pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.*
ASPI'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and spiro to breathe*) To desire earnestly, to pant after, to rise; *with to:* as, "Horace did never aspire to epic bays." *And sometimes with after;* as, "Aspire after immortality."
Aspi'ring (*p. from aspire*) Panting after, rising, ambitious; *with to, or after:* as, "Aspiring to be Gods."
As'pis (*s. plu. obsolete*) Aspen trees. *Chaucer.*
ASPLE'NION (*s. in botany*) Spleenwort.
ASPORTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and porto to carry*) A carrying.
As'pre (*adj. obsolete*) Rough. *Chaucer.*
ASPRENEL'LA (*s. in botany*) Horsetail.
As'preness (*s. obsolete*) Roughness. *Chaucer.*
Asqua're (*adv. obsolete*) On guard, on a square, clear, at a distance. *Chaucer.*
Asqui'nt (*adv. from squint*) Obliquely, not in a proper direction.
ASS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. asinus*) A beast of burden. *Figuratively,* A dull, stupid fellow.
AS'SA (*s. in medicine*) A vegetable production of two sorts, dulcis and foetida.
ASSA'BIAS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 Esd. i. 9.
AS'SACH (*s. from the Brit.*) An ancient custom in Wales, by which a person accused of a crime was allowed to clear himself on the oath of three hundred men.
Assa'ie (*v. obsolete*) To try, to tempt. *Chaucer.*
As'saie (*s. obsolete*) An essay.
ASSA'IL (*v. t. from the French assailir*) To assault, to invade, to attack with arguments, to address the affections.
Assai'lable (*adj. from assail*) Capable of being attacked.
Assai'lant (*s. from assail*) One that assails.
Assai'lant (*adj. from assail*) Attacking, invading.
Assai'ler (*s. from assail*) An assailant.
Assai'ling (*p. from assail*) Attacking, invading.
ASSAPA'NICK (*s. in zoology*) The flying squirrel.
ASSARABAC'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ASSA'RT (*v. t. from the French essarter to grub up*) To clear away wood.
Assa'rt (*s. in law, from the verb*) An offence committed in a forest by plucking up the under wood and fences, a tree plucked up by the roots, a piece of land cleared of wood.
Assa'rted (*p. from assart*) Plucked up, cleared from wood. *Sc.*
ASSASIA'RE (*v. in old records*) To take assassins.
ASSAS'SIN (*s. from the French*) A murderer, one that kills by treachery or violence, one that secretly wounds the reputation of another, one that kills or wounds another for hire.
Assas'sinate (*s. from assassin*) An assassin, the crime of an assassin.
ASSAS'SINATE (*v. t. from assassin*) To murder by violence, to murder as an assassin.

Assas'sinated (*p. from assassinate*) Murdered by an assassin, waylaid, taken by treachery.
Assas'sinating (*p. from assassinate*) Murdering after the manner of an assassin.
Assassina'tion (*s. from assassinate*) The act of assassinating, murder by violence.
Assas'sinator (*s. from assassinate*) An assassin, one who murders for hire.
As'sath (*s. from the Brit.*) The act of purgation on the oath of three hundred men, assach.
ASSA'TION (*s. from the Lat. asio to roast*) A roasting.
AS'SATURE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. assatura*) A roast, roasted meat.
ASSAU'LT (*s. from the French assaut*) An attack, an onset, an open invasion, violence. *In law, A violence offered to a man's person. It has upon before the thing assaulted:* as, "He made an assault upon the city."
Assau'lt (*v. t. from the subst.*) To attack, to fall upon with violence.
Assau'lted (*p. from assault*) Attacked, treated with violence.
Assau'ltor (*s. from assault*) One that assaults.
Assau'lting (*p. from assault*) Attacking, invading, treating with violence.
Assa'ut (*s. obsolete*) An assault. *Chaucer.*
AS'SAY (*s. from the French essayer*) To try, to endeavour, to make trial of, to apply. *Spenser.*
Assa'y (*v. t. obsolete*) To attack.
Assa'y (*s. from the verb*) An examination, a trial, a taste, a conflict.
Assa'yer (*s. from assay*) One that examines, an officer of the mint.
Assa'ying (*p. from assay*) Examining, making trial.
ASSECURA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To make secure.
ASSECU'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and sequor to follow*) An attendance, the act of waiting upon another.
ASSECU'TION (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and sequor to follow*) An acquirement, the act of acquiring.
ASSEDA'TION (*s. a law term*) The act of taxing the king's farms.
Assen'blage (*s. from assemble*) A collection, a number of things brought together.
ASSE'MBLE (*v. t. from the French assembler*) To bring together into one place, to collect.
Ass'e'mble (*v. int.*) To meet together.
Ass'e'mbled (*p. from assemble*) Met together, brought together.
Ass'e'mbling (*p. from assemble*) Meeting together, gathering together.
Ass'e'mbly (*s. from assemble*) A company of people met together, a ball or genteel entertainment.
ASSE'NT (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and sentio to think*) To consent, to yield to, to agree to, to admit as true.
Ass'e'nt (*s. from the verb*) Consent, agreement, the act of agreeing to any thing as true.
ASSEN'TAMEN (*s. in botany*) A kind of pink.
Assen'taunt (*adj. obsolete*) Consenting. *Chaucer.*
Assenta'tion (*s. not much used, from assent*) A feigned or complimentary compliance with the opinion of another.
ASSENTA'TRIX (*s. from the Lat.*) A woman that flatters. *Scott.*
Assen'ting (*p. from assent*) Consenting, allowing to be true.
Assen'tment (*s. not much used, from assent*) Consent.
ASSE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and sero to plant*) To affirm, to maintain, to vindicate, to claim.
Ass'e'rted (*p. from assert*) Affirmed, maintained, claimed.
Ass'e'rting (*p. from assert*) Affirming, vindicating, claiming.
Assertion (*s. from assert*) The act of asserting.
Asser'tive (*adj. from assert*) Positive, dogmatical.
Asser'tor (*s. from assert*) One that asserts.
ASSER'VE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and servio to serve*) To serve, to help, to second.
ASSE'SS (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and sedeo to sit*) To charge at a certain rate.
Asses'sed (*p. from assess*) Charged at a certain rate, taxed; *with at:* as, "At how much in the pound are you assessed?"
Asses'sing (*p. from assess*) Charging at a certain proportion.
ASSES'SION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and sedeo to sit*) The act of sitting down by another, assistance given to another.
Asses'sment (*s. from assess*) The writing that specifies the sum assessed, the money levied at a certain rate, the act of assessing.
ASSES'SOR (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and sedeo to sit*) One that sits by to assist another, one who sits with the judge

judge on the bench, one next in dignity; *with to:* as, "Assessor to the throne of thundering Jove."

Asses'sor (s. from *asses*) One that assesses.

Asseth (v. obsolete) To answer to.

ASSETS (s. plu. from the French *assez enough*) The goods of a deceased person appropriated to pay his debts.

Ass'u (adj. a local word) Dry, producing no milk.

Ass'e'u (adv. from the adj.) In such a state as to produce no milk. "To go ass'e'u." *Scott.*

ASSE'VER (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and severum serious*) To affirm in the most solemn manner.

Ass'verate (v. t. from *assever*) To affirm as with an oath.

Ass'vera'tion (s. from *asseverate*) A solemn affirmation, a declaration confirmed with an oath.

Ass'e'w (adj. a local word) Ass'e'u.

Ass'w'ia're (v. t. in old records) To draw water from marshy grounds, to drain.

Ass'head (s. a low word, from *ass*, and *head*) A block-head. *Shakespeare.*

ASSIDA'RE (v. t. in old records) To tax annually.

ASSIDE'RE (v. t. in old records) To tax annually.

Assidu'ity (s. from *assiduous*) Diligence, closeness of application.

ASSIDUOUS (adj. from the Lat. *ad to, and sedeo to sit*) Diligent, very attentive, constantly employed.

Assidu'ously (adv. from *assiduous*) Diligently, constantly.

Assie'ge (v. t. not much used) To besiege. *Chaucer.*

ASSIE'NTO (s. from the Spanish *a bargain*) A compact between the king of Spain and other powers to supply the Spanish settlements in America with slaves.

ASSI'GN (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and signo to sign*) To appoint, to mark out, to fix. *In law,* To appoint a deputy, to make over property to another; *with to:* as, "The last day will assign to every one a station suitable to his character."

Assig'nable (adj. from *assign*) Capable of being assigned, proper to be assigned.

Assig'nation (s. from *assign*) An appointment, an appointment between lovers. *In law,* The making over of some property to another man.

Assig'ned (p. from *assign*) Made over to another.

Assigne'e (s. from *assign*) One who is appointed by another to do any act or business, one to whom any thing is assigned.

Assig'ner (s. from *assign*) One that assigns, one that appoints.

Assig'ning (p. from *assign*) Appointing, fixing, making over.

Assig'nment (s. from *assign*) An appointment, the making over of something from one to another. *In law,* The deed by which any thing is assigned.

Assimilable (adj. from *assimilate*) Capable of being converted into the likeness or nature of something else.

ASSIMILA'RE (v. t. in old records) To put together.

ASSIMILATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and similo to resemble*) To convert to the same nature with something else, to bring to a resemblance; *with to:* as, "Assimilate to barbarism."

Assimilated (p. from *assimilate*) Converted into the nature or resemblance of some other thing.

Assimilateness (s. not much used, from *assimilate*) Assimilation.

Assimilating (p. from *assimilate*) Converting into the nature or resemblance of some other thing, transforming.

Assimila'tion (s. from *assimilate*) The act of transforming any thing into the nature or resemblance of something else, the state of being assimilated, a likeness; *with:* as, "Aspire to an assimilation with God."

ASSIMULATE (v. t. not much used, from the Lat. *ad to, and simulo to seem*) To feign.

Assimula'tion (s. from *assimulate*) A dissembling, a counterfeiting.

Ass'ne (v. obsolete) To assign. *Chaucer.*

Assine'go (s. not much used) An ass driver, an ass keeper. *Shakespeare.*

Ass'se (s. obsolete) Order, place, situation. *Chaucer.*

Ass'for (s. not much used) An assessor. *In Scotland,* A juror.

AS'SIR (s. from the Heb. signifying a prisoner) A man's name.

AS'SIST (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and sisto to be made to stand*) To help.

Assis'tance (s. from *assist*) Help, support, furtherance.

Assis'tant (adj. from *assist*) Helpful, lending aid.

Assis'tant (s. from *assist*) One that assisteth another, an helper.

Assis'ted (p. from *assist*) Helped, aided, supported.

Assis'ting (p. from *assist*) Helping, supporting.

ASSISUS (adj. in old records) Demised, farmed out at a certain rent.

ASSI'ZE (s. in law, from the Lat. *ad to, and sedeo to sit*) A court of judicature, a court held twice a year in every county in which causes are tried by a judge and jury, the process of a writ, a jury, a statute to determine the weight of bread, the weight or size set by the magistrate.

Assi'ze (v. t. from the subst.) To fix the measure or rate of any thing.

Assi'zer, Assi'ler (s. from *assize*) An officer who has the care of weights and measures.

Assoc'iable (adj. from *associate*) Capable of being joined to another.

Assoc'iableness (s. not much used, from *associable*) Socialness, fitness for society.

ASSOC'iate (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and socio to join*) To join in company, to keep company; *with with:* as, "I chose to associate with such men."

Assoc'iate (adj. from the verb) Joined in league or interest, confederate.

Assoc'iate (s. from the verb) A confederate, a companion.

Assoc'iated (p. from *associate*) Joined in confederacy, joined in company.

Assoc'iating (p. from *associate*) Joining in company, entering into a league.

Associa'tion (s. from *associate*) A company met together, a confederacy, a connection, an union.

ASSO'IL (v. in law) To discharge from excommunication.

Assoi'led (adj. obsolete) Tried, discharged. *Spenser.*

Assoi'lin (v. obsolete) To assail. *Chaucer.*

Assoi'ling (p. from *assail*) Discharging from excommunication.

Assoi'moned (adj. obsolete) Summoned. *Chaucer.*

ASSO'NANCE (s. in music, not much used, from the Lat. *ad to, and sono to sound*) The reference of one sound to another that resembles it, a kind of echo.

Assonant (adj. from *assonance*) Sounding in a manner that resembles another sound.

ASSO'NATE (v. int. not used, from the Lat. *ad to, and sono to sound*) To sound together.

ASSO'RT (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and sors a lot*) To arrange, to put into proper classes.

Assortment (s. in trade, from *assort*) A quantity of goods consisting of various articles of different sorts. *In painting,* The harmony or proportion of different parts.

AS'SOS (s.) The name of a sea port in Natolia.

Ass'ot (v. t. obsolete, from *ot*) To besot, to insatuate. *Spenser.*

Assi'yle (v. obsolete) To absolve.

AS'SUAGE (v. t. perhaps from the Lat. *ad to, and suadeo to persuade*) To mitigate, to soften, to ease.

Ass'uage (v. int.) To abate.

Assuaged (p. from *assuage*) Mitigated, softened, abated.

Assua'gement (s. from *assuage*) A mitigation, that which mitigates.

Assua'ger (s. from *assuage*) One that pacifies.

Assua'ging (p. from *assuage*) Mitigating, pacifying, abating.

Assua'sive (adj. from *assuage*) Softening, mitigating.

ASSUE'JUGATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, sub under, and jugum a yoke*) To submit.

ASSUEFAC'TION (s. from the Lat. *assuetus accustomed, and facio to make*) The state of being accustomed to any thing.

ASSUE'RUS (s.) The name of a man, *Tob. xiv. 15.*

AS'SUETUDE (s. from the Lat. *assuetudo*) Custom.

ASSU'ME (v. t. from the Lat. *ad to, and sumo to take*) To take to one's self, to arrogate, to take for granted.

Assu'med (p. from *assume*) Taken up, put on, arrogated, taken for granted.

Assu'mer (s. from *assume*) One that assumes, an arrogant man, one that claims more than his due.

Assu'ming (p. from *assume*) Arrogant, haughty.

Assu'mpt (s. from *assume*) A voluntary or verbal promise, by which any one assumes or takes upon him to discharge the debts of another.

Assu'mption (s. from *assume*) The act of taking any thing to one's self, a supposition without absolute proof, the thing supposed. *In divinity,* The act of taking any person up to heaven, the festival in commemoration of the supposed ascent of the Virgin Mary, soul and body, to heaven.

Assu'mptive (adj. from *assume*) Fit to be assumed.

AS'SUR (s.) The name of a man, the name of a people. *Abel.*

Assu'rance (s. from *assure*) Certain knowledge, certain expectation, conviction, spirit, intrepidity, confidence, impudence. *In commerce,* A contract by which a person subjects himself to make good damages that may be sustained by another.

- ASSURE** (*v. t. from the French assurer*) To give confidence by promise, to make sure, to secure, to confirm, to assure.
- Assured** (*p. from assure*) Made confident, made certain, certain, indubitable, vainly confident.
- Assured** (*adj. obsolete*) Azure. *Chaucer.*
- Assuredly** (*adv. from assure*) Certainly, undoubtedly.
- Assuredness** (*s. from assured*) Certainty, the state of being assured.
- Assured** (*p. obsolete*) Assured. *Chaucer.*
- Assurer** (*s. from assure*) One that assures, one that engages to make good any loss.
- Assuage** (*v.*) To assuage.
- Assy'ne** (*v. obsolete*) To assign.
- ASSYRIA** (*s.*) A country in Asia.
- Assyrian** (*adj. from Assyria*) Belonging to Assyria.
- Assyrian** (*s. from Assyria*) A native of Assyria.
- ASSYTHMENT** (*s. in the law of Scotland*) Manboot.
- Ast'nce** (*adv. obsolete*) Together, at once.
- Ast'rt** (*v. obsolete*) To escape on a sudden. *Chaucer.*
- Ast'nte** (*s. obsolete*) Estate. *Chaucer.*
- ASTROLOGY** (*s. from the Greek αστρολογος elegant, and λογος a discourse*) An elegant speech, the art of fine speaking.
- ASTROSMUS** (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of irony.
- ASTER** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, star wort.
- ASTERA'MIUM** (*s. in botany*) Pellitory.
- ASTERIAS** (*s. in zoology*) The star fish.
- ASTERICUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, filphium, bupthalmum.
- ASTERION** (*s. in botany*) The crow parsnip.
- ASTERISK** (*s. from the Lat. astrum a star*) A mark in form of a star, used by way of distinction or reference.
- ASTERISM** (*s. in astronomy, from the Lat. astrum a star*) A constellation. *In grammar,* An asterisk.
- ASTERITES** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, a kind of opal sparkling like a star.
- ASTERLOGOUR** (*s. obsolete*) An astrolabe. *Chaucer.*
- Aste'rn** (*adv. a sea term, from stern*) In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.
- Aste'rne** (*adj. obsolete*) Austere. *Douglas.*
- Aste'rt** (*v. t. obsolete, from start*) To terrify, to startle, to fright. *Spenser.*
- ASTHMA** (*s. in physic, from the Greek*) A difficult, laborious and painful respiration; a disorder occasioned by a pressure of the diaphragm on the lungs.
- Asthmatic, Asthmatical** (*adj. from asthma*) Troubled with an asthma.
- ASTIPULATE** (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and stipulo to stipulate*) To contract, to bargain, to agree to.
- Astipulation** (*s. from astipulate*) A contract, an agreement between several parties.
- Astounded** (*p. obsolete*) Astonished. *Spenser.*
- Ast'oned** (*p. nearly obsolete*) Astonished.
- ASTONISH** (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and tonno to thunder*) To confound with fear, to confound with wonder, to surprize, to terrify as with thunder.
- Ast'onished** (*p. from astonish*) Confounded with fear, lost in wonder, surprized, terrified; *with at: as,* "Astonished at the voice, bestood amazed."
- Ast'onishing** (*p. from astonish*) Amazing, confounding, surprising.
- Ast'onishingness** (*s. from astonishing*) The quality that excites astonishment.
- Ast'onishment** (*s. from astonish*) Amazement, confusion of mind through fear or wonder.
- Ast'ou'nd** (*v. t. not much used by late authors*) To astonish. *Spenser.*
- ASTOUR** (*s. in commerce*) Discount.
- Astrad'dle** (*adv. used only in low or droll style, from straddle*) Astride, with the legs across any thing.
- ASTREA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess and patroness of justice.
- ASTRAGAL** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek αστραγαλος the ankle*) The superior bone of the foot, the talus. *In architecture,* A little round moulding in form of a ring, serving as an ornament at the top or bottom of a column.
- ASTRAGALOIDES** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- ASTRAGALUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, milk vetch. *In anatomy,* the talus, the first and superior bone of the foot.
- ASTRAL** (*adj. from the Lat. astrum a star*) Starry, belonging to the stars.
- ASTRALISH** (*s. in mineralogy*) Gold ore in its natural state.
- Astrangled** (*adj. obsolete*) Strangled. *Chaucer.*
- ASTRANTIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, black master wort.
- ASTRAPIAS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone with a lustre resembling the flashes of lightning.
- Astray** (*adv. from stray*) Out of the way, from the right way.
- ASTRICT** (*v. t. in medicine, from the Lat. ad to, and stringo to bind*) To constrict, to contract by applications proper for the purpose.
- Astricted** (*p. from astrict*) Braced up, contracted.
- Astriction** (*s. from astrict*) The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by proper applications.
- Astrictive** (*adj. from astrict*) Of a binding quality, stiptic.
- ASTRICTORIA** (*s. in physic*) Medicines of an astringent quality.
- Astrictory** (*adj. from astrict*) Apt to bind, astringent.
- Astride** (*adv. from stride*) With the legs open, with the legs across any thing.
- ASTRIFEROUS** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. astrum a star, and fero to bear*) Bearing stars.
- ASTRIGEROUS** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. astrum a star, and gero to bear*) Adorned with stars.
- ASTRIHILTHET** (*s. a law term, from the Sax.*) A forfeiture of double the damages.
- ASTRINGE** (*v. t. in medicine, from the Lat. ad to, and stringo to bind*) To brace up, to press by contraction, to make the parts draw together.
- Astringency** (*s. in medicine, from astringe*) The power of contracting the parts of the body.
- Astringent** (*adj. in medicine, from astringe*) Binding, bracing up, contracting.
- Astringent** (*s. in medicine, from the adj. put absolutely*) An application or medicine endued with the power of bracing up the parts of the body.
- ASTROBOLAS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling the eye of a fish.
- ASTROBOLISM** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, and βαλλω to cast*) The act of blasting, the state of being planet struck.
- ASTROGNO'SIA** (*s. from the Lat. astrum a star, and nosco to know*) The science of the stars.
- ASTROGRAPHY** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, and γραφω to describe*) The description of the stars.
- ASTROITES** (*s. in natural history*) The star stone.
- ASTROLABE** (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek αστρον a star, and λαμβανω to take*) An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, the projection of the sphere, an armillary sphere.
- Astrologer** (*s. from astrology*) One who pretends to foretell future events from the supposed influence of the stars, one versed in the knowledge of the stars and planets.
- Astrologian** (*s. from astrology*) An astrologer.
- Astrolog'ic, Astrolog'ical** (*adj. from astrology*) Belonging to astrology.
- Astrolog'ically** (*adv. from astrological*) In an astrological manner.
- Astrologins** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Astrologers. *Chaucer.*
- Astrologize** (*v. int. from astrology*) To practise astrology.
- ASTROLOGY** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, and λογος a discourse*) The practice of foretelling events by the knowledge of the stars.
- Astro'nomer** (*s. from astronomy*) One that studies the motions of the heavenly bodies, a person skilled in astronomy.
- Astrono'mic, Astrono'mical** (*adj. from astronomy*) Belonging to astronomy.
- Astrono'mically** (*adv. from astronomical*) In an astronomical manner.
- Astrono'micals** (*s. plu. from the adj.*) Astronomical numbers, sexagesimal fractions.
- ASTRONOMY** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, and νομος a rule*) The knowledge of the stars, the science by which we are taught the motions, magnitudes, distances, revolutions, eclipses, and order of the heavenly bodies.
- Astropecten** (*s. in natural history*) A species of star fish.
- ASTROSCOPE** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, and σκοπεω to view*) The observation of the stars.
- ASTROTHEROLOGY** (*s. from the Greek αστρον a star, θεος God, and λογος a word*) The proof of a Deity or Supreme Being drawn from the astronomical observations of the heavenly bodies.
- ASTRUM** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation.
- Astry'vyd** (*adj. obsolete*) Distracted, confounded between one thing and another. *Chaucer.*
- ASTURCO** (*s. from the Spanish*) An ambling nag, a Spanish gennet.
- ASTURCUS** (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, the gos-hawk.
- ASTYAGES** (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 Bel. i.
- ASTYLIS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of lettuce.
- ASUNDER** (*adv. from the Sax. asundran*) Apart, separately.

- Afwe're** (*adj. obsolete*) Aware. *Chaucer.*
Afwe'ved (*adj. obsolete*) Confounded, amazed as in a dream. *Chaucer.*
Afwith, Afwith (*adv. obsolete*) Presently. *Chaucer.*
Afwo'un, Afwo'und (*adv. obsolete*) In a swoon. *Chaucer.*
ASY'LUM (*s. from the Greek α not, and συλῶν to pillage*) A place from which he that has fled to it cannot be taken, a refuge, a sanctuary, a place of safety.
ASYMBOLIC (*adj. not much used, from the Greek α not, and συμβολῶν a shot*) Shot free, Scot free.
Asymbolical (*adj. from asymbolic*) Scot free, shot free.
ASYMBOLUS (*s. from the Greek*) One that goes Scot free, one that is exempted from paying any part of a reckoning.
Asymmetral (*adj. from asymmetry*) Incommensurable.
ASYMMETRY (*s. from the Greek α not, συν with, and μετρεῖν to measure*) Disproportion.
ASYMPTOTE (*s. in geometry, from the Greek α not, συν with, and πτω to fall*) A right line which approaches nearer and nearer to a curve but will never coincide with it.
Asymptote (*adj. from the subst.*) Having the properties of an asymptote.
Asymptotical (*adj. from asymptote*) Belonging to an asymptote.
ASYNCRITUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
ASYNDETON (*s. in rhetoric, from the Greek α not, συν with, and δεῖν to bind*) A figure or mode of expression in which the conjunctive particle is omitted. "I came, I saw, I conquered."
ASYSTATON (*s. in logic*) An unnatural, inconsistent story.
AT (*prep. from the Sax. æt*) Near to, in, by, on, with, coincident with, in the state of, in consequence of, employed about, furnished with. *With* all, in any manner, in any degree. *With* once, all together, all in the same instant.
ATABAL (*s. from the Moors*) A kind of tabour or drum. *Dryden.*
ATAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a thorn*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
Atamed (*p. obsolete*) Begun, set abroad. *Chaucer.*
ATA'NTA (*s. in botany*) A species of sunach.
ATARA'XIA, ATARAXY (*s. from the Greek α not, and ταραχῶ to trouble*) Tranquillity, exemption from trouble.
ATAR'GATIS (*s.*) A man's name, 2 Mac. xii. 26.
Ataste (*v. obsolete*) To taste. *Chaucer.*
ATAXY (*s. from the Greek α without, and τάξις order*) The want of order. In *physic*, The irregularity of the crisis or paroxysm of a fever.
Atche'ked (*adj. obsolete*) Choaked. *Cole.*
Atchie've (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To achieve.
Atchie'vement (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An achievement.
ATE (*s.*) The goddess of mischief.
Ate (*v. the pret. of eat*) Did eat.
ATECH'NY (*s. from the Greek α not, and τεχνῆ art*) The want of art, unskillfulness.
Ate'mper (*adj. obsolete*) Moderate, modest.
Ate'nes (*adv. obsolete*) At once. *Chaucer.*
Ate'rt (*adv. obsolete*) Indeed. *Cole.*
Atey'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Attainted, cast in law. *Chaucer.*
ATHALI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the time of the Lord*) The name of a woman.
ATHANA'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) Immortality, an antidote against death.
Athana'lian (*adj. from Athanasius*) Belonging to Athanasius, composed by Athanasius.
ATHANA'SIUS (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the fathers in the Christian church.
ATHA'NATOS (*s. in botany*) The rose campion.
ATHA'NOR (*s. in chymistry, supposed to be from the Greek α not, and συνῶν to die*) A digesting furnace so contrived as to keep a certain heat for some considerable time.
ATHA'RAR (*s. in astrology*) The conjunction of the moon with the sun.
A'THE (*s. from the Sax.*) The privilege of administering an oath in some cases of right and property. *Scott.*
A'theism (*s. from atheist*) The doctrine or opinion of an atheist.
A'THEIST (*s. from the Greek α without, and θεός God*) One who denies the being of a God.
A'theist (*adj. from the subst.*) Atheistical, denying the existence of God.
Athei'tic, Athei'tical (*adj. from atheist*) Tending to atheism, impious.
Athei'tically (*adv. from atheistical*) In an atheistical manner, impiously.
Athei'ticalness (*s. from atheistical*) The quality of being atheistical.
AT'HELING (*s. from the Sax. signifying illustrious*) The ancient title of the king's eldest son.
- ATHE'NA** (*s. in surgery*) A kind of plaster, a rich cast-plaster.
ATHENA'EA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of royal hunt, in which wild beasts of all sorts were turned up, for the diversion of the company.
ATHENA'EUM (*s. in antiquity*) A place at Athens, consecrated to Minerva, where the poets and orators were wont to exhibit.
ATHENATO'RIMUM (*s. in chymistry*) A thick glass cover occasionally applied to a cucurbit.
Athe'nian (*adj. from Athens*) Belonging to Athens.
Athe'nian (*s. from Athens*) A native of Athens.
ATHENO'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Mat. xv. 28.*
ATHEN'REE (*s.*) A town in Ireland.
A'THENS (*s.*) A famous city of Greece.
A'theous (*adj. not much used, from atheist*) Atheistical.
ATHERO'MA (*s. in medicine, from the Greek αθαρά pap*) A kind of wen, a tumor, containing a milky matter, without pain or inflammation.
Atheroma'tous (*adj. from atheroma*) Having the qualities of an atheroma.
A'THERSTONE (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire, it has a market on Tuesday, and is 103 miles from London.
A'therstone (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Atherstone, made at Atherstone.
Athin'kin (*v. obsolete*) To seem to.
Athir'it (*adv. from thirst*) In want of drink, thirsty.
ATHLE'TÆ (*s. plu. in antiquity*) Wrestlers, men of extraordinary strength and agility, those who were trained up to the exercises of the public games.
Athle'tic (*adj. from athletæ*) Trained up to exercise, strong, robust, belonging to wrestling.
ATH'LONE (*s.*) A strong town in Ireland in the county of Westmeath and province of Connaught.
A'THOL (*s.*) An inland county of Scotland.
Athre'e (*adv. from three obsolete*) In three, afunder. *Ch.*
Athr'oted (*p. obsolete*) Strangled. *Chaucer.*
Athwa'rt (*adv. from thwart*) In a cross manner, wrong.
Athwa'rt (*prep.*) Across, through.
A' THY (*s.*) A town in the county of Kildare in the kingdom of Ireland.
ATHY'MIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek, α without, and θυμός the mind*) A dejection of mind, a lowness of spirits.
A'TIA (*s. a law term*) A writ of enquiry whether a person has been committed to prison on just cause of suspicion.
ATILIA (*s. in antient records*) Utensils, implements for country business.
ATILT (*adv. from tilt*) In the manner of a tilter, just ready to make a push, in a hurry, in the manner of any thing tilted up.
ATINIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of elm.
ATIZO'ES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone which shines like silver.
Atlante'an (*adj. from Atlas*) Belonging to Mount Atlas.
Atlan'tes (*s. in architecture, from Atlas*) The images of men as pillars, supporting the weight of any building.
ATLAN'TIC (*s. from Atlas*) That part of the ocean that lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other.
Atlan'tic (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to that vast sea which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other.
ATLAN'TIDES (*s. in astronomy*) The Pleiades.
AT'LAS (*s. in geography*) A ridge of mountains running from east to west through the north of Africa. In *anatomy*, The first vertebra of the neck. In *literature*, A collection of maps, a large square folio. In *commerce*, A rich kind of silk.
At'lasses (*s. from Atlas, in architecture*) The images of men, or the upper parts of man, bearing up the weight of a building. In *commerce*, A rich kind of silk, or stuff.
AT'MOSPHERE (*s. from the Greek ατμός a vapor, and σφαῖρα a sphere*) The body of air and vapour that surrounds the earth.
Atmosphe'rical (*adj. from atmosphere*) Belonging to the atmosphere.
ATO'CIA (*s. from the Greek, α not, and τετῶν to bring forth*) Barrenness.
ATO'Cium (*s. in physic*) A medicine to prevent conception.
A'TOM (*s. from the Greek α not, and τέμνω to cut*) A part so small as not to be divided, any thing very small.
Ato'mical (*adj. from atom*) Consisting of atoms, relating to atoms.
A'tomist (*s. from atom*) One that holds the philosophy or doctrine of atoms.
A'tomy (*s. from atom, obsolete*) An atom. *Sir J. Davies.*
ATO'NE

ATO'NE (*v. int. from at, and one*) To agree, to be at one or in concord, to expiate, to stand for, to answer for; *with* for, as: "The murderer fell, and blood atoned for blood."
Ato'ne (*v. t. not much used in this construction*) To expiate.
Ato'nement (*s. from atone*) Expiation, agreement, concord; *with* for, as: "Make atonement for thyself, and for them."
Ato'nes (*adv. obsolete*) At once, all together. *Chaucer.*
ATO'NICS (*s. plu. in grammar*) Words that have no accent.
Ato'ning (*p. from atone*) Expiating.
A'TONY (*s. in medicine, from the Greek α not, and τεινω to strain*) The want of proper tone or tension, a relaxation of parts.
Ato'p (*adv. from top*) On the top, at the top.
ATRABILA'RIAN (*adj. in medicine, from the Lat. atra black, and bilis bile*) Melancholy, abounding with black choler.
Atrabil'arious (*adj. from atrabilarian*) Melancholic, tending to melancholy.
Atrabila'riousness (*s. from atrabilarious*) The state of being melancholy, a fulness of choler.
Atr'abilary (*adj. not much used*) Atrabilarious.
ATRAC'TYLIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ATRA'GANE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ATRAMEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. atramentum ink*) Inky, black.
Atrament'ous (*adj. from atramental*) Inky, black.
ATRA'PHAXIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Atra'te (*adj. not used*) Made black, put into mourning.
ATRECTUS (*s. with physicians*) One who is born with the fundament not perforated.
A'trick (*s. obsolete*) An usher in a public hall.
Atri'p (*adv. a sea term*) In a perpendicular direction so as not to fasten in the ground, applied to the anchor; at the mast head, to the utmost extent, applied to a sail.
ATRI'PLEX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
A'trity (*s. not much used*) Blackness. *Scott.*
A'TRIUM (*s. in old records*) A church-yard, a court-yard before a house.
ATRO'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. atrox cruel*) Wicked in a high degree, horribly criminal.
Atro'ciously (*adv. from atrocious*) In an atrocious manner.
Atro'ciousness (*s. from atrocious*) Baseness, horrible wickedness.
Atro'city (*s. from atrocious*) Horrible wickedness, baseness.
A'TROPA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
A'TROPHUS (*s. with physicians*) One who receives no nourishment from food.
ATROPHY (*s. in medicine, from the Greek α not, and τροφω to nourish*) Want of nourishment, a languor or wasting of the body for want of due nourishment.
A'TROPOS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the three destinies who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.
ATTA'CH (*v. t. from the French attacher to tie*) To arrest, to seize, to lay hold of, to win, to gain over to one's interest.
Attach'ed (*p. from attach*) Arrested, seized, fixed to one interest; *with* to, as: "He was strangely attached to that party."
Attach'ing (*p. from attach*) Seizing, winning over, engaging.
Attach'ment (*s. from attach*) A seizure, an arrest, an adherence, a regard, *with* to, as: "They are remarkable for an attachment to their own nation."
ATTA'CK (*v. t. from the French attaquer to urge*) To assault, to begin a quarrel, to begin a controversy.
Atta'ck (*s. from the verb*) An assault on an enemy.
Attac'ked (*p. from attack*) Assaulted.
Attac'ker (*s. from attack*) One that begins a quarrel, one that attacks.
Attac'king (*p. from attack*) Assaulting, beginning a quarrel.
ATTA'IN (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and teneo to hold fast*) To gain, to procure, to come to, to overtake, to equal.
Atta'in (*v. int.*) To come to a certain state, to arrive at.
Atta'in (*s. obsolete from the verb*) An attainment.
Attai'nable (*adj. from attain*) Capable of being attained.
Attai'nableness (*s. from attainable*) The quality of being attainable.
Attai'nder (*s. in law from attain*) The act of attainting, the conviction of a crime, a taint.
Attai'ned (*p. from attain*) Procured, gained, arrived at, come to a certain state.

Attai'ning (*p. from attain*) Procuring, overtaking, coming to a certain state.
Attai'nment (*s. from attain*) An acquisition, that which is attained, the act or power of attaining.
ATTA'INT (*v. t. from the French attenter to attempt*) To find guilty, to taint, to corrupt.
Attai'nt (*s. from the verb*) A taint, a spot, a stain. Illness, weariness, any thing that injures: But this sense is obsolete. In farriery, A blow or wound on the hinder foot of a horse.
Attai'nted (*p. from attain*) Found guilty, found guilty of some capital offence; *with* of: as, "He was attainted of high treason." Tainted, corrupted.
Attai'nture (*s. from attain*) The imputation of some crime, a reproach.
ATTA'LIA (*s.*) An ancient sea port of Asia Minor.
ATTALSA'RASIN (*s. in Cornwall*) An old, deserted mine.
ATTA'LUS (*s.*) The name of a man. *1 Mac. xv. 22.*
Atta'med (*adj. obsolete*) Begun, set abroad. *Ch.*
ATTA'MINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and tamere to defile*) To corrupt, to spoil.
Atte (*prep. obsolete*) At, at the. *Chaucer.*
ATTE'GIA (*s. in old records*) A cottage.
Atte'nte (*adj. obsolete*) Attainted, perceived, understood. *Chaucer.*
ATTE'MPER (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and tempero to moderate*) To mingle, to dilute, to regulate, to soften, to fit, to accommodate.
Atte'mperance (*s. obsolete, from attemper*) Temperance, moderation. *Chaucer.*
Attem'perate (*adj. obsolete*) Temperate, moderate.
Attem'perate (*v. t. from attemper*) To proportion, to moderate.
Attem'pered (*p. from attemper*) Mixed, regulated, moderated, fitted, accommodated; *with* to: as, "Attempered to the lyre."
Attem'pering (*p. from attemper*) Mixing, regulating, softening, fitting.
Attem'pre (*adj. obsolete*) Temperate, tempered.
Attem'prid (*adj. obsolete*) Temperate, calm. *Chaucer.*
ATTE'MPT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and tento to try*) To try, to endeavour, to attack, to invade, to adventure.
Atte'mpt (*s. from the verb*) A trial, an effort, an attack.
Attem'ptable (*adj. from attempt*) Capable of being attempted.
Attem'pted (*p. from attempt*) Tried, endeavoured to be done.
Attem'pter (*s. from attempt*) One that attempts, one that makes an attempt.
Attem'pting (*p. from attempt*) Trying, endeavouring, venturing.
ATTE'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. ad to, and tendo to stretch*) To regard, to give attention, to wait on, to wait for, to accompany, to be present, to expect. "So dreadful a tempest, that all the people attended therein the end of the world and the judgment day." But this sense is not pure English.
Atte'nd (*v. int.*) To be attentive, to wait, to delay.
Atte'ndance (*s. from attend*) The act of serving, the act of waiting, service, the people that serve, a retinue, attention. Expectation, a sense now obsolete.
Atten'dant (*adj. from attend*) Connected with something, waiting, serving.
Atte'ndant (*s. from attend*) One that attends.
Atte'ndance (*s. obsolete*) Attention. *Chaucer.*
Atte'nded (*p. from attend*) Regarded, served, waited on, followed, followed as of consequence.
Atte'nder (*s. from attend*) One that attends, an attendant.
Atte'nding (*p. from attend*) Serving, waiting, regarding, giving attention.
Atte'nt (*adj. from attend*) Attentive, intent, regardful.
Atte'ntates (*s. plu. in law, from attend*) Proceedings in a court of judicature while the suit is depending.
Atten'tion (*s. from attend*) The act of attending, application, diligence, care.
Atten'tive (*adj. from attend*) Heedful, full of attention, observant.
Atten'tively (*adv. from attentive*) With attention, heedfully.
Atten'tiveness (*s. from attentive*) Heedfulness, the state of being attentive.
Atten'uant (*adj. in medicine, from attenuate*) Endued with a power of diluting.
ATTENUAN'TIA (*s. in physic*) Attenuating medicines.
ATTEN'UATE (*v. t. in medicine, from the Lat. ad to, and tenuo to make slender*) To make thin, to dilute.
Atten'uate (*adj. from the verb*) Made thin, made slender.
Attenu'ated (*p. from attenuate*) Made thin, diluted.
Atten'uating

Atten'uating (*p. from attenuate*) Making thin, diluting.
Attenua'tion (*s. from attenuate*) The act of making thin, a lessening.
ATTER (*s. from the Sax. ater venom*) Corrupt matter.
AT'TERLY (*adv. not much used, from atter*) Grievously, terribly. *Chaucer.*
ATTER/MINING (*s. in old records*) The term granted for the payment of a debt, the purchase of a longer time for the payment of a debt.
ATTE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and testor to testify*) To bear witness, to call to witnesses.
Atte'ft (*s. not much used, from the verb*) Testimony, witness.
Attesta'tion (*s. from attest*) Testimony, evidence, confirmation.
Atte'sted (*p. from attest*) Testified, witnessed.
Attes'ting (*p. from attest*) Witnessing, testifying.
A'TTIC (*adj. from Attica*) Belonging to Attica, belonging to Athens. *In philology,* Delicate, poignant, just, upright. *In architecture,* Belonging to the upper part of a building, belonging to an upper story, flat, having the roof concealed, belonging to a peculiar kind of base sometimes used in the Ionic and Doric orders.
AT'TICISE (*v. int. not much used, from the Greek αττικισω to use the Attic dialect*) To make use of Atticisms.
At'ticism (*s. from Atticise*) An imitation of the Attic style, a concise and elegant mode of expression.
ATTI'GUOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and tango to touch*) Near, adjoining.
Atti'guous'ness (*s. not much used, from attiguous*) The quality or state of being attiguous. *Scott.*
AT'TILE (*s. in old records*) The rigging of a ship.
ATTI'LIA (*s. in old records*) The implements of husbandry, the rigging of a ship.
ATTIN'GE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and tingo to tinge*) To touch lightly, to colour lightly.
ATTI'RE (*v. t. from the French attirer to attract*) To dress, to array, to deck up, to set off.
Atti're (*s. from the verb*) Dress, clothes, habit, ornament. *In hunting,* The horns of a buck or stag. *In botany,* The generative parts of plants, the antheræ.
Atti'red (*p. from attire*) Dressed, clothed, ornamented.
Atti'rer (*s. not much used, from attire*) One that attires, a dresser.
Atti'ring (*p. a. from attire*) Dressing, clothing, ornamenting.
Atti'ring (*s. in hunting*) The attire, the horns of a deer.
AT'TITUDE (*s. from the French*) A posture. *In painting and sculpture,* The gesture of a figure or statue expressing the action or sentiment of the person represented.
AT'TLEBOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 93 miles from London.
At'tleborough (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Attleborough, made at Attleborough.
AT'TLEBURY (*s. not so common a spelling*) Attleborough.
ATTO'LLENT (*adj. in anatomy, from the Lat. ad to, and tollo to lift up*) Lifting up, belonging to those muscles that lift up or elevate any part of the body.
ATTOL'LENTS (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The pair of muscles that draw up the upper lip.
At'tom (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An atom. *Sir J. Davies.*
Atto'ne (*adv. obsolete*) Together, in one place, of the same mind. *Spenser.*
ATTORNA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To turn over, to appoint to some particular service.
ATTOR'NEY (*s. in law, from the Lat. ad to, and the French tourner to turn*) One who is appointed to do the business of another, one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law, a lawyer.
ATTO'RNEY (*v. t. not used, from the subs.*) To act for another, to appoint a proxy.
Attor'neyship (*s. from attorney*) The office of an attorney.
ATTOR'NIED (*p. from attorney*) Appointed as a proxy; *with to, as:* "Attornied to your service."
Attorn'ment (*s. in law, from attourn*) A transfer from one lord to another of the suit and service due from a tenant, the tenants acknowledgement of a new lord.
Atto'ure (*prep. obsolete*) Towards.
ATTO'URN (*v. t. in law, from the Lat. ad to, and the French tourner to turn*) To transfer the homage of a tenant, to acknowledge a new lord.
Attourn'ment (*s. in law, from attourn*) Attornment, the acknowledgement of a new lord.
ATTRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and traho to draw*) To draw to, to engage, to invite, to allure.
Attra'ct (*s. from the verb, not much used*) Attractor.
Attract'ed (*p. from attract*) Drawn to, engaged, invited, allured; *with by and to, as:* "Attracted by her charms. "Attracted to her arms."
Attrac'tical (*adj. from attract*) Endued with attractive powers. *Ray.*
Attrac'ting (*p. from attract*) Drawing, inviting, charming.

Attrac'tion (*s. from attract*) The power of drawing, the power of inviting.
Attrac'tive (*adj. from attract*) Attracting, drawing, inviting, charming.
Attrac'tive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of attraction.
Attrac'tively (*adv. from attractive*) In an attractive manner.
Attrac'tiveness (*s. from attractive*) The quality of being attractive.
Attrac'tor (*s. from attract*) One that attracts, a drawer.
Attra'hent (*s. from attract*) That which draws.
ATTRA'HENTIA (*s. in physic*) Medicines of a drawing quality.
ATTREBA'TI (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The inhabitants of Berkshire.
ATTRECTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ad to, and traho to handle*) A frequent handling.
Attri'butable (*adj. from attribute*) Capable of being attributed, imputable.
ATTRI'BUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and tribuo to give*) To ascribe, to yield, to give, to impute.
At'tribute (*s. from the verb*) That which is attributed, that which may be affirmed or denied of any subject, an adherent quality, an appendage, a mark of distinction, reputation, honour.
Attri'buted (*p. from attribute*) Ascribed, imputed; *with to, as:* "It was attributed to his infirmity."
Attri'buting (*p. from attribute*) Ascribing, imputing.
Attribu'tion (*s. not much used, from attribute*) Reputation, commendation.
At'tributive (*adj. from attribute*) Belonging to an attribute, expressing an attribute. *Harri's.*
Attri'butory (*adj. from attribute*) Relative to attribution. *Scott.*
ATTRI'TE (*adj. from the Lat. ad to, and tero to rub*) Worn by rubbing.
Attri'teness (*s. from attrite*) The quality of being worn by rubbing.
Attri'tion (*s. from attrite*) The act of wearing any thing by rubbing. *In theology,* That sorrow which arises from a fear of punishment, the lowest kind of repentance.
Attu'ne (*v. t. from tune*) To put in tune, to make any thing musical.
Attu'ned (*p. from attune*) Put into tune, made musical; *with to, as:* "His voice attuned to praise."
Attu'ning (*p. from attune*) Putting into tune, making any thing musical.
Attu'rney (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An attorney.
Atwa'in (*adv. obsolete*) In two, asunder.
ATWEE'N (*prep. from the Sax. twa two, used chiefly by the poets*) Between.
Attwee'ne (*prep. obsolete*) Between. *Chaucer.*
Attwi'nn (*adv. obsolete*) In two, asunder. *Chaucer.*
Atwi'te (*v. obsolete*) To reproach, to upbraid. *Chaucer.*
Atwi'xt (*prep. not much used, except by the poets*) Betwixt, between.
Atw'o (*adv. used only in familiar or low style, from two*) In two, asunder.
Aty'ryd (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dressed, attired. *Ch.*
A'VAGE (*s. a law term*) A rent formerly paid to the lord of a manor for feeding hogs in the woods.
AVA'IL (*v. t. from the Lat. valeo to be well*) To profit, to turn to advantage, to promote, to assist; *with of, as:* "They seek to avail themselves of names."
Ava'il (*s. from the verb*) Profit, advantage, benefit.
Avai'lable (*adj. from avail*) Profitable, advantageous, effectual.
Avai'lableness (*s. from avail*) Power, efficacy.
Avai'lably (*adv. from available*) Powerfully, advantageously, efficaciously.
Ava'ile (*v. obsolete*) To avale, to descend, to fall down. *Ch.*
Avai'lin (*v. obsolete*) To unveil. *Chaucer.*
Avai'ling (*p. from avail*) Taking an advantage, profiting, effecting.
Avai'lment (*s. not much used, from avail*) Usefulness, advantage, profit.
AVA'LE (*v. t. not used, from the French avaler to let down*) To sink, to lower. *Spenser.*
Ava'le (*v. int. not used*) To sink, to get lower. *Spenser.*
Ava'nt (*adj. from the French*) Foremost, belonging to the van.
AVANTA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) An advantage.
Ava'ntguard (*s. from avant, and guard*) The advanced guard, the van.
AVAN'TURINE (*s. in natural history*) The azure stone, the lapis lazuli.
A'VARICE (*s. from the Lat. avaro to covet*) Covetousness, insatiable desire, greediness.

Avaricious (*adj. from avarice*) Covetous, greedy of wealth.
Avariciously (*adv. from avarice*) Covetously, greedily.
Avariciousness (*s. from avarice*) Covetousness, greediness.
Avarous (*adj. not used*) Avaricious, covetous.
Ava'st (*v. used only in the imperative mood, a sea term*) Hold, stop, it is enough.
Avau'nce (*v. obsolete*) To advance.
Avau'nce (*s. obsolete*) Advancement, profit, power. *Ch.*
AVAU'NCHERS, AVAU'NGERS (*s. in hunting*) The second branches of a buck's horns.
Avau'nt (*v. used only in the imperative mood*) Go, be gone, get out.
Avau'nt (*s. from the verb*) The act of bidding any one be gone. "Give her the avau'nt."
Avau'nt (*v. obsolete*) To brag, to boast.
Avau'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Improved, advanced, forward, before, boasting, vaunting.
Avau'tage (*v. obsolete*) To advantage, to profit.
Avau'nter (*s. obsolete*) A boaster.
Avau'nting (*p. obsolete*) Boasting, advancing. *Spenser.*
Avau'ntir, Avau'ntour (*s. obsolete*) A vaunter, a braggadocio. *Chaucer.*
AUBA'DE (*s. from the French*) A serenade.
Aube (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The albe.
Au'bin (*s. in horsemanship*) A broken, irregular kind of gate.
AU'BURN (*s.*) A town in Wilts; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 72 miles from London.
Au'burn (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Auburn, made at Auburn.
AU'BURNE (*adj. from the French*) Brown, of a tan colour.
Auc'thour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An author. *Chaucer.*
Augment (*adj. not used*) Auctive, increasing. *Cole.*
AUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. augeo to grow*) A manner of sale in which one person bids after another till the price is increased as far as it will go, the goods sold by such a method of sale.
Auction (*v. from the subst.*) To sell by auction.
AUCTIONA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) An auctioneer, a regrater.
Auctionary (*adj. from auction*) Belonging to an auction.
Auction'er (*s. from auction*) One that sells by auction, one that manages an auction.
AUC'TIVE (*adj. not much used, from augeo to increase*) Tending to increase.
AUCUPA'TION (*s. from the Lat. avis a bird, and capio to take*) Fowling, bird catching.
AUDA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. audax bold*) Bold, impudent, daring.
Audaciously (*adv. from audacious*) Impudently, daringly, bold.
Audaciousness (*s. from audacious*) Impudence, intolerable boldness.
Audacity (*s. from audacious*) Confidence, spirit, boldness.
AU'DIANISM (*s. in church history*) The doctrine of the anthropomorphites.
AU'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. audio to hear*) Capable of being heard, loud enough to be heard.
Au'dibleness (*s. from audible*) The quality of being loud enough to be heard.
Au'dibly (*adv. from audible*) In such a manner as to be heard.
AU'DIENCE (*s. from the Lat. audio to hear*) The act of hearing any thing, the liberty of being heard, the persons that hear, the reception of a person who delivers some important message.
AUDIEN'TES (*s. plur. in church history*) Catechumens.
AU'DIT (*s. from the Lat. audit he hears*) A final account.
AU'DIT (*v. t.*) To take a final account.
Au'diting (*p. from audit*) Settling an account, taking a final account.
Au'dition (*s. from audit*) A hearing.
Au'ditor (*s. from audit*) One that hears, a hearer, one employed to take a final account, an officer in the archbishop's court, an officer in the king's household.
Au'ditory (*adj. from audit*) Endued with the power of hearing, belonging to the sense of hearing.
Au'ditory (*s. from audit*) An audience, a place where lectures are heard.
Au'ditress (*s. from audit*) A woman who hears.
AVE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and vello to pull*) To pull away.
AVELLA'NA (*s. in botany*) The filbert, a nut.
Avella'ne (*adj. in heraldry, from avellana*) Belonging to a cross resembling four filberts in their husks united together.
Avel'led (*p. from avel*) Pulled away.
AVEMA'RY (*s. from the Lat. ave hail, and Maria Mary*) A form of worship among the papists in honour of the virgin Mary.

A'VEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying iniquity*) A city in the land of Israel.
AVE'NA (*s. in botany*) The oat.
Avena'cious (*adj. from avena*) Belonging to oats, of the nature of oats.
Ave'nage (*s. in law, from avena*) A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord by a tenant instead of rent.
Ave'naute (*adj. obsolete*) Convenient, agreeable. *Ch.*
AVE'NGE (*v. t. from the French venger to avenge*) To revenge, to punish, to vindicate.
Ave'ngence (*s. from avenge*) Punishment.
Ave'nged (*p. from avenge*) Revenged, punished, vindicated; with on, or of; as, "Shall I not be avenged on such a nation as this?" "Yet will I be avenged of you."
Aven'gement (*s. from avenge*) Vengeance, revenge.
Ave'nger (*s. from avenge*) One that avenges.
Ave'nging (*p. from avenge*) Revenging, punishing, vindicating.
Ave'nor (*s. from avena*) An officer in the king's stables who provides oats for the horses.
A'VENS (*s. in botany*) The herb bonnet.
Aven'taile (*s. obsolete*) The fore part of the armour, a surcoat worn over the armour. *Chaucer.*
Aven'trous (*adj. obsolete*) Bold, adventurous. *Chaucer.*
Aven'ture (*s. obsolete*) An adventure, a mischance, an accident. *Chaucer.*
Aven'turous (*adj. obsolete*) Bold, hazardous, fortunate. *Chaucer.*
A'VENUE (*s. from the Lat. ad to, and venio to come*) A way into any place, an entry, an alley, a walk of trees before an house.
AVE'R (*v. t. from the Lat. ad to, and verum the truth*) To affirm, to declare positively.
A'VER (*s. obsolete*) Wealth, goods, chattles, a beast of labour, bribery. *Chaucer.*
Average (*s. from aver*) A mean proportion arising from the comparison of several sorts or quantities of goods. *In law,* An ancient service which the tenant owed to his lord and which was to be performed by the carriage of goods and merchandise. *In commerce,* The expences which may arise from particular accidents and losses in a voyage at sea, a contribution which the merchants make towards those losses which any particular persons may have sustained for the security of the ship and cargo, a small duty paid by those who send goods in another man's ship for the care which the master is to take of them. *In agriculture,* The breaking up of corn fields eddish or roughings.
A'vercorn (*s. from aver, and corn*) The corn conveyed by the tenant to the granary of his lord.
Averdupo'is (*adj. a corruption of*) Avoirdupois.
A'VEREL (*s. obsolete*) April. *Chaucer.*
Ave'rer (*s. from aver*) One that avers.
AVERH'OA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
AVE'RIA (*s. in law*) Oxen or horses of the plough.
AVE'RIA (*s. in old records*) A day's work, the wages of a ploughman, eight pence.
A'verland (*s. from aver, and land*) The land ploughed by a tenant for his lord.
Aver'ment (*s. from aver*) Affirmation, the establishment of any thing by evidence, the offer of a defendant to justify an exception, the act of the defendant in justifying an exception.
Aver'nal (*adj. from avernus*) Belonging to avernus.
Aver'nial (*adj. not used*) Avernal.
AVER'NOT (*s.*) A kind of grape.
AVER'NUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A famous lake in Italy whose waters are said to be of a very poisonous quality. *With the poets,* Hell.
A'verpenny (*s. from aver, and penny*) Money paid in lieu of avarage.
Aver'ed (*p. from aver*) Affirmed, declared positively.
Aver'ring (*p. from aver*) Affirming, positively declaring.
AVERRUN'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and er-runco to weed out*) To root up, to tear up by the roots.
Averrun'cation (*s. from averruncate*) The act of rooting up, eradication.
Aver'sation (*s. not much used, from averse*) Hatred, aversion, abhorrence; with to or from.
AVER'SE (*adj. from the Lat. ab from, and verfor to be turned*) Malignant, unfavourable, having a great dislike; with to, or from: as, "He was averse to all innovation." "Averse from all obedience."
Ave'rse (*adv. from averse*) Unwittingly, with an aversion.
Aver'seness (*s. from averse*) Unwittingness, aversion.
Aver'sion (*s. from averse*) Hatred, detestation; with to, or from: as, "A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection." "They had an inward aversion from it." *The*

The derivation seems to make from more proper than to, but the popular sense of the word and the idiom of the English language may, perhaps, counterbalance the latent reason drawn from the derivation, and, in my opinion, render to, in most cases, much better than from. This observation may be applied to all the foregoing words of a cognate signification.

AVERT (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and ver to turn*) To turn from, to turn aside, to put away, to turn off any calamity; with from: as, "Avert from us those things which are displeasing."

Averted (*p. from avert*) Turned away, put off, put away.

AVERTIL (*s. in the manage*) The pace of a horse according to the rules of the manage.

Averting (*p. from avert*) Turning away.

Avery (*s. from avena*) The place where the oats and provender for the king's horses are kept.

Auf (*s. from the Dutch al foolish, used only in very familiar or low style*) A fool, a silly fellow.

Au'gar (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) An augur. *Scott.*

Au'ge (*s. not much used, in astronomy*) The apsis.

AUGEA (*s. in old records*) A cistern for water.

Au'gelot (*s. with vinedressers*) A kind of trough or trench filled with water in which the slips are put to take root.

AUGER (*s. with mechanics, from the Dutch egger*) A tool used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes.

AUGHT (*pron. from the Sax. awht*) Any thing.

AUGMENT (*v. t. from the Lat. augere to increase*) To make bigger, to increase.

Augment (*s. from the verb*) An increase, the state of increase. In grammar, A prefix, an increase of quantity in the first syllable or addition of a syllable forming certain tenses of the Greek verbs.

Augmentation (*s. from augment*) An increase, the act of increasing, the state of being increased.

Augmented (*p. from augment*) Increased, made bigger.

Augmenting (*p. from augment*) Increasing, making bigger.

Au'gre (*s. from auger*) An auger.

Au'grebore (*s. from auger, and bore*) The hole made by an auger. *Shakespeare.*

Au'grehole (*s. from auger, and hole*) The hole made by an auger. *Shakespeare.*

Au'grim (*s. obsolete*) The algorithm.

Au'grimstones (*s. obsolete*) Stones formerly used in arithmetical calculations.

AUGSBURG (*s.*) A city in Germany famous for a confession of faith which was there agreed to by certain divines in the year 1550.

AU'GUR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who pretended to foretell future events by omens, especially by the flight of birds.

Au'gur (*v. int. from the subst.*) To foretell by signs, to practise the art of augury.

Au'gurate (*v. int. from augur*) To augur, to practise the art of augury.

Auguration (*s. from augurate*) The practice of augury, the foretelling of events by signs and prodigies.

Au'gure (*s. not used*) An augur. *Scott.*

Au'gure (*v. int. not much used*) To augurate. *Scott.*

Au'gurer (*s. from augur*) An augur, one that practises augury.

Augu'rial (*adj. from augur*) Belonging to augury.

Augu'rical (*adj. not much used*) Augural. *Scott.*

Au'guring (*p. from augur*) Prefaging, practising augury.

Augurize (*v. int. from augur*) To practise divination by augury.

Au'gurous (*adj. from augur*) Predicting, foreboding.

Au'gury (*s. from augur*) The art of foretelling events by omens, the rules observed by augurs, an omen, a prediction.

AUGU'ST (*adj. from the Lat. augustus great*) Grand, magnificent, awful.

AU'GUST (*s. from Augustus*) The eighth month of the year.

Augus'tan (*adj. from Augustus*) Belonging to Augustus.

Augus'tan (*adj. in church history, from Augusta the Latin name of Augsburg*) Belonging to the confession of faith made at Augsburg in the year 1550.

AUGUS'TIN (*s.*) A man's name.

Augus'tin (*adj. from Augustin*) Belonging to a certain order of friars.

AUGUSTINIANS (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect who held that the gates of heaven would not be opened till after the resurrection.

Augus'tness (*s. from august*) Dignity, majesty, greatness.

AUGUSTUS (*s.*) The name of the second emperor of Rome, a man's name.

AVIARY (*s. from the Lat. avis a bird*) A place where birds are kept.

AVICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AVICIEN'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AVI'DITY (*s. from the Lat. avo to covet*) Greediness, eagerness, intenseness of desire.

AVI'SAGE (*s. a law term*) Avage.

AVISAMEN'TUM (*s. in old records*) Advice, counsel.

Avise (*v. obsolete*) To consider, to behold. *Spenser.*

Avise (*s. obsolete*) Advice, opinion, deliberation. *Ch.*

Avised (*p. obsolete*) Considered.

Avisement (*s. obsolete*) Counsel, deliberation.

Aviseness (*s. obsolete*) Counsel, advice, deliberation.

Avising (*p. obsolete*) Considering.

Avision (*s. obsolete*) A vision. *Chaucer.*

AVISO (*s. from the Ital. in commerce*) Notice given by letter, advice in writing.

AVITOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. avus a grandfather*) Left by a grandfather, left by ancestors, ancient.

Avize (*v. obsolete*) To advise, to consider.

Auk (*adj. a barbarous contraction of awkward*) Awkward, odd.

AUKLAND (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Thursday, and is 249 miles from London.

Aukland (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Aukland, made at Aukland.

Aukward (*adj. a corrupt spelling*) Awkward.

Aul (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Aul.

AU'LA (*s. from the Lat. in old records*) A court baron, the nave of a church, a court yard.

AULCES'TER (*s.*) A town in Warwick; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 102 miles from London.

Aulcester (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Aulcester, made at Aulcester.

Auld (*adj. still used in the Scotch dialect*) Old.

AULE'TIC (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. auletis a piper*) Belonging to a pipe or flute.

Aulic (*adj. from aula*) Belonging to the court.

AULN (*s. from the French aulne*) A French measure of length, an ell.

Aulnage (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Alnage.

Aulter (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An altar. *Chaucer.*

Aumail (*v. t. not much used, from the French maille the mesh of a net*) To variegate, to figure, to enamel.

Aumailed (*p. from aumail*) Variegated, figured, enamelled. *Spenser.*

Au'mbry (*s. a corrupt spelling*) An ambury.

Au'melet (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An amelet, a kind of pancake.

Au'mener (*s. obsolete*) A cupboard, a store house. *Ch.*

Au'mer (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Amber. *Cole.*

Au'mere (*s. obsolete*) A border, a fringe. *Chaucer.*

Au'mone (*s. a law term*) Alms.

Au'monier (*s. a corrupt spelling*) An almoner.

Aumcelweight (*s.*) An ancient kind of balance now out of use.

Auncestre (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Ancestry.

Auncestries (*s. plu. an obsolete spelling*) Ancestors. *Ch.*

AUNCIA'TUS (*s. in old records*) Antiquated.

Au'nder (*s. a local word*) Afternoon.

AUNT (*s. from the French tante*) A father or mother's sister.

Au'ntrith (*v. 3. p. sing. obsolete*) Ventureth. *Chaucer.*

AVOCA'DO (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the Persica, a kind of pear.

AVOCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ab from, and voco to call*) To call off, to call from business.

Avocating (*p. from avocate*) Calling off, calling from business.

Avocation (*s. from avocate*) The act of calling away, the business or occasion that calls off.

AVOCET'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The scooper.

AVO'ID (*v. t. from the French vuider to make void*) To shun, to escape, to quit, to keep off.

Avo'id (*v. int. not much used*) To become void, to retire from.

Avo'id (*adj. obsolete*) Void.

Avo'idable (*adj. from avoid*) Capable of being avoided.

Avo'idancé (*s. from avoid*) The act of avoiding, the course by which any thing is carried off.

Avo'idéd (*p. from avoid*) Quitted, shunned, kept off.

Avo'idér (*s. from avoid*) One that avoids.

Avo'idíng (*p. from avoid*) Shunning, escaping, quitting, keeping off.

Avo'idéís (*adj. from avoid*) Inevitable, unavoidable.

AVOIRDUPO'IS (*adv. from the French*) Belonging to that weight which is commonly used in England, the pound of which contains sixteen ounces.

AVOLATION (*s. from the Lat. ab from, and volo to fly*) The act of flying away, an escape.

A'VON (*s. from the Brit. signifying a river*) The name of two navigable rivers; the one takes its rise in Leicestershire, runs by Warwick, Stratford, Avesham and Perthore, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire; the other takes its rise in Wiltshire, runs by Bath, and continuing its course to Bristol, empties itself into the Severn a few miles below that city.

AVOU'CH (*v. t. not much used by late writers, from the French avouer*) To vouch, to affirm, to produce in favour of another, to vindicate.

Avouch (*s. not much used, from the verb*) Evidence, confirmation.

Avouchable (*adj. from avouch*) Capable of being avouched.

Avouched (*p. from avouch*) Vouched, affirmed.

Avoucher (*s. from avouch*) One that vouches.

Avouching (*p. from avouch*) Vouching, affirming.

Avour (*s. from the French, obsolete*) Confession. *Spens.*

Avouter (*s. obsolete*) An adulterer. *Chaucer.*

AVO'W (*v. t. from the French avouer to own*) To declare with confidence, to affirm, to justify.

Avow (*s. obsolete*) A vow, a promise. *Chaucer.*

Avowable (*adj. from avow*) Capable of being avowed.

Avowably (*adv. from avow*) In an avowable manner.

Avow'al (*s. from avow*) A solemn and open confession, a positive declaration.

Avow'ed (*p. from avow*) Confessed, positively affirmed.

Avow'edly (*adv. from avow*) In an avowed manner.

AVOWE'E (*s. from the French avoué*) One who has the right of presentation to a benefice.

Avow'er (*s. from avow*) One that avows.

Avow'ing (*p. from avow*) Owning, affirming, vindicating.

Avow'ries (*s. plur. obsolete*) Religious professions. *Ch.*

Avow'ry (*s. in law, from avow*) The justification of a plea in consequence of a replevin.

Avow'al (*s. from avow*) A confession.

Avow'try (*s. obsolete*) Adultery.

Aupisal'ler (*adv. not much used*) At the worst. *Scott.*

AU'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) A gentle gale, a vapour, a cool air.

AURAN'TIUM (*s. in botany*) The orange tree, a genus of plants.

AURA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name, 2 Mac. iv. 40.

AURA'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) The gilt head, a sea fish.

Au'rate (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Au'reate (*s. in botany*) A sort of pear.

AURE'LIA (*s. in natural history*) A chrysalis, the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

Aure'lian (*adj. from aurelia*) Belonging to the aurelia.

AURE'OLA (*s. with painters*) The crown of glory, a special reward bestowed on saints and martyrs.

AU'RES (*s. in ancient records*) The punishment of having the ears cut off.

Au'riate (*adj. obsolete*) Golden.

AURICHA'LCUM (*s. with metalurgists*) A fictitious metal, brass.

AU'RICLE (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. aures an ear*) That part of the ear which is prominent from the head, the external ear, one of the two appendages of the heart which cover the right and left ventricle, and are so called from their resemblance to the internal ear.

AURICOMUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of crow foot.

AURIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) A plant producing a delicate and very beautiful flower.

AURIC'ULAR (*adj. from auricula an ear*) Belonging to the ear, within the reach of hearing, spoken in the ear, secret.

AURICULA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) A secretary.

Auric'ularly (*adv. from auricula*) In the ears, secretly.

AURICULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A case or box in which gold dust is kept.

AURIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. aurum gold, and fero to bear*) Bearing gold, producing gold.

AU'RIFLAM, AU'RIFLAMBE (*s.*) A famous purple standard formerly born in the wars against the infidels.

AURIGA (*s. in astronomy, from the Lat.*) The waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

Auriga'tion (*s. not much used, from auriga*) The act of driving carriages.

AURIGRAPHY (*s. from the Lat. aurum gold, and the Greek γραφω to write*) A writing with gold, a writing in gold letters.

AURIFIGMENTUM (*s. in natural history*) Orpiment.

AURIS (*s. in anatomy*) The ear.

AURISCA'LPIUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to clean the ears, an instrument by which any operation is performed in disorders of the ear.

Au'rist (*s. from auris*) One who professes to cure disorders of the ear.

AURO'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) The morning twilight, the morning, the goddess that opens the gates of day. *In botany, A species of crowfoot.*

AURO'RABOREA'LIS (*s. from the Lat. aurora the morning, and borealis northern*) The northern morning, a streaming light that frequently appears soon after night in the northern part of the heavens.

Auro're (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Aurora. *Chaucer.*

Au'rulent (*adj. obsolete*) Flowing with gold.

AURUMFU'LMINANS (*s. from the Lat. aurum gold, and fulmino to thunder*) A kind of chymical preparation not unlike flower of sulphur, so called because a small quantity of it exposed to a moderate heat will make a report as loud as the discharge of a pistol.

AUSCULA'TION (*s. not much used from the Lat. ausculto to hear*) A listening.

Au'spex (*s. obsolete*) An augur.

Aus'pical (*adj. obsolete*) Auspicial. *Scott.*

AUS'PICE (*s. from the Lat. avis a bird, and spicio to look*) The omens of prosperous events taken from birds, protection, influence.

Aus'pical (*adj. from auspice*) Belonging to omens, relating to prognostics.

Aus'picious (*adj. from auspice*) Having omens of success, prosperous, fortunate, favourable, kind, happy.

Aus'piciously (*adv. from auspicious*) Prosperously, happily.

Aus'piciousness (*s. from auspicious*) Prosperity, happiness.

Au'spicy (*s. from auspice*) Augury.

AUS'TER (*s. from the Lat.*) The south wind, the southern part of the world.

AUSTE'RE (*adj. from the Lat. austerus harsh*) Severe, rigid, sour, harsh, rough.

Auste'rely (*adv. from austere*) Severely, harshly.

Auste'reness (*s. from austere*) Severity, roughness.

Auste'rity (*s. from austere*) Severity, mortification of life, harshness of discipline, cruelty.

Auste'rulous (*adj. not much used*) Harsh, tending to harshness.

AUS'TIN (*s. a contraction from Augustin*) A man's name.

AUS'TRAL (*adj. from the Lat. australis south*) Belonging to the south, southern.

Australi'ze (*v. int. from austral*) To tend towards the south.

AUS'TRIA (*s. in geography*) One of the circles of the German empire.

Aus'trian (*adj. from Austria*) Belonging to Austria.

Aus'trine (*adj. from austral*) Southern, tending to the south.

AUS'TURCUS (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, the gos-hawk.

AUTA'NGELIST (*s. from the Greek αὐτός himself, and ἀγγελος a messenger, but not much used*) One who carries his own message.

AU'TARCHY (*s. from the Greek αὐτός himself, and αρχη chief, but not much used*) Contentedness, self-sufficiency.

Au'tem (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Autumn, an anthem.

Auten'tike (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Authentic. *Ch.*

Au'ter (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An altar, an author. *Ch.*

AUTERDR'OIT (*s. a law term*) One who sues in right of another.

AUTHE'NTIC (*adj. from the Greek αυθεντικον to use authority*) Having requisite authority, genuine, not counterfeit.

Authe'ntical (*adj. from authentic*) Having full proof, genuine.

Authe'ntically (*adv. from authentic*) In an authentic manner.

Authe'nticalness (*s. from authentic*) Genuineness.

Authen'ticity (*s. from authentic*) The being authentic, genuineness, authority.

Authen'ticly (*adv. from authentic*) In an authentic manner.

Authen'ticness (*s. from authentic*) Authenticity, genuineness.

AU'THOR (*s. from the Lat. auctor an increaser*) The first mover of any thing, the inventor, the efficient cause of any thing, the first writer of any thing, a writer.

AU'THORESS (*s. not much used, from author*) A female writer, a woman who appears in print.

Autho'ritative (*adj. from author*) Having authority, assuming authority, commanding.

Autho'ritatively (*adv. from authoritative*) In an authoritative manner, with due authority, with a shew of authority.

A W A

Authoritativeness (*s. from authoritative*) The quality of being authoritative, the appearance of authority.

Authority (*s. from author*) Power, dominion, legal power, influence, credit, testimony, support, credibility.

Authorization (*s. from authorize*) The act of giving authority.

Authorize (*v. t. from author*) To give authority, to make lawful, to establish, to justify.

Authorized (*p. from authorize*) Established by authority, made lawful, justified.

Authorizing (*p. a. from authorize*) Establishing by authority, giving power, justifying.

AUTOCEPHALOUS (*adj. in church history*) Belonging to bishops who were independent, pertaining to an independent bishoprick.

AUTOCHTHONES (*s. plu. from the Greek*) The aborigenes, the first inhabitants of a country.

AUTOCRACY (*s. not much used, from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and κρατος power*) Independency, supremacy.

Autocratical (*adj. from autocracy*) Supreme, self powerful.

Autocratorial (*adj. from autocracy*) Belonging to autocracy.

AUTOGE'NEAL (*adj. from the Greek αὐτοῦς himself, and γενεα to beget*) Self-begotten, produced by itself.

Autographical (*adj. from autography*) Of one's own writing, belonging to an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and γραφω to write*) A person's own hand writing, the original manuscript of any book.

AUTOLOGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and λογος a word*) A speaking of one's self.

Automatrical (*adj. from automaton*) Belonging to an automaton, having self motion.

AUTOMATON (*s. in the plu. automata, from the Greek*) A self-moving machine, a machine that seems to move of itself.

Automatous (*adj. from automaton*) Having the power of motion in itself, self-moving.

AUTONOMY (*s. not much used, from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and νομος a law*) A course of life according to one's own mind, libertinism.

AUTOPH'ORAS (*s. in civil law*) A thief taken in the fact.

AUTOPSY (*s. not much used, from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and ωψ the eye*) The seeing of a thing one's self, ocular demonstration.

Autoptical (*adj. from autopsy*) Perceiving with one's own eyes.

Autoptically (*adv. from autoptical*) In an autoptical manner.

AUTOHE'ISM (*s. from the Greek αὐτοῦς himself, and θεος God*) The doctrine which asserts the independent existence of the Divine Being.

AUTOHE'IST (*s. not much used, from the Greek αὐτοῦς one's self, and θεος God*) One who believes that God is self-existent.

Autremite (*s. obsolete*) Another garment, a change of raiment. *Chaucer.*

AUTUMN (*s. from the Lat. augeo autumn to increase*) One of the four quarters of the year, beginning with the autumnal equinox, and ending with the winter solstice. *In the popular acceptation, The season of the year when the fruits of the earth are brought to perfection and gathered in, August, September and October.*

Autum'nal (*adj. from autumn*) Belonging to autumn, produced in autumn.

AUTUM'NALIA (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) All those fruits of the earth that ripen in autumn.

Autum'nity (*s. from autumn*) The time of autumn, the time of harvest.

AVULSION (*s. from the Lat. ab from, and vello to pluck*) The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUX (*s. in astronomy*) The auge, the apsis.

AUXESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the Lat.*) A figure or mode of expressing by which we heighten and amplify a subject.

AUXILIAR (*adj. from the Lat. auxilio to aid*) Helping, confederate.

Auxiliary (*adj. from auxiliar*) Assistant, helpful, aiding. *In grammar, Belonging to those words that help to form the tenses of the English verbs.*

Auxiliary (*s. from the adj.*) A helper, an assistant.

Auxiliation (*s. not much used, from auxiliar*) Help, aid, succour.

AUXIL'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) Help, succour, supply.

Awai't (*v. t. from wait*) To wait for, to attend.

Awai't (*s. obsolete, from the verb*) An ambush, observation. *Chaucer.*

A X E

Awai'ting (*p. from await*) Expecting, waiting for, attending.

Awai'ward (*adv. obsolete*) Aside. *Chaucer.*

Awake (*v. int. from wake*) To break from sleep, to rise from sleep.

Awake (*v. t. from wake*) To rouse out of sleep, to raise from a state resembling sleep, to quicken.

Awake (*adj. from the verb*) Not sleeping, lively, vigilant.

Awaked (*p. from awake*) Raised from sleep, quickened.

Awaken (*v. t. from awake*) To raise from sleep, to quicken.

Awaken (*v. int.*) To rise from sleep.

Awaking (*p. from awake*) Rising from sleep.

AWA'RD (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To adjudge, to judge, to determine a controversy by way of arbitration.

Awai'rd (*s. from the verb*) A judgment, a sentence, the determination of an arbitrator.

Awai'rded (*p. from award*) Adjudged, determined.

AWA'RE (*adj. from ware*) Vigilant, cautious, attentive, conscious, apprized.

Awai're (*v. t. not much used, from the adj.*) To beware, to take care of.

Awai'y (*adv.*) At a distance, to a distant place, out of sight. "Abraham drove them away." On the way, in company, "I cannot away with you." Out of one's own power, beyond recovery. "He played away his life."

Awai'y (*v. int.*) To pass on, to go from, "Love bath wings, and will away."

Awai'ytour (*s. obsolete*) One that lies in wait. *Chaucer.*

AWE (*s. from the Sax. owa*) Reverence, respect mixed with fear.

Awe (*v. t. from the subst.*) To strike with reverence.

Awe'bands (*s. not much used*) A check.

Aw'ed (*p. from awe*) Struck with reverence.

Awed'ded (*p. obsolete*) Wedded. *Chaucer.*

Awel'gh (*adv. a sea term*) A trip, in a perpendicular direction.

Awe'lyned (*p. obsolete*) Weaned. *Chaucer.*

Aw'ful (*adj. from awe*) Full of awe, causing awe, deserving respect or reverence.

Aw'fully (*adv. from awful*) With awe, with reverence, in a manner claiming respect and reverence.

Aw'fulness (*s. from awful*) The quality of striking with awe, the state of being struck with awe, solemnity.

Aw'ha'pe (*v. t. obsolete*) To strike, to astonish, to confound. *Spenser.*

Aw'ha'ped (*p. obsolete*) Struck, astonished.

Aw'here (*s. obsolete*) A desire. *Cole.*

Aw'while (*adv. from while*) For some time, for some space of time.

Awk (*adj. a barbarous contraction*) Awkward, odd.

AW'KWARD (*adj. from the Sax. æward untoward*) Uncouth, inelegant, ungenteel, clumsy, unready, perverse.

Aw'kwardly (*adv. from awkward*) In an awkward manner.

Aw'kwardness (*s. from awkward*) Inelegance, untowardness.

AWL (*s. from the Sax. ale*) A pointed instrument used for making holes.

Aw'leis (*adj. from awe*) Void of awe, having no power to command respect.

AWME (*s. from the Dutch*) A measure of capacity, a tierce.

AWN (*s. in botany*) The long needle like beard that grows out of the husk of grain or corn, arista.

AW'NING (*s. from the French aulne*) A covering of cloth to keep off the weather.

Awn'sellweight (*s.*) A balance, a kind of weight now out of use.

A'woke (*v. pret. of awake, not much used*) Awaked.

Awo'r'k (*adv. from work, used only in familiar style*) At work, on work, in a state of labour.

Awo'r'king (*adv. not much used, from working*) In a state of work, at work.

Awre'ke (*v. obsolete*) To revenge. *Chaucer.*

Awre'kin (*p. obsolete*) Revenged. *Chaucer.*

Aw'r'y (*adv. from wry*) Obliquely, askint, not in a proper direction, not in a proper state.

AX (*s. from the Sax. eax*) An instrument to hew wood.

AX'BRIDGE (*s.*) A small town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 135 miles from London.

Ax'bridge (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Axbridge, made at Axbridge.

Axe (*s.*) An ax; a small river which runs by Axminster in Devonshire and empties itself into the British channel.

A'xed

A'xed (*s. obsolete*) Asked. *Chaucer.*
A'xel, A'xeltree (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An axle, an axle tree. *Scott.*
Ax'en, axes (*s. obsolete*) The fit of a fever, an access. *Ch.*
AXIL'LA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The cavity under the arm, the armpit.
Axil'lar, Axil'lary (*adj. from axilla*) Belonging to the armpit.
AXINO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek ἀξινά magic*) A kind of divination performed by an axe, or hatchet.
A'XIOM (*s. from the Greek ἀξίως to be worthy*) An established principle, a proposition evident at first sight.
AXIOMA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ἀξίως to be worthy*) Deserving respect, worthy.
Axioma'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A person worthy of preferment.
A'XIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The straight line real or imaginary that passes through any body and on which it may revolve.
A'xle, Ax'letree (*s. from axis*) The pin or spindle on which a wheel turns.
AX'MINSTER (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 146 miles from London.
Ax'minster (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Axminster, made at Axminster.
Ax'vetch (*s. in botany*) An herb, axwort.
AXUN'GE (*s. from the Lat. axungia*) Old fat, the softest kind of fat in the body of an animal.
Ax'wort (*s. in botany*) The axvetch.
AY (*adv. from the Lat. aio to say*) Yes, ever, alway.
Ay (*s. obsolete*) An egg. *Chaucer.*
Aye (*adv. obsolete*) Ever, always.
A'yel (*adv. obsolete*) Always. *Chaucer.*
Ay'en, Ay'enist, Aye'nite (*prep. obsolete*) Against, instead of. *Chaucer.*
Ay'enward (*adv. obsolete*) Backward, on the other side. *Chaucer.*
Ay'green (*s. obsolete*) The house leek.
Ay'gulets (*s. plu.*) Points. *Spenser.*
AY'LESBURY (*s.*) A large borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 40 miles from London.
Ay'lesbury (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Aylesbury, made at Aylesbury.
AYLES'HAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 122 miles from London.
Ay'lesham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Aylesham, made at Aylesham.
AY'RY (*s. a corrupt spelling*) An aerie, a nest of hawks or other birds of prey.
AZA'BONE (*s. in astrology*) The head of the sixteenth house.
AZA'LDUS (*s. in old records*) A poor worn out horse, a sorry jade.
AZA'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
AZAME'NTA (*s. plu. in old records*) Easements.
AZARI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying assistance*) A man's name.
AZARI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *2 Esd. i. 1.*
AZA'ZAL (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The scape goat.
A'ZED (*s. in medicine*) A kind of camphor.
AZEDA'RAH (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bead tree.
AZE'KAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of walls*) The name of a town in the land of Canaan.
AZ'EMECH (*s. in astronomy*) The virgin's spike, a fixed star.
A'ZEROLE (*s. in botany*) A kind of medlar tree.
AZ'GAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying a powerful army*) A man's name.
A'ZIMEN (*s. in astrology*) Those degrees of the zodiac which were supposed to have a bad influence on the eyes.
AZ'IMUTH (*s. in astronomy, from the Arab.*) The angle formed by the meridian and vertical circle passing thro' the centre of any object.
Azi'muthal (*adj. not much used, from azimuth*) Belonging to the azimuth.
A'zimuth circle (*s. from azimuth, and circle*) A vertical circle, a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir, and consequently cutting the horizon at right angles.
A'zimuth compass (*s. from azimuth, and compass*) An instrument used at sea to find the sun's magnetical azimuth.
A'zimuth dial (*s. from azimuth, and dial*) A dial whose gnomon is at right angles with the plane of the horizon.
AZ'NOTHTABAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the ears of purity*) A town in the land of Canaan.
AZO'NES (*s. in beaten mythology*) Those deities that were acknowledged in all countries.

AZO'RES (*s. plu. in geography*) A cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
A'ZOIH (*s. with alchymists*) The first principle of metals, the mercury of metal, an universal medicine.
AZ'OTUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying theft*) A town in the land of Canaan.
A'zur (*s. from the Heb. signifying one assisted*) A man's name.
A'ZURE (*adj. from the French azur*) Blue, pale blue. *In heraldry,* Belonging to the blue colour in the arms of any person below the degree of a baron.
AZY'GOS (*s. in anatomy*) A vein rising from the thorax on the right side, so called because it has none to answer to it on the left.
AZU'RUM (*s. in chymistry*) A preparation of mercury, sulphur, and sal ammoniac.
A'zymites (*s. plu. in church history, from azyinous*) Those Christians who administer the Lord's Supper, with unleavened bread.
A'ZYMOUS (*adj. from the Greek α without, and ζυμα leaven*) Unleavened.
A'zymus (*s. from azyinous*) Unleavened bread.

B

B (*s.*) The second letter of the alphabet, a note in music. *As a contraction it stands for baccalaurus a bachelor,* as: "B. A." "B. D." "B. L."
BAA (*s. from the sound*) The bleat of a lamb, the cry of a sheep.
Baa (*v. int. from the subs.*) To bleat, to cry like a sheep.
BA'AL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ruler*) One of the idols worshipped in the land of Canaan.
BA'ALAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying she that is ruled*) A city in the land of Canaan.
BA'ALBE'RITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a subduer of the covenant*) One of the idols of Canaan.
BA'AL GAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the lord of a company*) A city in the land of Canaan.
BA'ALHAMON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a populous place*) A place in the land of Israel.
BA'AL HE'RMON (*s. from the Heb. signifying devoted*) A mountain in the land of Canaan.
BA'ALI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my Lord*) A name that seems to have been sometimes applied to the true God.
BA'ALIM (*s. the plu. of Baal*) Idols worshipped in Canaan.
BA'ALIS (*s. from the Heb. signifying rejoicing*) A man's name.
BA'AL ME'ON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the master of the house*) A city of Moab.
BA'AL PE'OR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the master of the passage*) One of the idols of Canaan.
BA'AL PE'RAZIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who delights in division*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
BA'AL SHA'LISHA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a governor over three*) A city in the land of Canaan.
BA'AL TA'MAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the possessor of palm trees*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
BA'AL Z'EBUB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the king of flies*) An idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
BA'AL ZE'PHON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the master of the north*) The name of a place on the coast of the Red Sea.
BA'ANAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a state of affliction*) A man's name.
BA'ANITES (*s. plu. in church history*) The Manicheans of the ninth century.
BA'ARD (*s. in old records*) A kind of transport vessel.
BA'ASHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying at work*) A man's name.
BAB'BLE (*v. int. from the French babiller to chatter*) To prattle, to talk much, to talk to no purpose, to reveal secrets.
Bab'ble (*s. from the verb*) Chit-chat, impertinent discourse.
Bab'blement (*s. from babble*) Idle discourse, babble.
Bab'bler (*s. from babble*) One that babbles, an impertinent talker.
Bab'bling (*p. from babble*) Prating, talking to no purpose.
BABE (*s. from the Brit. baban*) A child, an infant.
BA'BEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying confusion*) An ancient kingdom in the land of Shinar, the place where the original language of all the inhabitants of the earth was confounded.

Ba'bel (*s. from the tower of Babel*) A work of presumption and vanity, a daring and vain attempt.

Ba'bery (*s. from babe*) The finery with which children are delighted.

Ba'bewries (*s. plu. obsolete, from babe*) Odd kind of antic works, silly things.

Ba'bish (*adj. from babe*) Childish, trifling.

BABO'ON (*s. from the French babouin*) An ape, a monkey of the largest size.

Ba'by (*s. from babe*) An infant, a child, a little image in form of a child, a girl's doll.

Ba'byhood (*s. a new word, from baby*) The state of being a baby. *Chaucer.*

BA'BYLON (*s. from Babel*) A once famous city, situate on the River Euphrates, the metropolis of the Assyrian Empire, but now so totally ruined that the place where it stood is not certainly known.

Babylo'nian (*adj. from Babylon*) Belonging to Babylon.

Babylo'nish (*adj. from Babylon*) Belonging to Babylon.

BABYRO'SSA (*s. in zoology*) The Indian hog.

BA'CA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a mulberry tree*) The name of a valley. *Pf. lxxxiv. 6.*

BA'CA (*s. in old records*) An iron hook, a line with a hook at the end of it.

BACCA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A berry.

BAC'CALARE (*s. from the Ital.*) A self-conceited fellow, a coxcomb.

Bac'cated (*adj. from bacca*) Beset with berries, ornamented with berries.

Bacchana'lia (*s. plu. in antiquity, from Bacchus*) Feasts instituted in honour of Bacchus.

Bacchana'lian (*s. from bacchanalia*) A drunkard, a disorderly fellow.

Bac'chanals (*s. plu. from bacchanalia*) The drunken feasts of Bacchus, a mad drunken bout.

BACCHAN'TES (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The mad priests of Bacchus.

BACCH'AR (*s. in botany*) The herb ladies gloves.

BAC'CHARAC, BAC'CHARIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BAC'CHARAC (*s.*) A town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, an excellent wine made there.

BACCHA'TION (*s. not much used*) A potation, a drinking.

Bacche'an (*adj. not used, from Bacchus*) Belonging to Bacchus.

BAC'CHICK (*adj. from Bacchus*) Mad, drunken.

BACCHI'DES (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac. vii. 8.*

BA'CCHIUS (*s. in antient poetry*) A foot consisting of one short, and two long syllables.

BAC'CHUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The God of wine, wine.

Bac'chusbole (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant producing a large flower.

BACCI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. bacca a berry, and fero to bear*) Bearing berries.

BACCI'VOROUS (*adj. from the Lat. bacca a berry, and voro to devour*) Devouring berries, living on berries.

Bach'eler (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A bachelor.

BACH'ELOR (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A man unmarried, one who has taken a degree at the university.

BACH'ELOR (*s. not used, from the French bas the lower part, and chevalier a knight*) A knight of the lowest order.

Bach'elor's button (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, campion.

Bach'elorsnip (*s. from bachelor*) The state of a bachelor, the degree of a bachelor.

Bach'elrie (*s. obsolete, from bachelor*) A company of bachelors. *Chaucer.*

BACHIL'ERIA (*s. in old records*) The commonalty.

BACIL'LI (*s. plu. in physic*) A kind of lozenges, medicines made up in a cylindrical form.

BACK (*s. from the Sax. bæc*) The hinder part of the body, the hinder part of any thing, the rear, the place behind that part of the chimney against which the fire is kindled, a large open vessel used by brewers. *Figuratively, A support, one who seconds another in any attempt.*

Back (*v. t. from the subs.*) To mount a horse, to break a horse. *Figuratively, to support, to maintain, to strengthen, to put backward.*

Back (*adv. from the subs.*) Backward, from going forward, to the same place, to the same state again, behind, on things past.

Back (*v. t. a sea term*) To put back, to put the sails aback.

Back'bar (*s. a local word*) The bar in a chimney by which any vessel is suspended over the fire.

Back'bear, Back'berind, Back'berond (*s. in old law*) The bearing of any stolen goods, especially deer, on

the back or about a person, which was considered as a manifest proof of the theft.

Back'bite (*v. t. in familiar or low style, from back, and bite*) To censure or reproach an absent person.

Back'biter (*s. from backbite*) One that backbites.

Back'biting (*p. from backbite*) Reproaching a person behind his back.

Back'board (*s. a sea term*) A board at the back part of the boat.

Back'bone (*s. from back, and bone*) The bone of the back.

Back'carry (*s. in old law, from back, and carry*) The having or carrying of any stolen deer or venison on the back, backbear.

Back'door (*s. from back, and door*) The door that opens to the back part of the house, a private door.

Back'ed (*p. from back*) Having a back, set on the back, trained, used, seconded, supported.

Back'friend (*s. from back, and friend*) One that is no friend, a secret enemy.

BACKGAM'MON (*s. from the Brit. bach gam mon a little battle*) An ingenious game at tables, with a box and dice.

Back'half (*s. obsolete, from back, and half*) The back part. *Chaucer.*

Back'house (*s. from back, and house*) A building or room behind the chief part of the house.

Back'ing (*p. from back*) Breaking, training, supporting.

Back'kir (*adv. obsolete*) Backward, more backward. *Ch.*

Back'piece (*s. from back, and piece*) That piece of armour that covers the back.

Back'room (*s. from back, and room*) A room behind the rest, a room in the back part of the house.

Back'side (*s. from back, and side*) The hinder part of any thing, the hinder part of an animal, the back yard belonging to an house.

Back'slide (*v. int. in divinity, from back, and slide*) To fall off, to apostatize.

Backslid'er (*s. from backslide*) One that backslides.

Backslid'en (*p. in divinity, not much used, from backslide*) Fallen off, apostatized.

Backslid'ing (*p. from backslide*) Falling off, apostatizing.

Backslid'ing (*s. in divinity, from backslide*) A falling off, an act of apostacy.

Back'staff (*s. with mariners, from back, and staff*) An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun at sea.

Back'stairs (*s. plu. from back, and stairs*) The private stairs in a house.

Back'stays (*s. plu. with mariners, from back, and stay*) The ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

Back'ster (*s. obsolete*) A baker.

Back'sword (*s. from back, and sword*) A sword with one sharp edge.

BACK'WARD (*adv. from the Sax. bæc back, and werd toward*) With the back foremost, towards the back, to the place behind the back, to a former state, to a former station, to something past, to a past time, to a worse state.

Back'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Unwilling, slow, sluggish, dull of apprehension.

Back'ward (*s. from the adv.*) The state behind, the state past.

Back'wardly (*adv. from backward*) Unwillingly, in a backward manner, perversely.

Backwardness (*s. from backward*) Unwillingness, slowness.

Backwards (*adv. from backward*) Backward.

Back'washed (*adj. with woolcombers*) Cleaned from the oil after combing.

B'ACO (*s. in old records*) A fat hog, a bacon pig.

BA'CON (*s. supposed to be from baken*) Hog's flesh salted and dried. *With save, to preserve one's self harmless; but used only in familiar or droll style.*

BAC'TILE (*s. not used from the Lat. baculum*) A candlestick. *Scott.*

BA'CuLE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of port cullis.

BACULO'METRY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. baculus a staff, and the Greek μέτρον a measure*) The art of measuring distances by the use of staves.

BAD (*adj. supposed to be from the Dutch quaad*) Having some fault, defective, vicious, wicked, unfortunate, unprosperous, prejudicial, unwholesome.

Bad, Bade (*v. pret. of bid*) Did bid.

BA'DENACH (*s.*) An inland part or district of Inverness-shire in Scotland.

BADGE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A distinguishing mark, a token by which any one that wears it is known from others.

Badge (*v. t. from the subs.*) To mark, to set a mark of distinction upon any one, usually in a bad sense.

Bad'ged (*n. from badge*) Distinguished with a mark or badge, stigmatized.

BAD'GER (*s. in zoology, of uncertain derivation*) The meles, the gray, a wild four-footed animal.

Bad'ger (*s. in law*) One who has a licence to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, a dealer in corn.

Bad'gerlegged (*adj. from badger, and leg*) Having legs of an unequal length as the badger is supposed to have.

Bad'ly (*adv. from bad*) In a bad manner.

Bad'ness (*s. from bad*) The state of being bad, a complication of bad qualities.

BAFF'LE (*v. t. from the French baffler to mark*) To defeat, to confound, to elude.

Baff'le (*s. from the verb*) A defeat, a miscarriage.

Baff'led (*p. from baffle*) Defeated, confounded, deceived.

Baff'ler (*s. from baffle*) One that baffles.

Baff'ling (*p. from baffle*) Defeating, confounding, eluding.

Baff'uled (*p. an obsolete spelling, from baffle*) Baffled. *Spens.*

Baft (*adv. a sea term*) Afast.

BAG (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. belga*) A sack or pouch made of any kind of stuff or linen and generally of a square or oblong form. An ornament of a square or oblong form tied to men's hair, a certain quantity of any thing put up in a bag.

Bag (*v. t. from the subj.*) To put into a bag, to load with a bag.

Bag (*v. int.*) To swell like a bag.

BAG'GA (*s. in old records*) A bag.

BAGATE'LE (*s. from the French*) A very trifle, a thing of no consequence.

Ba'gavel (*s. in the city of Exon*) A certain toll or tribute levied on all kinds of wares brought to that city to be sold.

Bag'gage (*s. from bag*) The furniture or moveables belonging to an army, any goods to be carried away, a worthless woman; but this last sense is only used in familiar or droll style.

Bagge (*v. obsolete*) To swell, to disdain. *Chaucer.*

Bag'ged (*p. from bag*) Put up in bags, loaded with a bag.

Bag'ging (*p. from bag*) Putting into bags, swelling like a bag.

BAGN'ALIANS (*s. plu. in church history*) A Manichean sect of the eighth century.

BAG'NIO (*s. from the Ital. bagno a bath*) A house for bathing, sweating, or cleansing the body in any other way, a house of ill fame.

Bag'pipe (*s. from bag, and pipe*) A low kind of musical instrument.

Bag'piper (*s. from bagpipe*) One that plays on the bagpipe.

BAGO'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Jud. xii. 11.*

BAGUE'TTE (*s. in architecture, from the French*) A small round moulding less than an astragal.

BAH'ADUM (*s. in old records*) A chest, a coffer.

BAHA'MA (*s. in geography*) The principal of a cluster of islands in the Atlantic.

BA'HIR (*s. in Jewish antiquity, from the Heb.*) The most ancient of the Rabbinical books.

BAHU'RIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying valiant*) The name of a town in the land of Israel.

Baja'dour (*s. in old records*) A carrier, a bearer of burdens.

Bai'ghted (*p. obsolete*) Baited. *Chaucer.*

Bai'gne (*v. t. obsolete*) To drench, to soak.

BA'JITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a house*) An high place in the land of Moab.

BAIL (*s. in law, of uncertain etymology*) The discharge of a person from arrest or imprisonment by giving security for his appearance at a certain time and place.

Bail (*v. t. in law from the subj.*) To give bail, to admit to bail.

Bai'lable (*adj. from bail*) Admitting of bail.

BAILE (*v. in the sea language*) To throw water out of a ship or boat by hand.

Bai'lement (*s. in law, from bail*) The delivery of writings or goods on their promise of being returned.

Bai'ler (*s. in law, from bail*) One that delivers writings or goods on a promise of returning them.

Bai'ling (*p. in the sea language, from bail*) Throwing water by hand out of a ship or boat.

Bai'liage (*s. not much used*) A bailiwick.

BAI'LIFF (*s. from the French*) A subordinate officer, the chief magistrate in certain corporations, an officer under the sheriff whose business it is to execute arrests, an under steward.

Bai'liwick (*s. from bailiff*) The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bai'lic (*v. obsolete*) A bailiff. *Chaucer.*

Bai'ly (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bailiff.

Bain (*s. obsolete*) A bath, a hot house.

Bain (*adj. a local word*) Willing, forward, limber-jointed, easily bent.

Baine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bane. *Chaucer.*

Bair'man (*s. in old law*) An insolvent who was obliged to swear that he was not worth more than five shillings and five pence.

BAIS'MAINS (*s. from the French baïse kiffed, and main band*) Compliments.

BAIT (*v. t. from the Sax. batan*) To put meat on a hook or trap to catch fish or other animals, to give meat to a horse on a journey, to take some refreshment on a journey.

BAIT (*v. t. from the French battre to beat*) To attack with violence, to set dogs upon any thing.

BAIT (*v. int. in faulconry*) To clap the wings, to make an offer of flying, to flutter.

Bait (*s. from the verb*) Meat put on a hook or trap to allure fish or other animals, a temptation, an incitement, a refreshment on a journey.

Bai'ted (*p. from bait*) Furnished with a bait, refreshed, attacked, set on in an outrageous manner.

Bai'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To feed, to bait. *Chaucer.*

Bai'ten (*p. obsolete*) Baited. *Chaucer.*

Bai'ting (*p. from bait*) Furnishing with a bait, refreshed, attacking with outrage, clapping the wings, fluttering.

Bai'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of baiting, the act of teasing.

Baize (*s. in commerce*) A kind of open woolen cloth with a long nap on it.

BAKE (*v. t. from the Sax. bacan*) To heat in a close place, to dress in an oven, to harden in the fire, to harden by heat.

Bake (*v. int.*) To do the work of a baker.

Ba'ked (*p. from bake*) Heated in a close place, hardened by heat, dressed in an oven.

Ba'kehouse (*s. from bake, and house*) A place or house where bread is baked.

Ba'ken (*p. from bake*) Baked.

Ba'ker (*s. from bake*) One that bakes, or that follows the trade of baking.

Ba'ker legged (*adj. from baker, and leg*) Having the legs bent outward. *Scott.*

BA'KEWELL (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 151 miles from London.

Ba'kewell (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bakewell, made at Bakewell.

Ba'king (*p. from bake*) Dressing any thing in an oven, hardening by means of heat.

BA'LA (*s.*) A town in Merionethshire in Wales; it has a market on Saturday, and is 195 miles from London.

Ba'la (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bala, made at Bala.

BA'LAAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the age of the people*) A man's name.

BA'LAD (*s. from the French balade*) A song.

BALÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fishes, the whale.

BA'LAK (*s. from the Heb. signifying a destroyer*) A man's name.

BA'LANCE (*s. from the French*) An equipoise, the act of comparing two or more things together, an overplus of weight, the quantity by which one thing exceeds another, that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account even. *In mechanics,* One of the simple mechanical powers chiefly used to determine the different weight of bodies, a pair of scales, the beating part of a clock or watch. *In astronomy,* One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Libra.

Ba'lace (*v. t. from the subj.*) To weigh in a balance, to make even, to compare as in a balance, to settle an account, to pay what is wanting to make an account even.

Ba'lace (*v. int. not much used*) To hesitate, to be in doubt, to be in a state of suspense.

Ba'lanced (*p. from balance*) Made even.

Ba'lancemaster (*s. from balance, and master*) One who is skilled in the art of balancing, one who knows how to place almost any thing in a state of equilibrium.

Ba'lancer (*s. from balance*) One that balances, one that weighs.

Ba'lancing (*p. from ballance*) Making even, adjusting the centre of gravity.

BALA'NI (*s. in natural history*) Those shell fish which usually adhere in clusters to the shells of the larger sort of sea fish.

BALANI'TES (*s. plu. in natural history*) A species of precious stones of a greenish colour.

BALANI'TES (*s. in botany*) A kind of chestnut.

BALA'NUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of mast, any kind of fruit with a head like mast.

BALAS'SIUS (*s. in natural history*) The bastard ruby.

BA'LISSRUBY (*s. in natural history*) A particular kind of ruby. *Ba'launce*

BAL

Ba'launce (*s. obsolete*) A doubt, a state of suspense. *Chaucer.*
BA'LAUSTINE (*s. in botany*) The great double flowered pomegranate.
BA'LAY (*s. in natural history*) The balas ruby. *Urry.*
BALBU'CINATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. balbutio to lisp*) To stammer in speaking.
Balbu'tiate (*v. int. not much used*) To stammer.
BALCON'Y (*s. in architecture, from the Ital. balcone*) A projection from the front of a house or other building surrounded with a balustrade, a kind of open gallery.
BALD (*adj. from the Brit. bal.*) Having lost the hair, stripped of a usual covering, unadorned, inelegant, deprived of dignity and importance, white in the face.
BA'LDACHIN (*s. in architecture, from the Ital.*) A building in form of a canopy supported by pillars and frequently used as a covering to an altar, a shell over a door.
BAL'DACUM (*s. in architecture*) The baldachin.
BAL'DAQUIN (*s. in architecture*) The baldachin.
BAL'DERDASH (*s. a low word, probably from the Sax. bald bold, and dash to mix*) Any thing jumbled together, an unnatural mixture.
Bal'derdash (*v. t. from the subj.*) To mix liquor, to adulterate liquor, to mix without discretion.
Bald'ly (*adv. from bald*) Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly, without ornament.
Bald'mony (*s. in botany*) The gentian.
Bald'ness (*s. from bald*) The want or loss of hair, nakedness, the want of ornament, inelegance.
BAL'DOCK (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire, it has a market on Thursday, and is 37 miles from London.
Bal'dock (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Baldock, made at Baldock.
BAL'DREAD (*s. from the Sax. signifying bold in counsel*) A man's name.
Bald'rick (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A girdle, the zodiac.
BAL'DWIN (*s. from the Sax. signifying a bold conqueror*) A man's name.
BALE (*s. from the French bale*) A bundle or pack of goods.
BALE (*s. from the Sax. bæli*) Misery, calamity. *Spenser.*
Bale (*v. t. in the sea language*) To lave, to throw water by hand out of a ship or boat.
Bale (*v. t. from the subj.*) To pack up goods.
Ba'leful (*adj. from bale*) Full of misery, full of mischief, causing misery, causing destruction.
Ba'lefully (*adv. from baleful*) Sorrowfully, mischievously.
Ba'le goods (*s. from bale, and goods*) Goods or merchandise made up in bales.
BALEU'GA (*s. in old records*) A precinct, a territory.
BA'LISTES (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
BALK (*s. in building, from the Dutch*) A beam which is the chief support of a floor, a pole or rafter over an out house or barn.
Balk (*s. in agriculture*) A ridge of land unplowed between two furrows, a mere, a lench.
Balk (*s.*) A disappointment when least expected.
Balk (*v. t. from the subj.*) To disappoint the expectations after exciting them, to frustrate, to miss, to refuse.
Ba'lked (*p. from balk*) Disappointed, frustrated, laid along like a balk or ridge of land. *Shakespeare.*
Ba'lkers (*s. plu. in fishery*) The men that stand on the cliff to give notice to those who are in the boat which way the shoal is gone.
Balk'ing (*p. a. from balk*) Disappointing, frustrating.
Balk'stuff (*s. obsolete and local*) A quarterstaff.
Balkt (*p. not much used, from balk*) Balked.
BALL (*s. from the Dutch bol*) Any thing of a round form.
BALL (*s. from the Greek βαλλω to throw*) An entertainment of dancing.
BAL'LAD (*s. from the French, balade a song*) A trifling song, a sacred song, but this sense is now obsolete.
Bal'lad (*v. t. from the subj.*) To make ballads, to sing ballads.
Bal'ladfinger (*s. from ballad, and finger*) One who strolls about singing ballads.
BAL/LAST (*s. from the Dutch*) Any thing put in the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, that which keeps any thing steady.
Bal'last (*v. t. from the subj.*) To put any thing in the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, to keep any thing steady.
Bal'lastage (*s. not much used, from ballast*) Lastage.
Bal'let (*s. in heraldry*) A little ball.
Bal'let (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A ballad.
BALLET'TE (*s. from the French*) A dance in which some history is represented.
Bal'liage (*s. in commerce*) A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens for the exportation of certain commodities.
Bal'liage (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Bailiage.

BAM

Bal'lards (*s. from ball, and yard*) A play in which a ball is driven by the end of a yard or stick.
BALICON'NEL (*s.*) A town in Ireland, north east of Cravan.
Bal'lic (*adj. obsolete*) Bald. *Chaucer.*
BAL'LIMORE (*s.*) A town in the county of Leitrim in Ireland.
BALLISHAN'NON (*s.*) A large town in the province of Ulster in Ireland.
BALLIS'TA (*s. from the Greek βαλλω to throw*) An engine used by the ancients to throw stones or any other missile weapons.
Bal'lister (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Balluster.
Ballis'tic (*adj. from ballista*) Belonging to the ballista, pertaining to the art of throwing stones and other missile weapons after the manner of the ancients.
Ballis'tics (*s. from ballistic*) The art of throwing stones and other missile weapons after the manner of the ancients.
BALLI'VA (*s. in old records*) The jurisdiction of a sheriff, a manor.
BAL'LIUM (*s. from the law Lat.*) A kind of fortress, a bulwark.
BALLO'N, **Ballo'on** (*s. in architecture, from the French*) A ball placed at the top of a pillar. *In chymistry,* A large round short necked vessel. *In fireworks,* A ball of pasteboard filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height and then bursts with sparks of fire resembling stars.
Bal'lot (*s. from the French balote a little ball*) A little ball or ticket used in elections, a particular mode of election.
Bal'lot (*v. t. from the subj.*) To choose by dropping a little ball or ticket into a box; to choose by holding up the hand.
BAL'LOTA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BALLOTA'DE (*s. in horsemanship*) A particular kind of leap.
Ballota'tion (*s. from ballot*) The act of voting by ballot.
Ball'oting (*p. from ballot*) Choosing by ballot.
Bal'luster (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A buluster.
Ballustr'ade (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A balustrade.
BALM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Balm (*v. t. from the subj.*) To anoint with balm, to soothe.
BALM of Gilead (*s. in botany*) A plant remarkable for its balsamic smell, the juice drawn from the balsam tree.
Ba'lmy (*adj. from balm*) Producing balm, having the qualities of balm, fragrant, soothing.
BAL'NEARY (*s. from the Lat. balneum a bath*) A bathing room.
Balnea'tion (*s. from balneary*) The act of bathing.
Bal'neator (*s. not much used*) The keeper of a bath.
Bal'neatory (*adj. from balneary*) Belonging to bathing, belonging to a bath or stove.
Balota'de (*s. in horsemanship*) A gentle kind of leap, a balotade.
Balsam (*s. from the Greek βαλσαμον*) A soft linient ointment.
Bal'sam apple (*s. in botany*) An annual Indian plant.
Bal'samated (*adj. not much used, from balsam*) Anointed with balsam. *Scott.*
Balsa'mic (*adj. from balsam*) Having the qualities of balsam, soft, mild.
Balsam'ical (*adj. from balsam*) Balsamic.
Balsa'mics (*s. plu. in pharmacy, from balsam*) Softening healing medicines.
Bal'sam tree (*s. in botany*) A shrub of a balsamic quality.
BALSO'MINA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Bal'stuff (*s. obsolete*) A quarter-staff.
Bal'stuffe (*s. obsolete*) A quarter-staff. *Chaucer.*
BALTHA'SAR (*s.*) The name of a man. *Bar. i. 12.*
BAL'TIA (*s. in geography*) An island in the German Ocean.
BAL'TIC (*s. from Baltia*) The German Ocean, the lake or sea lying between Sweden, Germany, and Livonia.
BA'LUSTER (*s. in architecture*) A small column, a pilaster.
Balustr'ade (*s. in architecture, from baluster*) An assemblage of balusters, a row of small pillars.
Bam (*s. a local word*) A cheat, a sham, a knavish trick. *Scott.*
BA'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an eminence*) The high place. *Eze. xx. 29.*
BAMBO'O (*s. in botany*) An Indian plant of the reed kind.
Bamboozle (*v. t. a cant word*) To impose upon, to deceive.
Bamboozler (*s. not used, in grave style, from bamboozle*) A cheat, a tricking fellow.
BAM'BOROUGH (*s.*) A village in, and once the seat of the kings of, Northumberland.
BAMFF (*s.*) The chief town of Banffshire in Scotland.
Banff'shire (*s. from Banff*) A county in Scotland.

BAMPTON

K

- BAM'PTON** (s.) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 167 miles from London.
- BAM'PTON** (s.) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 69 miles from London.
- Bam'pton** (adj. from the subst.) Belonging to Bampton, made at Bampton.
- BAN** (s. from the Teut.) A publick proclamation, a curse, an interdict.
- Ban** (v. t. not much used, from the subst.) To curse, to ex-crate.
- BANA'NA** (s. in botany) A species of plantain.
- BAN'BURY** (s.) A large market and borough town in Oxfordshire; it sends one member to parliament, has a market on Thursday, and is 74 miles from London.
- Ban'bury** (adj. from the subst.) Belonging to Banbury, made at Banbury.
- BANC, BAN'CUS** (s. in law, from the Lat.) The bench, the seat of judgment.
- BANCA'LIA** (s. plu. in old records) Cushions, coverings for benches.
- BAND** (s. from the Sax.) A bandage, any thing bound about another, a tie, a means of union, a particular kind of neckcloth worn especially by the clergy, a company of persons joined together in confederacy, a company of foot soldiers. In architecture, Any flat moulding or member, a fascia.
- Band** (v. t. from the subst.) To unite in one body, to bind about with a bandage.
- Ban'dage** (s. from band) That which is bound about any thing. In surgery, A fillet or roller bound over a wounded member.
- Band'box** (s. from band, and box) A small light box to carry any fine and light parts of drefs.
- Bande** (s. an obsolete spelling) A band, a knot. Ch.
- Ban'ded** (p. from band) United in a confederacy, bound about.
- Bande'e** (s.) An Irish measure of length, two feet.
- Bande'ler** (s. in military affairs) A large leathern belt worn by the ancient musketeers.
- Ban'delet** (s. in architecture) A little band, a small flat moulding, a fillet.
- Ban'died** (p. from bandy) Tossed to and from, agitated.
- Ban'dit** (s. not much used, from banditto) An outlaw.
- Bandit'ti** (s. the plu. of banditto) A company of outlaws, a company of robbers, a gang of desperate fellows.
- BANDIT'TO** (s. from the Ital.) A ruffian, a desperate fellow.
- BAN'DLE** (s.) An Irish measure of two feet in length.
- Band'let** (s. in architecture, from band) A little band, a flat moulding on a column representing a band.
- Ban'dog** (s. from band, and dog) A large dog, a mastiff.
- BAN'DOLERS** (s. in military affairs) Little wooden cases coated with leather containing powder sufficient for the charge of a musket, and usually hung to the ban-deleers.
- Ban'don** (s. obsolete) Custody, possession, will, pleasure, a band, a company. Chaucer.
- BANDO'RE** (s. from the Ital.) A musical instrument.
- BAN'DROL** (s. from the French) A little flag or streamer, the fringed flag hung on to a trumpet.
- BAN'DY** (s. from the French bander to bend) A club bent at the lower end to strike a ball, a play or diversion in which a ball is struck backward and forward with a crooked stick.
- Ban'dy** (v. t. from the subst.) To beat to and fro, to ex-change, to agitate.
- Ban'dy** (v. int. not much used) To contend, to strive with.
- Ban'dying** (p. from bandy) Agitating, contending.
- Ban'dyleg** (s. used only in low or droll style, from bandy, and leg) A crooked leg.
- Ban'dylegged** (adj. a low or droll word, from bandyleg) Having crooked legs.
- BANE** (s. from the Sax. bana a murderer) Poison, mis-chief, ruin, destruction.
- Bane** (v. t. from the subst.) To poison, to destroy.
- Ba'ned** (p. from bane) Poisoned, destroyed.
- Ba'neful** (adj. from bane) Poisonous, destructive.
- Ba'nefulness** (s. from baneful) Destructiveness, the qua-lity of being baneful.
- Banes** (s. an incorrect spelling) The bans of matrimony.
- BA'NEWORT** (s. in botany) A plant, deadly nightshade.
- BANG** (v. t. a low and droll word) To beat, to thump, to use roughly, to treat with violence.
- Bang** (s. in low or droll style, from the verb) A blow, a thump, a stroke.
- Ban'ged** (p. in low or droll style, from bang) Beaten, ill used.
- Ban'gle** (s. a local word, perhaps from bang) A large rough stick.
- Ban'glee red** (adj. applied to a horse) Having ears flapping down like a spaniel.
- BA'NGOR** (s.) A city in Caernarvonshire in North Wales, the see of a bishop; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 246 miles from London.
- Ban'gor** (adj. from the subst.) Belonging to Bangor, made at Bangor.
- Bango'rien** (adj. from Bangor) Belonging to Bangor, be-longing to any thing transacted at Bangor.
- Ban'gue** (s. in heraldry) A bend.
- Ban'ianday** (s. a cant word, among sailors) A fast day, a day on which no flesh is allowed.
- BAN'IAN** (s.) A numerous sect in the East who eat no flesh, but feed wholly on vegetables.
- Ba'nir** (s. an obsolete spelling) A banner. Chaucer.
- BA'NISH** (v. t. from the French banuir) To oblige a person to quit his own country, to drive away.
- Ba'nished** (p. from banish) Driven out of a country, forced away.
- Ban'isher** (s. from banish) One that drives another from his own country.
- Ban'ishing** (p. a. from banish) Driving out of the coun-try, driving away.
- Ban'ishment** (s. from banish) The act of banishing, the state of being banished.
- Ban'ister** (s. a corrupt spelling) A baluster.
- BANK** (s. from the Sax. banc) A ridge of earth, the rising ground by the side of a river, a place where money is deposited to be called for occasionally, the company concerned in the management of money so deposit-ed, the seat on which a set of rowers were used to sit before sails were so much in use as they are at present.
- Bank** (v. t. from the subst.) To enclose with a bank of earth, to lay up money in the bank.
- Ban'kafalet** (s.) A game at cards in which the whole pack is parcelled out into as many parts as there are players.
- Bank'bill** (s. from bank, and bill) A note given for mo-ney laid up in the bank.
- Bank'ed** (p. from bank) Enclosed with a bank; supported by a bank of earth.
- Bank'er** (s. from bank) One that traffics in money, one that keeps or manages a bank.
- Bank'ing** (adj. from bank) Belonging to the bank, lay-ing up money in the bank, enclosing with a bank, throwing up a bank of earth.
- BANK'RUPT** (adj. from bank, and the Lat. rumpo to break) Broken for debt, incapable of payment, insol-vent.
- Bank'rupt** (s. from the adj.) A person incapable of paying his debts, a person against whom a commission of bank-ruptcy is awarded.
- Bank'rupt** (v. t. from the adj.) To break a person, to render a person incapable of paying his debts.
- Bank'ruptcy** (s. from bankrupt) The state of a bankrupt, the act of declaring one's self a bankrupt.
- Bank'rupted** (p. from bankrupt) Become a bankrupt.
- Bann** (s. an obsolete spelling) A ban, a proclamation.
- Bann** (v. t. an obsolete spelling) To ban, to lay under an interdict.
- BAN'NAGHAR** (s.) A town in the province of Leinster in the kingdom of Ireland.
- BAN'NER** (s. from the Brit. banair) A flag, a military ensign, a streamer.
- Ban'neret** (s. from banner) A knight made in the field of battle with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard and making it a banner.
- Ban'nerol** (s. supposed to be a corrupt spelling) A bandroll, a little flag.
- Ban'nian** (s. from Bannians) A man's undress, a kind of morning gown like the drefs of the Bannians.
- BAN'NIANS** (s. plu.) A religious sect in the empire of the Great Mogul.
- BAN'NIMUS** (s. in the university of Oxford) The sentence of expulsion of any member usually fixed up in some public place.
- BANNISTE'RIA** (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
- BAN'NITUS** (s. in old records) An exile, a man banished his country.
- Ban'nock** (s. a local word) A kind of oatcake, much used in Scotland and the north of England.
- Ban'num** (s. in law) The utmost bounds of a township or manor.
- BAN'QUET** (v. from the French) A feast, a luxurious entertainment.
- Ban'quet** (v. t. from the subst.) To feast, to fare luxu-riously.
- Ban'queter** (p. from banquet) Feasted, entertained luxu-riously.
- Ban'queter** (s. from banquet) A-feaster, one that makes a feast.

Ban'quethouse (*s. from house, and banquet*) A house where banquets are made.

Ban'queting (*p. from banquet*) Feasting, living deliciously.

Ban'quetinghouse (*s. from banquet, and house*) A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A small bank or rising ground at the foot of the parapet on which the soldiers mount to fire.

BANS (*s. plu. from ban*) The publication of matrimonial contracts in the church before marriage.

BANSTICLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The stickleback.

Ban'tamwork (*s.*) A very showy kind of painted or carved work.

BAN'TER (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To play upon, to ridicule, to turn into ridicule.

Ban'ter (*s. from the verb*) Railery, ridicule.

Ban'tered (*p. from banter*) Plaid upon, ridiculed.

Ban'terer (*s. from banter*) One that banters, a droll.

Ban'tering (*p. from banter*) Ridiculing, playing the droll.

BANT'LING (*s. used only in low or droll style, perhaps from bairn*) A little child, an infant.

BAN'TRY (*s.*) A town in the county of Cork in the kingdom of Ireland.

Bap'tism (*s. in divinity, from baptize*) An immersion in water, a washing by immersion, an ordinance of the gospel in which the person who submits to it puts on Christ, or makes a public profession of the Christian religion, the plentiful effusion of the Spirit on the apostles, great distress or suffering.

Baptis'mal (*adj. from baptism*) Belonging to baptism.

Bap'tist (*s. in divinity and church history, from baptize*) One who baptizes or administers the ordinance of baptism, one who holds that baptism ought to be administered by immersion and only to believers.

Bap'tistery (*s. from baptist*) The place where baptism is administered.

Baptiza'tion (*s. not much used, from baptize*) The act of baptizing.

BAP'TIZE (*v. t. in divinity, from the Greek βαπτίζω to dip*) To administer the ordinance of baptism, to plunge, to overwhelm.

Bapti'zed (*p. from baptize*) Admitted to the ordinance of baptism, plunged, overwhelmed.

Bapti'zer (*s. from baptize*) One that baptizes, one that administers the ordinance of baptism.

Bapti'zing (*p. from baptize*) Administering the ordinance of baptism.

BAR (*s. from the French barre*) A bolt to fasten a door, any thing put across to prevent an entrance, any obstruction, a rock or ridge at the entrance of an harbour, the place where criminals and causes of law are tried, an inclosed place or little room in a coffee house or tavern. *In law*, A plea brought by the defendant to set aside the claim of the plaintiff. *In heraldry*, A narrow fess crossing any part of the field. *In farriery*, That part of a horse's mouth situate between the tusks and grinders. *In music*, A stroke drawn across the lines.

Bar (*v. t. from the subst.*) To fasten with a bolt, to hinder, to exclude. *In law*, To stop the process of a suit.

BARAB'BAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of the father*) A man's name.

BAR'ACHEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a worshiper of God*) A man's name.

BARACH'IAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a worshiper of God*) A man's name.

Bar'aine (*adj. obsolete*) Barren, empty, void. *Ch.*

BAR'AK (*s. from the Heb. signifying thunder*) A man's name.

BARALI'PTON (*s. in logic*) An imperfect syllogism.

Barapic'klet (*s. a local word, from the Brit.*) A kind of cake made with fine flower.

Ba'ratty (*s. in old law*) The crime of the master of a vessel who embezzles the cargo or runs away with the ship.

Ba'rator (*s. not so common a spelling*) A barrator.

BARB (*s. from the Lat. barba a beard*) Any thing that grows in the place of a beard, the points that stand backward in an arrow, or fish hook; the ancient armour for horses.

Barb (*s. from Barbary*) A Barbary horse.

Barb (*v. t. from the subst.*) To shave, to dress out the head, to put a beard on an arrow, a fish hook, or other instrument, to put armour on an horse.

BAR'BACAN (*s. from the French*) A fortification before a town or at the end of a bridge.

BARBA'DOES (*s. in geography*) One of the British Carribbee islands.

Barba'does (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Barbadoes.

BAR'BARA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

BAR'BARA (*s. in logic*) A perfect syllogism.

Barba'rian (*s. from barbarous*) A foreigner, a man uncivilized, a brutal monster.

Barba'rian (*adj. from barbarous*) Belonging to a barbarian, savage.

Barba'ric (*adj. from barbarous*) Foreign, far fetched, coming from far.

Bar'barism (*s. from barbarous*) A form of speech contrary to the purity of the language in which it is used, ignorance, rusticity, brutality, cruelty.

Barba'rity (*s. from barbarous*) Savageness, brutality, impurity of speech.

BAR'BAROUS (*adj. from the Greek βαρβαρος foreign*) Savage, uncivilized, ignorant, cruel, inhuman.

Bar'barously (*adv. from barbarous*) In a barbarous manner, cruelly, inhumanly, in a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

Bar'barousness (*s. from barbarous*) Incivility, cruelty, impurity of diction.

BAR'BARY (*s.*) A large track of Africa running along the coast of the Mediterranean.

Bar'bary (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Barbary.

BAR'BASON (*s.*) The name of a devil or fiend. *Shakes.*

Barbe (*s. from Barbary*) A Barbary horse. *In fortification*, The parapet.

Barbe (*s. obsolete*) The armour of a horse, a mask, a vizard, a wimple, a beard. *Chaucer.*

BAR'BEQUE (*v. t. in the West Indian customs*) To dress a hog whole.

Bar'becue (*s. from the verb*) A hog dressed whole.

Barbecued (*p. from barbecue*) Dressed whole.

Bar'bed (*p. from barb*) Bearded, furnished with a barb, furnished with armour, embossed.

Barbe'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Barbed.

Bar'bel (*s. from barb*) A river fish, so called on account of the beard like wattles about its mouth.

Bar'ber (*s. from barb*) A person who follows the business of shaving.

Bar'ber (*v. t. from the subst.*) To dress out the head.

Bar'berchirurgeon (*s. from barber, and chirurgion*) The man who joined the profession of a barber and a surgeon together.

Bar'bered (*p. from barber*) Dressed up about the head, shaved.

Bar'bermonger (*s. a low word*) A fop, a person tricked out by his barber.

Bar'berobert (*s. in cookery*) Hog's ears dressed in a particular manner.

BAR'BERRY (*s. in botany*) The pepperage bush, the fruit of the barberry tree.

BAR'BET (*s. in zoology*) A small kind of worm covered with tufts like a beard.

Bar'bican (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A barbacon, a watch tower. *Chaucer.*

Bar'bicanage (*s. obsolete, from barbican*) Money collected for the support of a barbican or watch tower.

Bar'bles (*s. plu. in farriery*) The knots or superfluous flesh that grow up in the channels of a horse's mouth.

BAR'BOTINE (*s. in medicine*) Wormseed.

Barbs (*s. plu. obsolete*) The bosses or ornaments on the trappings of a horse. *Spenser.*

BAR'BUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The barbel.

BAR'BYLA (*s. in botany*) The damask prune.

BARCA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A barkary, a tan house.

BAR'CARIE (*s. in old writings*) A sheep cote, a sheep walk.

BARD (*s. from the Brit. bardd*) A poet amongst the ancient Britons who celebrated the praises of their heroes, a poet ancient or modern.

Bard (*v. t. a corrupt spelling, from beard*) To take off the head and neck of a fleece, to take off the coarse wool from a fleece.

BAR'DACH (*s. not much used, from the French*) A catamite, a boy kept for unnatural practices.

BARDA'NA (*s. in botany*) Burdock.

BAR'DASH (*s. not much used, from the Ital.*) A catamite. *Scott.*

Bar'ded (*adj. in heraldry*) Dressed in caparison.

BARDEL'LA (*s. in the manage*) A kind of saddle.

BAR'DCUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bardus*) Blockish, simple, foolish. *Scott.*

Bards (*s. plu. in cookery*) Strips of bacon used in larding.

BARE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Naked, unadorned, poor, open, uncovered, with the hat off, mere, unconnected; *with* of: "He is bare of cloaths."

Bare (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make naked, to strip.

Bare (*v. pret. of bear*) Did bear.

Ba'rebone (*s. used only in low or droll style, from bare, and bone*) A very lean person.

Ba'refaced (*adj. from bare, and face*) Having the face naked or uncovered, shameless, unreserved, impudent.

Ba'refacedly (*adv. from barefaced*) Openly, boldly, impudently.

Ba'refacedness (*s. from barefaced*) Boldness, assurance.

Ba'refoot (*adj. from bare, and foot*) Having no shoes on.

Ba'refooted (*adj. from barefoot*) Unshod, having no shoes.

Ba'regnawn (*adj. a low word, from bare, and gnawn*) Eaten bare.

Ba'reheaded (*adj. from bare, and head*) Having the head uncovered, uncovered in respect.

Ba'rein (*adj. obsolete*) Barren, empty, void. *Chaucer.*

Ba'rely (*adj. from bare*) Merely, only, nakedly.

Ba'reness (*s. from bare*) Nakedness, leanness, poverty, scantiness.

Bar'fee (*s. from bar, and fee*) A fee of twenty pence which every prisoner, acquitted of felony, pays to the jailer.

BAR'GAIN (*s. from the Brit. borgen*) A contract, a stipulation, a thing bought and sold.

Bar'gain (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing; *with for.*

Bar'gained (*p. from bargain*) Agreed to be bought or sold at a certain price; *with for, as: "They may be bargained for."*

Bar'gaine'e (*s. from bargain*) One that accepts a bargain.

Bar'gainer (*s. from bargain*) One that offers a bargain.

Bar'gaining (*p. from bargain*) Making a bargain.

BARGE (*s. from the Dutch bargie*) A pleasure boat, a large boat for burden.

Bar'gecouple (*s. with builders*) One beam framed into another to strengthen the building, a principal rafter.

Bar'gecourse (*s. with builders*) That part of the tiling that projects over the principal rafters.

Bar'gemaster (*s. with miners*) The surveyor.

Ba'rger (*s. from barge*) One that manages a barge.

Bargere't (*s. obsolete*) A kind of song or dance. *Chaucer.*

Bargh (*s. obsolete*) A steep, hollow way.

Bar'ghmaster (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A bergmaster.

Bar'ghmote (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A bergmote.

BARJE'SUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of Jesus*) A man's name.

BARIL/LIA (*s. in commerce*) A kind of potash used in making glass.

Ba'ring (*p. from bare*) Making bare.

BARJO'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of Jonas*) A man's name.

BARK (*s. from the Dan. barck*) The rind of a tree. *In medicine, The quinquina. In navigation, A small ship.*

Bark (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strip trees of their bark.

BARK (*v. int. from the Sax. beorcan*) To make the disagreeable noise that a dog does when threatening or pursuing, to imitate the barking of a dog. *Figuratively, To clamour at, to pursue with invectives; with at, as: "He barks at you."*

Bar'kery (*s. from bark*) A place where bark is kept.

Bark'bred (*s. from bark, and bare*) Stripped of the bark.

Bark'binding (*s. from bark, and bind*) A disease in trees.

Bark'bound (*adj. from bark, and bind*) Having the bark too tight, stopped in growth.

Bark'ed (*p. from bark*) Stripped of its bark.

Bark'er (*s. from bark*) One that is employed in barking trees, one that barks, one that clamours at another.

Bark'fat (*s. from bark, and fat*) A tanner's fat.

Bark'fate (*s. from bark, and fat*) A tub in which the bark is put for tanning leather. *Chaucer.*

Bark'galling (*s. in husbandry*) The injury a young tree receives by being bound too tight to the stake. *Scott.*

Bark'ing (*p. from bark*) Stripping trees of their bark, making the noise that a dog makes, clamouring.

Barking (*s. from bark*) The noise that a dog makes when he barks.

BARK'ING (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 9 miles from London.

Bark'ing (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Barking, made at Barking.

Bar'ky (*adj. from bark*) Consisting of bark, containing bark.

BARLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BAR'LEY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A well known species of grain.

Bar'ley (*adj. from barley*) Belonging to barley, made of barley.

Bar'leybrake (*s. a local word*) A kind of play in the country. *Sidney.*

Bar'leycorn (*s. from barley, and corn*) The lowest denomination of our long measure, the third part of an inch, a corn of barley.

BARM (*s. from the Brit. berem*) Yeast, the scum arising from the fermentation of beer.

Bar'master (*s. with miners*) The person that measures the ore.

Barm'cloth (*s. obsolete, from barme, and cloth*) An apron. *Chaucer.*

Barme (*s. obsolete*) The bosom, the lap. *Chaucer.*

Bar'mote (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A Bergmote.

Bar'my (*adj. from barm*) Having the qualities of barm, consisting of barm.

BARN (*s. from the Sax. bern*) A house or place for laying up any kind of grain, hay or straw; a place where corn is usually threshed.

BAR'NABAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a son of consolation*) A man's name.

BAR'NABY (*s.*) The name of a man.

BAR'NACLE (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. bearn, a child, and æc an oak*) A fowl of the goose kind, fabulously supposed to have been produced from trees, a species of shell fish.

BAR'NACLE (*s. in farriery*) An instrument to hold a horse by the nose.

BAR'NET (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 11 miles from London.

Bar'net (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Barnet, made at Barnet.

BARN'FIARD (*s.*) A bird about the size of a sparrow, sometimes seen at sea, and supposed to be a presage of bad weather.

BARN'SLEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 175 miles from London.

Barn'sley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Barnsley.

BARN'STABLE (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire distant from London 193 miles; it has a market on Friday, and sends two members to parliament.

Barn'stable (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Barnstable, made at Barnstable.

BAR'OCO (*s. in logic*) A particular kind of syllogism.

BAROMETER (*s. from the Greek βαρος a weight, and μετροω to measure*) An instrument to measure the weight of the air, a weather-glass.

Barome'trical (*adj. from barometer*) Belonging to the barometer.

BA'RON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) One in the degree of nobility next below a viscount, one of the judges in the court of exchequer, a member of parliament for one of the cinque ports. *In law, A man in relation to his wife. "Baron and femme."*

Ba'ronage (*s. from baron*) The whole body of the barons, the dignity of a baron, the estate that gives title to a baron.

Ba'ronness (*s. from baron*) A baron's lady, a lady who has the title in her own right.

Ba'ronet (*s. from baron*) One of the lowest degrees of honour that is hereditary.

Ba'ronetage (*s. from baronet*) The whole body of baronets, the dignity of a baronet.

Ba'rony (*s. from baron*) The dignity of a baron, the estate or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BA'ROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek βαρος a weight, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument to shew the weight of the air, a barometer.

Barr (*s. from bar, a local word*) The gate of a town or city. *Chaucer.*

BAR'RAC (*s. from the Span. barracca*) A building to lodge soldiers, a little hut or cabin made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore.

BAR'RACAN (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woolen stuff, a sort of camblet.

BAR'RATOR (*s. from the old French*) A wrangler, an encourager of law suits.

Bar'ratory (*s. from barrator*) The crime of a barrator, the crime of a ship master who cheats the owners.

Bar'red (*p. from bar*) Fastened with a bar.

BAR'REL (*s. from the Brit. baril*) A round wooden vessel to be stopped close, something hollow, that part of a gun that receives the charge, a cylinder or any thing wound, that part of a clock or watch that contains the spring and receives the chain when wound up, a particular measure or weight.

Bar'rel (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put any thing into a barrel.

Bar'relbellied (*adj. a word used only in low or droll style, from barrel, and belly*) Having a belly like a barrel, prominent in the belly.

Bar'relled (*p. from barrel*) Put up in barrels.

Bar'relling (*p. from barrel*) Putting into barrels.

BAR'REN (*adj. from the Sax. bare*) Incapable of producing its kind, unfruitful, scanty. *Figuratively, Unmeaning, dry, dull.*

Bar'rendy (*adv. from barren*) Unfruitfully. *Barr'en-*

B A R

Bar'renness (*s. from barren*) The want of offspring, unfruitfulness, poverty, driness.

BAR'RENWORT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Bar'rful (*adj. not much used, from bar*) Full of obstructions.

BARRICA'DE (*s. from the French*) A fortification made in haste, any stop or hindrance.

Barrica'de (*v. t. from the subs.*) To stop up a passage with any thing that comes to hand.

Barrica'ded (*p. from barricade*) Stopped up with any thing that comes first to hand.

Barrica'ding (*p. from barricade*) Fortifying in haste, stopping up a passage with any thing that comes to hand.

Barrica'do (*s. from barricade*) A barricade, a stop or hindrance.

Barrica'do (*v. t. from the subs.*) To fortify, to stop, to bar up.

Barrica'doed (*p. from barricado*) Barred, stopped up.

Barrica'doing (*p. from barricado*) Barring, stopping up.

BAR'RIER (*s. sometimes with the accent on the last syllable, from the French barriere*) A boundry, a barricade, a fortification on the borders of a country, a limit, an obstruction.

Bar'ring (*p. from bar*) Fastening with a bolt, preventing, excepting. *In farriery*, Stopping a humour by taking up a vein.

Bar'rister (*s. from bar*) A person qualified to plead the cause of a client in a court of judicature, a counsellor at law.

BAR'ROW (*s. supposed to be from bear*) A kind of carriage with or without a wheel, and moved by the hand.

Bar'row (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. berg*) A hog.

BAR'ROW (*s. a local word, from the Sax. bearwe*) A grove, a hillock under which, it is supposed, the dead bodies of those who fell in battle were buried.

Bar'rulet (*s. in heraldry, from bar*) A little bar, the fourth part of a bar.

Bar'ruly (*s. in heraldry, from bar*) A division of the field barways.

Bar'ry (*s. in heraldry, from bar*) The division of a field barways into an equal number of partitions.

Bar'rybendy (*s. in heraldry, from bar and bend*) The division of a field barways, and bendways interchanging the colours.

Bar'rypily (*s. in heraldry, from bar, and pile*) The division of a field by lines drawn obliquely by crossing each other and interchanging the colours.

BARSA'BUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of rest*) A man's name.

BARSE (*s. a local word*) A perch.

Bar'shot (*s. from bar, and shot*) Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and rigging of a ship.

BARTA'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, *1 Esd. iv. 9.*

BAR'TER (*v. t. from the French barat craft*) To exchange one thing for another.

Bar'ter (*v. int.*) To traffic by way of exchange; *with* : as, "He is willing to barter with his neighbour."

Bar'ter (*s. from the verb*) The act of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

Bar'tered (*p. from barter*) Exchanged.

Bar'terer (*s. from barter*) One that traffics by way of barter.

Bar'tering (*p. from barter*) Trafficking by way of barter.

Bar'tery (*s. from barter*) An exchange of commodities, barter.

Barth (*s. obsolete*) A warm pasture for young cattle.

BARTHO'LOMEW (*s. from the Heb. signifying a son suspending waters*) A man's name.

BARTIME'US (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of Timon*) A man's name.

BARTON (*s. from the Sax.*) The demesne lands of a manor, a manor house, the outhouses belonging to a farm or mansion house, the court yard.

BARTON (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 165 miles from London.

Bar'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Barton, made at Barton.

BAR'TRAM (*s. in botany*) Pellitory.

BAR'TSIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BAR'TULPH (*s. from the Sax. signifying wise in counsel*) A man's name.

BA'RUCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying blessed*) A man's name.

BARYCO'CALON (*s. in botany*) The thorn apple.

BARYCO'IA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek βαρυς dull, and ακουω to hear*) A dulness of hearing.

BARYPHO'NIA (*s. with physical writers, from the Greek βαρυς dull, and φωνη a voice*) A difficulty of speaking.

B A S

BARZIL'LAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying made of iron*) A man's name.

BAS (*adj. not much used, from the French*) Low, mean. *Scott.*

BASA'LTES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of marble never found in layers but standing upright.

BASANI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A touch stone, a whetstone.

BASE (*s. from the Greek βασίς the foot*) That on which any thing stands, the lowest part of any thing, the lowest part in music, the strings that sound the lowest part in music, a stocking or some kind of armour for the legs, the place from which the combatants set out in tilting, racing and other rural exercises, a rural play, prison base.

Base (*adj. from the subs.*) Mean, worthless, low, illiberal, illegitimate, not sterling, belonging to the grave or lower part of music.

Base (*v. t. not much used, from the adj.*) To make vile, to make of less value.

Bas'teborn (*adj. from base, and born*) Illegitimate, born out of wedlock.

Bas'ecourt (*s. from base, and court*) The court below that which leads immediately to the house.

Bas'elard (*s. obsolete*) A dagger.

BASEL'LA (*s. in botany*) Dadder.

Bas'ely (*adv. from base*) In a base manner, meanly, illegitimately.

Bas'eminded (*adj. from base, and mind*) Mean spirited.

Bas'en (*adj. obsolete*) Wide, extended. *Spenser*

Bas'er (*adj. comp. deg. of base*) More base.

Bas'est (*adj. sup. deg. of base*) Most base.

Bas'eviol (*s. from base, and viol*) A musical instrument.

BASH (*v. int. not much used, of uncertain derivation*) To blush, to be ashamed.

BA'SHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying in sleep*) A kingdom in the land of Canaan.

BASHA'W (*s.*) A title of honour and command amongst the Turks, a man of an overbearing temper.

BASHE'MATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfumed*) The name of a woman.

Bash'ful (*adj. from bash*) Modest, shamefaced, shy, sheepish.

Bash'fully (*adv. from bashful*) Modestly, timorously.

Bash'fulness (*s. from bashful*) Modesty, shyness.

BA'SIL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Ba'sil (*s. with mechanics*) The angle to which a joiner's tool is ground away, a tanned sheep skin.

BA'SIL (*s.*) A man's name.

Ba'sil (*v. t. with mechanics*) To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASI'LIC (*s. in architecture, from the Greek βασιλική royal*) A large hall, the hall belonging to a palace, a magnificent church.

Basil'ic (*adj. in anatomy, from basilica*) Belonging to the basilica.

BASI'LICA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek βασιλική royal*) The middle vein of the arm, the axillary vein.

Basil'ical (*adj. from basilica*) Belonging to the basilica.

BASI'LICON (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of salve or ointment much used to incarnate wounds.

BASI'LICUS (*s. in astronomy*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Leo, the lion's heart.

BASILID'ANS (*s. plu. in church history*) A branch of the Gnostics, so called from Basilides their leader, who attributed the work of creation to the angels, affirmed that the body of Christ was a mere phantom, and denied the doctrine of the resurrection.

BA'SILISK (*s. from the Greek βασιλεις a king*) A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, a species of ordnance.

BA'SIN (*s. an old but proper spelling, from the Ital. bacino*) A small vessel to hold water or other liquids, a small pond, a little bay of the sea, a dock for repairing ships. *In anatomy*, A round cavity in the brain. *With mechanics*, A round shell placed over a furnace for making hats, a hollow piece of metal by which glass grinders form their concave glasses.

BA'SINGSTOKE (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 46 miles from London.

Ba'singstoke (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Basingstoke, made at Basingstoke.

BA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The foundation of any thing, the first principles of any thing. *In architecture*, The lowest of the three principal parts of a column.

BASK (*v. t. supposed to be from the Dutch backeren*) To warm by lying at length in the heat.

Bask (*v. int.*) To lie in a place to receive heat.

BAS'KET (*s. from the Brit. basged*) A vessel made of twigs or other slender body interwoven.

Bas'ketfish (*s. in ichthyology*) The star fish.

Bas'ket-

Bas'kethilt (*s. from basket, and hilt*) The hilt of a weapon so made as to receive the whole hand and keep it from being wounded.

Bas'ketfalt (*s. from basket, and falt*) The finest or best kind of falt.

Bas'kettenure (*s. from basket, and tenure*) The tenure of land held by the service of making baskets for the use of the king.

Basketwoman (*s. from basket, and woman*) A woman that plies at markets with a basket to carry home what is bought.

Bas'king (*p. from bask*) Lying at length to receive the heat of the sun or fire.

BASNE'TUM (*s. in old records*) A helmet.

Ba'son (*s. supposed to be rather an improper spelling*) A basin.

Bafs (*adj. not much used, from base*) Grave, deep in sound.

Bafs (*s. from base*) The lowest part in music.

Bafs (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A rush, a mat, a mat to kneel on at church.

Bas'fa (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) A bashaw.

Basse (*s. obsolete*) A kiss. *Chaucer.*

Bas'set (*s. from the French*) A particular game at cards.

Bas'so (*s. in music*) The base.

Bas'sock (*s. not much used, from bafs*) A bafs, a mat.

BASSO'N, BASSOO'N (*s. from the French*) A musical instrument.

Bas'forelievo (*s. from the Ital.*) That kind of sculpture in which the figures project but little from the ground of the piece.

Bais'relief (*s. from the French*) That kind of sculpture in which the figures are but little raised.

Bafs'viol (*s. from bafs, and viol*) A musical instrument.

Balt (*s.*) Lime tree bark made into mats or ropes.

Bas'ta (*v. from the Ital.*) It is enough, it sufficeth.

BAS'TARD (*s. from the Brit. bastard*) A child born of an unmarried woman, any thing spurious.

Bas'tard (*adj. from the subs.*) Begotten out of wedlock, born before the marriage of the parents, spurious, not genuine.

Bas'tard (*v. t. from the subs.*) To convict any one of bas'tardy, to stigmatize with bas'tardy.

Bas'tarded (*adj. from bastard*) Made a bastard, proved a bastard.

Bastardi'ze (*v. t. from bastard*) To prove any one a bas'tard, to beget a bastard.

Bastardi'zed (*p. from bastardize*) Proved a bastard.

Bastardi'zing (*p. from bastardize*) Proving any one to be a bastard, begetting a bastard.

Bastardi'zing (*s. from bastardize*) The act of making any one a bastard. *Shakespeare.*

Bas'tardly (*adv. from bastard*) In the manner of a bas'tard, spuriously.

Bas'tardy (*s. from bastard*) The state of being a bastard.

BASTE (*v. t. supposed to be from the French bastonner to cudgel*) To beat with a stick, to drip butter or any thing else on meat while it is roasting, to sew in a slight manner.

Ba'sted (*p. from baste*) Beaten with a stick, moistened while roasting, sewed slightly.

BASTINA'DE (*s. from the French*) A cudgelling, the punishment of an offender by beating him on the soles of the feet.

Bastina'de (*v. t. from the subs.*) To beat, to give the bastinade.

Bastina'do (*s. from bastinade*) A beating, a Turkish punishment by beating an offender on the soles of the feet.

Ba'sting (*p. from baste*) Beating any one with a stick, moistening meat on the spit, sewing slightly.

BASTION (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A huge mass of earth raised to a considerable height faced up on either side and terminated in an angular point, a bulwark.

Basto'n (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A bastoon. *Bacon.*

BASTONA'DO (*s. a correct but not a common spelling*) The bastinade, the act of cudgeling. *Scott.*

Basto'on (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The battoon. *Scott.*

BAT (*s. from the Sax.*) A heavy stick, a club.

BAT (*s. in zoology*) An animal having the body of a mouse with large membranous wings, and feeding chiefly on insects, a flying mouse.

Ba'table (*adj. from bate*) Disputable, applied to certain lands between England and Scotland properly belonging to neither kingdom.

Ba'tailed (*adj. obsolete*) Embattled. *Chaucer.*

Ba'tailous (*adj. obsolete*) Ready for battle. *Chaucer.*

Batardi'er (*s. obsolete, from the French*) A nursery for trees.

BATA'VIA (*s.*) Holland anciently so called, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies.

Bata'vian (*adj. from Batavia*) Belonging to Holland.

Bata'vian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Holland.

Batch (*s. from bake*) The quantity of bread baked at one time, a quantity of any thing produced at one making.

Bate (*s. supposed to be a contraction from debate*) Strife, contention.

Bate (*v. t. supposed to be a contraction from abate*) To sink the price of any thing, to lessen, to take away some part.

Bate (*v. int.*) To sink in flesh, to decrease, to remit. *Elliptically, With of: as, "Bate of your price." i. e. something of your price.*

Bate (*v. t. pret. of beat, but now obsolete*) Did beat. *Sp.*

Ba'ted (*p. from bate*) Lessened, retrenched.

Ba'teul (*adj. from bate*) Full of strife, contentious.

Ba'tement (*s. used only by artificers, from bate*) A diminution.

Bat'fowling (*s. from bat, and fowl*) Birdbatting, a particular manner of catching birds by night.

BATH (*s. from the Sax.*) A collection of water sufficient for a person to bathe in, a great sweat. *In chymistry,* A vessel of water in which another vessel is placed to give it a softer and more regular heat. *In antiquity,* A kind of Hebrew measure containing seven gallons and four pints of liquid, and three pecks and three pints of dry measure.

BATH (*s.*) A small but elegant city in the county of Somerset, situate on the river Avon, about ten miles east of Bristol, so called from its excellent hot baths; it makes, with the city of Wells, the see of a bishop; has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 108 miles from London.

Bath (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bath, made at Bath, used at Bath.

Bath (*adj. obsolete*) Both.

Bathe (*v. t. from bath*) To wash in a bath, to supple any part of the body by the external application of warm liquor.

Bathe (*v. int.*) To be in the water, to be in any thing resembling a bath.

Ba'thed (*p. from bath*) Wetted as in a bath, bedewed; *with in: as, Bathed in blood.* Softened, cherished, fomented; *with with: as, "It had been frequently bathed with spirits of wine."*

Ba'thing (*p. from bathe*) Washing in a bath, suppling or cherishing any part of the body with warm liquor.

Ba'thing (*s. from bathe*) The practice of washing in a bath, the act of cherishing any part of the body by the application of warm liquor.

BATH'MUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek βαθμος a step*) The cavity of a bone fitted to receive the protuberance of another bone.

BA'THRUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to secure a reduced dislocation.

BATH'SHEBA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the seventh daughter*) The name of a woman.

Ba'ting (*adj. from bate*) Sinking the value, decreasing, excepting.

Bat'let (*s. from bat*) An instrument made of wood, used in beating linen when taken out of the bucking.

Bat'ner (*s. obsolete*) An ox.

BATOON (*s. from the French baton*) A staff, a club, a truncheon, a marshal's staff, a badge of military honour. *In heraldry,* The third part of a bend, a note of illegitimacy.

BATRACHI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling a green frog.

BATRA'CHIUM (*s. in botany*) Crowfoot.

BATRACHOMYO'MACHY (*s. from the Greek βατραχος a frog, μυς a mouse, and μάχη a fight*) The battle between the frogs and mice.

Bat'tail (*s. obsolete*) A trial by combat, a battle.

Bat'tailed (*adj. obsolete, from battail*) Embattled.

Bat'tailous (*adj. from battail*) Warlike, having a military appearance.

Batta'lia (*s. from battalion*) The order of battle.

BATTA'LION (*s. from the French*) A body of forces, a division of an army, an army.

Bat'tel (*s. rather an obsolete spelling*) A battle.

Bat'telled (*adj. obsolete*) Indented, embattled. *Chaucer.*

Bat'ten (*s. a word used only by artificers*) A scantling, a thin strip of wood.

BAT'TEN (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To grow fat, to live in indulgence, to feed, to pasture.

Bat'tening (*p. from batten*) Feeding, making fat.

BAT'TER (*v. t. from the French battre to beat*) To beat, to beat down, to wear with beating, to wear out with service.

Bat'ter

- Bat'ter** (*v. int. used only by artificers*) To lean from the perpendicular.
- Bat'ter** (*s. in cookery, from the verb*) A mixture of flour, eggs, &c. beaten together till it becomes a pap.
- Bat'tered** (*p. from batter*) Beaten, worn, worn out with service.
- Bat'terer** (*s. from batter*) One that batters.
- Bat'tering** (*p. a. from batter*) Beating, beating down, using ill.
- Bat'teringram** (*s. from batter, and ram*) An engine used by the ancients in battering down walls and fortifications.
- Bat'tery** (*s. from batter*) The act of battering, the instruments made use of in battering down any place, the place on which cannons are mounted to attack or defend a place. *In law*, The act of striking or offering any violence to the person of another.
- Bat'tingstaff** (*s. a local word*) A batlet.
- BAT'TLE** (*s. from the French bataille*) A fight, a combat, a body of forces, a division of an army, the middle division or main body of an army.
- Bat'tle** (*v. int. from the subj.*) To join battle, to contend in fight.
- BAT'TLE** (*s.*) A town in Sussex, famous for the battle fought there between Harold and William of Normandy, in which the former was totally defeated; it has a market on Thursday, and is 56 miles from London.
- Bat'tle** (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Battle, made at Battle.
- Bat'tle** (*v. int. in the university of Oxford*) To take up board in the college books.
- Bat'tlearray** (*s. from battle, and array*) An array, or order of battle.
- Bat'tleax** (*s. from battle, and ax*) A kind of ax used in battle.
- Bat'tle-door** (*s. from battle, and door*) An instrument to strike a ball or shuttlecock.
- Bat'tlement** (*s. from battle*) A wall raised above the top of a building with embrasures, open places to look through, or to annoy an enemy.
- Bat'tler** (*s. from the verb*) One that takes up board in the college books.
- Bat'tling** (*p. from battle*) Contending, striving for mastery.
- Bat'tologist** (*s. from battology*) One who frequently repeats the same thing, one that talks to little purpose.
- BAT'TOLOGY** (*s. from the Greek βαττος a bad speaker, and λόγος a discourse*) A vain or needless repetition of words.
- Bat'ty** (*adj. from bat*) Belonging to a bat.
- BA'TUS** (*s. in old records*) A boat.
- BAVA'RIA** (*s. in geography*) One of the circles of the German empire.
- Bava'rian** (*adj. from Bavaria*) Belonging to Bavaria.
- Bava'rian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Bavaria.
- BAVA'ROY** (*s.*) A kind of cloak, a furtout.
- Baub'ee** (*s. used in Scotland and the northern counties*) A halfpenny, a farthing.
- Baud** (*s. a correct but not a common spelling*) A bawd.
- Baud** (*adj. obsolete*) Brave, bold. *Chaucer.*
- Bau'dekin** (*s. obsolete*) Tissue, cloth of gold. *Phillips.*
- Bau'derie** (*s. obsolete*) The act of pimping. *Chaucer.*
- Bau'drick** (*s. obsolete*) A belt, a girdle, furniture. *Ch.*
- Bau'drie** (*s. obsolete*) Embroidery. *Chaucer.*
- Bau'frey** (*s. obsolete*) A beam, a joist. *Phillips.*
- BAUHI'NIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- BA'VIN** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A brush faggot, a stick like those bound up in a faggot, a piece of waste wood.
- Bau'ldrick** (*s. obsolete*) A belt, the zodiac. *Spenser.*
- Baulk** (*v. t. rather an obsolete spelling*) To balk.
- BAUM** (*s. in botany*) Melissa.
- BAW'BLE** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A trifle, a gewgaw, a silly thing.
- Baw'bling** (*adj. from bawble*) Trifling, contemptible.
- Baw'cock** (*s. a word used only in very familiar style*) A fine fellow.
- BAWD** (*s. from the old French*) A procurer, a procuress.
- Bawd** (*v. int. from the subj.*) To procure, to provide gallants with women of the town.
- Baw'dily** (*adv. from bawd*) Obscenely.
- Baw'diness** (*s. from bawdy*) Obscenity, ribaldry.
- Baw'drick** (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) Baldrick, a belt.
- Baw'dry** (*s. from bawd*) The practice of a bawd, obscenity, ribaldry.
- Baw'dy** (*adj. from bawd*) Obscene, unchaste.
- Baw'dyhouse** (*s. from bawd, and house*) An house of ill fame.
- BAWL** (*v. int. from the Lat. balo to cry out*) To cry with great vehemence, to talk very loud.
- Bawl** (*v. A*) To cry about the streets.
- Baw'led** (*p. from bawl*) Cried about the streets.
- Baw'ling** (*p. a. from bawl*) Crying out with great vehemence, crying like a froward child, talking loud.
- BAW'REL** (*s. in falconry*) A hawk of a very large size, a kind of lannier.
- Baw'sand** (*adj. obsolete*) Baldfaced, white in the face. *Douglas.*
- Bawse** (*adv. obsolete*) To cry out.
- Baw'tenwide** (*adj. obsolete*) Extended with wonder. *Ch.*
- BAW'SIN** (*s. in zoology*) A badger.
- Baw'sin** (*adj. obsolete*) Large. *Chaucer.*
- BAW'TRY** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 152 miles from London.
- Baw'try** (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bawtry, made at Bawtry.
- Bax'ter** (*s. obsolete*) A baker.
- BAY** (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. badius brown*) Having the colour of the chestnut, brown.
- BAY** (*s. in geography, from the Dutch baye*) A part of the sea surrounded on all sides by the land except at the entrance, a dam to keep up water.
- BAY** (*s. from the French abbai at the last extremity*) The state of any thing obliged to face an enemy for want of means to escape.
- BAY** (*s. in poetry*) A garland bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory.
- BAY** (*s. in building*) A division of a barn or other building generally from fifteen to twenty feet in length or breadth.
- Bay** (*v. int. from the French abyer to bark*) To bark, to stand so as to keep any thing from escaping.
- Bay** (*v. t.*) To bark at, to follow with barking.
- Bay** (*v. t. not much used, from bay a dam*) To surround, to make a dam, or bay.
- Bay'ard** (*s. from bay brown*) A bay horse.
- Bay'ed** (*p. not much used, from bay to dam*) Surrounded by something like a dam.
- Ba'yen** (*v. obsolete*) To bark. *Cole.*
- Bay'ing** (*p. a. from bay*) Barking, following as a barking dog, following with noise and clamour, surrounding as with a dam.
- Bay'onet** (*s. from the French*) A short sword or dagger fixed on to the end of the musket.
- Bay'salt** (*s. from bay, and salt*) Sea salt, salt made by the sea side in the heat of the sun.
- BAY'TREE** (*s. in botany*) The laurus.
- Bay>window** (*s. from bay, and window*) A window that juts out and makes a kind of bay in the room, a bow window.
- Bay'yarn** (*s. from baize, and yarn*) A particular kind of yarn, woollen yarn.
- Baize** (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) Baize.
- BA'ZA, BA'ZAT** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cotton yarn.
- BDEL/LIUM** (*s. from the Heb.*) An aromatic gum used in medicine and perfume.
- BE** (*v. neut. infinit. and subj. mode of am*) To exist, to exist in some certain state.
- BEACH** (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) The shore, that part of the shore which lies within the surge of the sea.
- Beach'ed** (*adj. from beach*) Exposed to the surge of the sea.
- Beach'y** (*adj. from beach*) Having beaches, belonging to the beach.
- BEA'CON** (*s. from the Sax. becn a signal*) A kind of watch house on an eminence near the sea coast, from which the country was to be alarmed at the approach of an enemy, by setting fire to some combustibles prepared for that purpose; a public signal.
- Bea'conage** (*s. from beacon*) A tax or farm for the use or maintenance of a beacon.
- BEA'CONSFIELD** (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 24 miles from London.
- Bea'consfield** (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Beaconsfield, made at Beaconsfield.
- BEAD** (*s. from the Sax. beade a prayer*) One of the small balls strung on a thread and used by the papists in counting their prayers, one of the little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *In architecture*, A little round moulding, carved or plain, commonly set at the edge of any thing.
- BEA'DLE** (*s. from the Sax. bydel a messenger*) An officer belonging to a court of judicature, an officer in the universities, a peace officer in parishes.
- Bead'proof** (*adj. with distillers, from bead, and prove*) Belonging to spirits supposed to be of sufficient strength from the continuance of the beads or bubbles on a small quantity shaken together in a phial.
- Bead'roll**

Bead'roll (*s. a low word, from bead, and roll*) A list, a catalogue among the papists of those who were to be mentioned at prayers.

Bead'sman (*s. now out of use, from bead and man*) A praying man, one who was hired among the papists to pray for others. *Spenser.*

Bead'swoman (*s. from bead, and woman*) A praying woman, a woman residing in an alms-house.

Bead'tree (*s. from bead, and tree*) The azedarach, so called because the nuts of it were frequently converted into beads.

BEA'GLE (*s. from the French bigle*) A kind of small hound.

BEAK (*s. from the Brit. beg*) The bill of a bird, any thing ending in a point like the bill of a bird.

Beak (*v. t. among cock-fighters*) To take hold with the bill.

Beak'ed (*p. from beak*) Having a beak, having the form of a beak. *In heraldry,* Having the beak of a different tincture.

Beak'er (*s. from beak*) A cup with a spout like the beak of a bird.

Beak'head (*s. a sea term*) The beak of a ship.

Beak'ing (*p. from beak*) Taking hold with the beak.

Beak'iron (*s. from beak, and iron*) A bickern, a tool used by blacksmiths.

BEAL (*s. from the Ital. bollo*) A pimple, a very small inflammatory tumor.

Beal (*v. int. from the subj.*) To gather matter, to come to a head like a pimple.

BEALTH (*s.*) A town in Brecknockshire; it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 192 miles from London.

Bealth (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bealth, made at Bealth.

BEAM (*s. from the Sax. beam a tree*) The main piece of timber made use of in a building, a large piece of timber; that part of a balance at the end of which the scales are hung; a large round piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom; a ray of light from the sun or some other luminous body.

Beam (*v. int. from the subj.*) To send forth rays of light.

Bea'mantler (*s. with hunters*) The browantler, that branch of a deer's horn which is next the head.

Beamcom'passes (*s. from beam, and compass*) An instrument, with sliding sockets to carry several points or pencils, for describing large circles.

Beamfeathers (*s. in falconry*) The long feathers of a hawk's wing.

Bea'mil'ling (*s. with builders*) The method of filling up the vacant space between the rafter and roof, the materials with which the space is filled up.

Beam'fish (*s. from beam and fish*) A sea monster exceedingly greedy of its prey.

Bea'ming (*p. from beam*) Sending forth rays of light.

BEAM'TREE (*s. in botany*) A species of wild service.

Bea'my (*adj. from beam*) Radiant, shining, having horns or antlers.

BEAN (*s. from the Sax.*) A well known kind of pulse.

BEAN'CAPER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Bean'cod (*s. a sea term*) A small fishing vessel, a pilot-boat.

BEAN'TRESSEL (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BEAR (*s. from the Sax. hera*) A rough shaggy animal. *In astronomy,* The name of two northern constellations, the greater and the lesser.

BEAR (*v. t. from the Sax. beran*) To carry, to convey, to suffer, to sustain, to support, to maintain, to provide, to supply, to urge, to press, to produce, to bring forth.

Bear (*v. int.*) To hold good, to succeed, to behave, to act in character, to tend to, to make towards, to rest, to lean upon.

Bearaha'nd (*v. a sea term, used only in the imp. mode*) Make haste, use dispatch.

BEAR'ALSTON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; it has little or no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 112 miles from London.

Bearal'ston (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bearalston, made at Bearalston.

BEAR'BIND (*s. in botany*) A species of bindweed.

BEARD (*s. from the Sax.*) The hair that grows on the lips and chin; the sharp points that grow on the ears of corn; the barb of a weapon or instrument; the superfluous parts of a joint of meat; the coarser parts of a fleece of wool.

Beard (*v. t. rather a low word, from the subj.*) To take by the beard, to oppose to the face, to bid defiance; to give a barb to an instrument or weapon; to take off the coarser parts of a fleece of wool; to take off the superfluous parts of a joint of meat.

Bear'ded (*p. from beard*) Cleared of coarse and superfluous parts; opposed, treated with contempt.

Bea'rded (*adj. from beard*) Having a beard, barbed, jagged.

Bea'rding (*p. a. from beard*) Taking by the beard, opposing, giving a beard to a weapon or instrument; taking off the superfluous parts of a joint of meat; taking off the coarser parts of a fleece of wool.

Bea'rding (*s. from the p.*) The act of taking off coarse or superfluous parts, the coarse or superfluous parts taken off.

Beard'less (*adj. from beard*) Without a beard, young, youthful.

Bearer (*s. from bear*) One that bears, one employed in carrying burdens, one who helps to carry a corps to the grave. *In building,* A post or pier to support a beam. *In heraldry,* A supporter.

Bear'garden (*s. from bear, and garden*) A place where bears are kept for diversion.

Bear'garden (*adj. a low word*) Turbulent, rude, uncivil.

Bear'herd (*s. from bear, and herd*) A man that keeps or tends bears.

Bea'ring (*p. from bear*) Carrying, supporting, conveying, enduring, producing, urging, leaning upon.

Bea'ring (*s. from bear*) The situation of one place with respect to another. *In building,* The length of a beam between that which supports it.

Bea'ring (*s. from bear, nearly obsolete*) Behaviour, mein, gesture.

Bearn (*s. obsolete*) An infant, a child.

BEARS'BREECH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

BEARS'EAR (*s. in botany*) The auricula, the herb sanicle.

BEARS'FOOT (*s. in botany*) A species of hellebore.

BEARS'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bear'ward (*s. from bear, and ward*) A keeper of bears.

BEAST (*s. from the Lat. bestia*) An irrational animal generally four footed, and covered with hair or wool, a man who acts unworthy of a rational being, a savage.

Beast (*s. with gamesters*) A particular kind of game at cards.

Bea'stail (*s. obsolete, from beast*) All kinds of cattle.

Beas'tings (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Beistings, the first milk which a cow gives after calving.

Bea'stiness (*s. from beast*) Brutality, a conduct contrary to the rules of humanity.

Bea'stly (*adj. from beast*) Like a beast, brutal.

BEAT (*v. t. from the French battre*) To strike, to deal blows, to harass, to conquer, to force, to drive by violence, to press on, to make a path; *With down,* to crush, to lessen the value. *With up,* to attack on a sudden, to alarm.

Beat (*v. int.*) To throb, to be in agitation, to move with frequent and regular repetitions.

Beat (*s. from the verb*) A stroke, a particular manner of striking, a manner of being struck.

Beat (*p. from the verb*) Beaten.

Beat (*v. pret. of beat*) Did beat.

Bea'ten (*p. from beat*) Struck, driven back, conquered, worn bare.

Be'ater (*s. from beat*) An instrument with which any thing is beaten, a person that gives blows.

Bea'thed (*adj. obsolete*) Hardened in the fire. *Spenser.*

Beati'fic (*adj. from beatify*) Making happy, belonging to the happiness of the heavenly world.

Beati'fical (*adj. from beatific*) Making happy, making perfectly happy.

Beati'fically (*adv. from beatifical*) In a beatifical manner, in such a manner as to make completely happy.

Beatifica'tion (*s. with the papists, from beatify*) An acknowledgement of the pope that a person is blessed.

Bea'tified (*p. from beatify*) Made happy, blessed with celestial happiness.

BEA'TIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. beatus blessed, and facio to make*) To make happy, to bless with the perfection of celestial enjoyment.

Bea'tifying (*p. from beatify*) Making happy, blessing with celestial enjoyment.

Beati'les (*s. in cookery*) Tidbits, giblets.

Bea'ting (*p. from beat*) Striking, driving, conquering, throbbing, agitating.

Bea'ting (*s. from beat*) A correction by blows, a throbbing.

BEA'TITUDE (*s. from the Lat. beatitudo*) Blessedness, a declaration of blessedness.

BE'ATRICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

BEAU (*s. from the French, the eau, sounding like o*) A man of dress, a fop.

BEA'VE (*s. from the French bievore*) An amphibious animal with a fine fur much used in making of hats, a hat of the best sort, that part of an helmet that covers the face.

Bea'vered

Beavered (*adj. from beaver*) Crowned with a beaver, wearing a beaver hat.

Beaufe't (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A buffet, a set of shelves to set cups and dishes on, a side board.

Beaufish (*adj. from beau*) Given to drefs, foppish.

BEAUMARIS (*s.*) A borough town in the isle of Anglesea; it has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 242 miles from London.

Beaumaris (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Beaumaris, made at Beaumaris.

Beaupe'res (*s. plu. obsolete*) Companions, people well met. *Spenser.*

Beaup'leader (*s. obsolete*) A fair pleader.

Beaup'leading (*s. obsolete*) Fair pleading.

Beaufem'blance (*s. obsolete*) A fair plausible appearance. *Chaucer.*

Beau'fir (*s. obsolete*) Good fir, a form of friendly salutation. *Chaucer.*

Beau'teous (*adj. used chiefly in poetry, from beauty*) Beautiful, fair, of an elegant form.

Beau'teously (*adv. used chiefly in poetry, from beauteous*) Beautifully, in a manner pleasing to the eye.

Beau'teoufness (*s. from beauteous*) The state or quality of being beautiful.

Beau'tied (*p. not much used, from beauty*) Beautified.

Beau'tified (*p. from beautify*) Made beautiful, embellished.

Beau'tiful (*adj. from beauty*) Full of beauty, fair, pleasing to the eye.

Beau'tifully (*adv. from beautiful*) In a beautiful manner.

Beau'tifulness (*s. from beautiful*) The quality of being beautiful.

Beau'tify (*v. t. from beauty*) To make beautiful, to embellish.

Beau'tifying (*p. from beautify*) Making more beautiful, embellishing, growing more beautiful.

BEAU'TY (*s. from the French beauté*) An assemblage of graces which pleases the eye, that which excels in grace or comeliness, a beautiful person.

Beau'ty (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To beautify, to adorn.

Beau'ty'spot (*s. from beauty, and spot*) A patch, a foil, a black spot fixed on some part of the face.

Bea'vy (*s. obsolete*) A company, an assembly. *Spenser.*

Bebledde (*adj. obsolete*) Bloody, stained with blood. *Ch.*

Beb'l'otte (*v. t. obsolete*) To blot, to stain.

BECABU'NGA (*s. in botany*) Brooklime.

BACAFI'CO (*s. in ornithology*) The figpecker.

Beca'lm (*v. t. from calm*) To still the elements, to keep a ship from motion, to quiet or appease the mind.

Becal'med (*p. from becalm*) Made still, withheld from motion, appeased.

Beca'me (*v. pret. of become*) Did become.

Beca'ufe (*conj. from be, and cause*) For, for this reason, on this account.

BECCI'FAGO (*s. in ornithology*) The pallychæps, a small bird said to be common in the north of England.

BEC'CLES (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 108 miles from London.

Bec'cles (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Beccles, made at Beccles.

Becha'nce (*v. int. from chance*) To happen, to befall.

BE'CHICS (*s. plu. not much used, from the Greek βήξ a cough*) Medicines to relieve the cough.

BECK (*v. t. from the Sax. becn*) To make a sign by a nod, to intimate by some motion of the head.

Beck (*s. from the verb*) A nod, a sign by some motion of the head.

BECK (*s. not much used, from the Dutch beke*) A small river, a brook. *Scott.*

Becke (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To beckon. *Chaucer.*

Bec'ken (*v. nearly obsolete*) To beckon. *Chaucer.*

Bec'kets (*s. a sea term*) A kind of fastening, a place of security for any kind of tackle on board a ship.

Bec'kon (*v. t. from beck*) To make a sign to any one by some kind of motion.

Bec'kon (*v. int.*) To make a sign, to give a signal; *with to: as, "He beckoned to me."*

Becla'p (*v. t. a low word, and obsolete*) To arrest.

Becli'p (*v. t. from clip*) To embrace.

Becli'ping (*p. a. from beclip*) Embracing, encompassing.

Beco'me (*v. int. from come*) To enter into some new state or condition. *With of, to be the fate, to be the end. "What will become of him?"*

Beco'me (*v. t. from the Sax. becomen to please*) To suit, to besit.

Beco'me (*p. from the verb*) Entered into some new state.

Beco'ming (*p. from become*) Entering into some new state or condition.

Beco'ming (*adj. from become*) Pleasing by its propriety, graceful, suitable, fitting; *with of: as, "Becoming of them, and of them only."*

Beco'ming (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour.

Beco'mingly (*adv. from becoming*) In a becoming manner, suitably, fitly.

Beco'mingness (*s. from becoming*) Suitableness, propriety, decency.

BEC'TILETH (*s.*) The name of a place. *Jud. ii. 21.*

BED (*s. from the Sax.*) Any thing made to sleep on, lodging, a bank of earth prepared for plants in a garden, the bottom or channel of a river, marriage, the place where any thing is deposited for generation, a layer or stratum of earth or stone, the large piece of timber on which a cannon or mortar is placed.

Bed (*v. t. from the subs.*) To go to bed with, to sleep with, to be put in bed, to sow or plant in beds of earth, to lay in a place of rest, to lay in order as a stratum.

Bed (*v. int.*) To cohabit, to live together as man and wife.

Bed (*v. obsolete, pret. of bede*) Did bid. *Spenser.*

Bedab'ble (*v. t. from dabble*) To wet, to incommode with wet and dirt.

Bedab'bled (*p. from bedabbed*) To be wetted, to be incommoded with wet and dirt.

Bedab'bling (*p. a. from bedabble*) Wetting, incommoding with wet and dirt.

BE'DAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying solitary*) A man's name.

Bedag'gle (*v. t. from daggie*) To soil one's cloaths by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag'gled (*p. from bedaggle*) Having the cloaths soiled by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag'gling (*p. from bedaggle*) Soiling one's cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

BE'DAL (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 220 miles from London.

Be'dal (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bedal, made at Bedal.

Be'dal (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Beadle.

Be'dale (*s. from bed, and ale*) An entertainment at a wedding amongst poor people in the country, a contribution made by the guests at such an entertainment.

BE'DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying alone*) A man's name.

Beda'sh (*v. t. from dash*) To bespatter with dirt, to wet by throwing water.

Beda'shed (*p. from bedash*) Bemired with having dirt thrown, wetted by having water thrown at one.

Beda'wb (*v. t. from dawb*) To dawb over, to besmear.

Bedaw'bed (*p. from bedawb*) Dawbed over, besmeared.

Bedaw'bing (*p. from bedawb*) Dawbing over, besmearing.

Bedaz'zle (*v. t. from dazzle*) To confound the sight by too much brightness, to dim the eyes by a light too strong for them.

Bedaz'zled (*p. from bedazzle*) Having the eyes confounded by too much brightness.

Bedaz'zling (*p. from bedazzle*) Confounding the sight by too much brightness.

Bed'chamber (*s. from bed, and chamber*) A room furnished with a bed and set apart for sleeping.

Bed'cloaths (*s. plu. from bed, and cloaths*) All the coverings laid on a bed to keep the person warm that sleeps in it.

Bedde (*p. obsolete, from bede*) Bad, commanded.

Bed'ded (*p. from bed*) Placed in bed, consummated in marriage, settled, laid to rest.

Bed'der (*s. from bed*) The nether millstone.

Bed'ding (*p. from bed*) Settling as on a bed.

Bed'ding (*s. from bed*) A bed, all the materials of a bed.

Bed'dingmoulding (*s. not much used*) A bed moulding. *Scott.*

BEDE (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

Bede (*v. int. obsolete*) To bid, to offer, to ask, to pray. *Chaucer.*

Bede'ded (*adj. not much used*) Made dead, slain. *Scott.*

Bedeck (*v. t. from deck*) To deck, to drefs up, to adorn.

Bedecked (*p. from bedeck*) Decked, dressed up, adorned.

Bedeck'ing (*p. from bedeck*) Decking, beautifying, dressing up.

Be'dehouse (*s. from bead a prayer, and house*) An alms house, so called because it is supposed the poor people should there pray for their benefactors.

Be'del (*s. an original but not a common spelling*) A beadle.

Be'delar (*s. from beadle*) The jurisdiction of a beadle.

Bedel'ler (*s.*) The bedetter, the nether millstone.

Bede'repe (*s. obsolete*) A customary service by which a tenant was bound to reap his landlord's corn.

Be'desmen (*s. obsolete, from bead, and men*) Alms men.

Bedet'ter (*s. from bed*) The nether stone of a mill.

Bede'w (*v. t. from dew*) To moisten in a gentle manner like dew.

Bede'wed (*p. from bedew*) Moistened with dew, gently wetted.

Bede'wing (*p. from bedew*) Moistening as with dew.

B E D

Bed'fellow (*s. from bed, and fellow*) One that lies in the same bed.

BED'FORD (*s.*) The county town of Bedfordshire, situate on the river Ouse; sends two members to parliament, has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and is distant from London 51 miles.

Bed'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bedford, made at Bedford.

Bed'fordshire (*s. from Bedford, and shire*) An inland county of England; it contains ten market towns and 124 parishes, is in the diocese of Lincoln, and sends four members to parliament, two for the shire, and two for the borough of Bedford.

Bed'fordshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bedfordshire, produced in Bedfordshire.

Bedi'ght (*v. t. from dight*) To adorn, to dress, to set off.

Bedi'ght (*p. from the verb*) Adorned, set off.

Bedi'm (*v. t. from dim*) To make dim, to obscure, to darken.

Bedim'med (*p. from bedim*) Made dim, obscured.

Bedim'ming (*p. from bedim*) Making dim, obscurely.

Bedi'zen (*v. t. in droll style, from dizen*) To dress out, to deck up.

Bedi'zened (*p. from bedizen*) Dressed out, set off.

Bedi'zening (*p. from dedizen*) Dressing out, making fine.

BED'LAM (*s. corrupted from Bethlehem*) A noted hospital for lunatics in the city of London, a mad house, a mad man, a lunatic.

Bed'lam (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a mad house, fit for a mad house.

Bed'lamite (*s. from bedlam*) An inhabitant of Bedlam, a mad person, a lunatic.

Bed'maker (*s. from bed, and maker*) A person in the universities whose business it is to make the beds and keep the rooms clean.

Bed'mate (*s. rather a low word, from bed, and mate*) A bedfellow.

Bedmou'lding (*s. in architecture*) All the members of a cornice that are placed under the coronet.

Bedo'lven (*adj. obsolete*) Dug in, buried. *Chaucer.*

Bedo'te (*v. obsolete*) To enamour, to make dotish.

Bed'poft (*s. from bed, and post*) The post at the corner of a bed.

Bed'preffer (*s. used only in low or droll style*) A dull heavy fellow.

Bedra'dde (*adj. obsolete*) Dreaded. *Chaucer.*

Bedrag'gle (*v. t. from draggle*) To soil the cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

Bedrag'gled (*p. from bedraggle*) Having the cloaths soiled with wet or dirt in walking.

Bedrag'gling (*p. from bedraggle*) Soiling the cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

Bedraw'led (*adj. obsolete*) Drivelled.

Bedrei'nte (*adj. obsolete*) Bedrenched. *Chaucer.*

Bedre'nch (*v. t. from drench*) To drench, to soak, to fadden with water.

Bedre'nched (*p. from bedrench*) Drenched, soaked.

Bedre'nching (*p. from bedrench*) Drenching, soaking.

Bed'rid (*adj. from bed, and ride*) Confined to the bed.

Bed'ridden (*adj. from bed, and ride*) Confined to the bed.

Bed'rite (*s. from bed, and rite*) The right or privilege of the marriage bed.

Bedro'p (*v. t. from drop*) To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

Bedrop'ped (*p. from bedrop*) Besprinkled, marked with drops; *with with: as, "Bedropped with gold."*

Bed'stead (*s. from bed, and stead*) The wood frame that supports a bed.

Bed'straw (*s. from bed, and straw*) The straw which is used to make a bed easy, the mat or straw laid under a bed.

Bed'swerver (*s. a low word, and not much used, from bed, and swerve*) One who is unfaithful to the marriage bed.

Bed'time (*s. from bed, and time*) The hour of going to bed, the time of going to rest.

Bedu'ng (*v. t. from dung*) To cover with dung, to manure.

Bedu'ft (*v. t. from dust*) To cover with dust.

Bed'ward (*adv. from bed, and ward*) Toward bed.

Bedwa'rf (*v. t. from dwarf*) To make little, to hinder in growth.

Bedwar'fed (*p. from bedwarf*) Made little, hindered in growth.

BED'WIN (*s.*) A borough town in the county of Wilts; it has little or no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 71 miles from London.

B E F

Bed'win (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bedwin, made at Bedwin.

Bed'work (*s. from bed, and work*) Work done in bed, work performed with ease.

BEE (*s. from the Sax. beo*) The insect that makes honey.

Bee (*v. obsolete spelling*) To exist, to be.

BEECH (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the fagus.

Bee'chen (*adj. from beech*) Belonging to the beech, made of beech.

Beech'gall (*s. from beech, and gall*) An hard knot on the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of a particular fly.

Beech'mast (*s. from beech, and mast*) The fruit of the beech tree.

Beech'oil (*s. from beech, and oil*) An oil drawn by expression from the mast of the beech tree.

Bee'eater (*s. from bee, and eater*) A small bird that feeds on bees.

BEEF (*s. from the French bœuf*) The flesh of black cattle dressed for market, an ox, bull or cow fatted and fit for food.

Beef (*adj. from the subs.*) Consisting of the flesh of beeves, extracted from the flesh of beeves.

Beaf'eater (*s. from beaf, and eat*) A yeoman of the guard, so called because, while in waiting, he has beef for his commons.

Bee'flower (*s. from bee, and flower*) A species of fool stones.

Bee'garden (*s. from bee, and garden*) A place to set hives of bees in.

Bee'hive (*s. from bee, and hive*) The case or box in which bees are kept.

Beeld (*s. a local word used, perhaps, only in conversation*) Shelter.

Beele (*s. in mines*) A kind of pick ax used in separating the ore from the rock.

BEE'LZEBUB, BEE'LZEBUL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the lord of dung*) The supposed prince of the devils, a fiend next in command to Satan.

Bee'master (*s. from bee, and master*) One who keeps bees.

Bee'mol (*s. in music, very little used*) A kind of half note, one of the two half notes in the octave.

Been (*p. from be*) Existed.

Been (*s. plu. obsolete*) Bees. *Chaucer.*

Been'ship (*s. obsolete*) Worship, goodness.

BEER (*s. from the Brit. bir*) Liquor made of malt and hops, very strong malt liquor mellowed by age. *With weavers, Nineteen threads running through the whole length of the piece.*

BE'ER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a well*) The name of a city in the wilderness on the border of Canaan.

BE'ER LA HAI ROI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the will of him that liveth and seeth*) The name given to a well by Hagar the handmaid of Sarah.

BEER'SHEBA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the well of the oath*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

Bee'som (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) A besom, a broom.

Bee'stings (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Beistings, the first milk of a cow after calving.

BEET (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a garden herb.

BEE'TLE (*s. from the Sax. bytel*) The scarabæus, an insect with hard cases or sheaths for the security of its wings, which consist of a fine cyprus, a heavy mallet, a large wooden hammer, a rammer.

Beetle (*v. int. from the subs.*) To jut out, to hang over.

Bee'tlebrowed (*adj. from beetle, and brow*) Prominent in the forehead.

Beetlehead (*s. a low word, from beetle, and head*) A dull stupid fellow. *Scott.*

Beetleheaded (*adj. a low word, from beetle, and head*) Wooden headed, stupid.

Bee'tlestock (*s. from beetle, and stock*) The handle of a beetle.

Bee'tling (*p. from beetle*) Jutting out, hanging over.

Beet'raddish, Beet'rave (*s. in botany*) A kind of beet, an herb used in salad.

Beeves (*s. plu. of beef*) Oxen, black cattle.

Befa'll (*v. int. from fall*) To happen, to happen to, to come to pass.

Befal'len (*p. from befall*) Happened, happened to, come to pass, sometimes with to; as, "Some great mischief hath befallen to that meek man." Sometimes, but rarely, with of: as, "What hath befallen of them."

Befe'll (*v. pret. of befall*) Did befall.

Befell (*v. obsolete spelling*) Befell.

Befit (*v. t. from fit*) To suit, to become, to be suitable to.

Befit'ing (*p. from besit*) Suiting, becoming. *Befo'ol*

B E G

Befo'ol (*v. t. from fool*) To make a fool of, to infatuate, to lead into an error.

Befoo'led (*p. from befool*) Made a fool of, led into an error.

Befoo'ling (*p. from befool*) Making a fool of, leading into an error.

BEFO'RE (*prep. from the Sax. beforan*) Further on, in front, in sight of, in the presence of, prior to, sooner than, superior to, in preference to.

Befo're (*adv. from the prep.*) Earlier, in time past, hitherto, already.

Befo'rehand (*adj. from before, and hand*) Having something in store, rich.

Befo'rehand (*adv. from the adj.*) Before, by way of anticipation, before, by way of preparation; *sometimes with with: as, "I am beforehand with your command."*

Befo'retime (*adv. from before, and time*) Of old time, heretofore, formerly.

Befo'rne (*prep. and adv. obsolete*) Before. *Chaucer.*

Befo'tune (*v. t. not much used, from fortune*) To be-tide, to happen to.

Befou'l (*v. t. from foul*) To make foul, to dirt.

Befrie'nd (*v. t. from friend*) To favour, to treat as a friend.

Befrie'nded (*p. from befriend*) Favoured, treated as a friend.

Befrie'nding (*p. from befriend*) Favouring, treating as a friend.

Befri'nge (*v. t. from fringe*) To put on fringe, to decorate with fringe.

BEG (*v. t. from the Teut. beggeren*) To ask, to petition for, to take for granted.

Beg (*v. int.*) To live by begging.

Bega'n (*v. pret. of begin*) Did begin.

Bega't (*v. pret. of beget*) Did beget.

Bege't (*v. from get*) To generate, to produce, to become the father of children.

Beget'ter (*s. from beget*) One that begets, the father.

Beg'gar (*s. from beg*) One who lives by begging, one that begs, one who takes for granted.

Beg'gar (*v. t. from the subj.*) To reduce to beggary, to impoverish.

Beg'gared (*p. from beggar*) Reduced to beggary, impoverished; *with of: as, "Of matter beggared."*

Beg'garliness (*s. from beggarly*) The state of being reduced to beggary, poverty, meanness.

Beg'garly (*adj. from beggar*) Poor, mean, indigent.

Beg'garly (*adv. from beggar*) Meanly, contemptibly, indigently.

Beg'gary (*s. from beggar*) Indigence, the lowest degree of poverty.

Beg'ger (*s. a proper but unusual spelling*) A beggar.

Bag'gore (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A beggar. *Chaucer.*

Beg'ilied (*adj. obsolete*) Cast into jail, imprisoned. *Ch.*

BEGI'N (*v. int. from the Sax. beginnan*) To enter upon something new, to commence.

Begi'n (*v. t.*) To put forth the first act towards the accomplishment of any thing, to lay the foundation of any thing.

Begin'ner (*s. from begin*) One that begins.

Begin'ning (*p. from begin*) Entering on any new state, commencing.

Begin'ning (*s. from begin*) A commencement, the original cause, the first act, the first part of any thing.

Beg'ird (*v. t. from gird*) To bind about with a girdle, to surround, to block up with a siege.

Beg'irded (*p. from begird*) Bound about with a girdle.

Beg'irt (*v. prep. of begird*) Did begird.

Beg'irt (*p. from begird*) Bound about with a girdle, surrounded, blocked up.

BEG'LERBERG (*s. from the Turkish*) The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

Begna'w (*v. t. from gnaw*) To eat away, to corrode.

Begna'wn (*p. from begnaw*) Eaten away, corroded.

Bego'n (*p. obsolete*) Begun. *Chaucer.*

Bego'n (*adj. obsolete*) Circumstanced.

Bego'ne (*v. used only in the imperative mode*) Go, get away.

BEGO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bego't (*v. pret. of beget*) Did beget.

Bego't (*p. not much used, from beget*) Begotten.

Begot'ten (*p. from beget*) Generated, produced.

Begrea'se (*v. t. from grease*) To grease, to dawb with grease.

Begrea'sed (*p. from begrease*) Greased, dawbed with grease.

Begri'me (*v. t. from grime*) To soil with dirt deeply impressed.

Begri'med (*p. from begrime*) Deeply soiled with dirt.

B E I

Begu'ile (*v. t. from guile*) To deceive, to impose upon, to amuse.

Begu'iling (*p. a. from beguile*) Deceiving, imposing upon, amusing.

Begu'illage (*s. in church history*) A society of the Beguines, the place where a particular society of that order resided.

BEGU'INES (*s. plu. in church history*) An order of nuns, who without any particular vow gave themselves up to a life of retirement and devotion.

Begu'n (*v. pret. of begin*) Did begin.

Begu'n (*p. from begin*) Set about.

Beha'lf (*s. probably from behoof*) Favour, support.

Beha'ngid (*adj. obsolete*) Hanged. *Chaucer.*

Beha'ted (*adj. obsolete*) Hated. *Chaucer.*

Beha've (*v. int. from have*) To act, to conduct one's self.

Beha'ving (*p. from behave*) Acting, conducting one's self.

Beha'viour (*s. from behave*) The manner of behaving one's self, external appearance.

Beh'e'ad (*v. t. from head*) To cut off the head, to put to death by cutting off the head.

Beh'e'ad (*p. from behead*) Having the head cut off, deprived of the head.

Beh'e'ad'ing (*p. a. from behead*) Depriving of the head, cutting off the head.

Beh'e'ad'ing (*s. from behead*) The act of cutting off the head, the punishment of death by cutting off the head.

Beh'e'ld (*v. pret. of behold*) Did behold.

Beh'e'ld (*p. from behold*) Seen, looked upon.

BEHE'MOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a large beast, generally supposed to be*) The elephant.

BE'HEN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The root of Valerian, a fruit resembling the tamarisk.

Beh'e'it (*s. from heit*) A mandate, a command, a message of importance.

Beh'e't (*p. obsolete*) Promised.

Beh'e'te (*v. obsolete*) To promise.

Beh'e'w (*adj. obsolete*) Gilt, coloured. *Chaucer.*

Behig'ht (*v. t. now obsolete, from the Sax. hatan to promise*) To promise, to entrust, to name. *Spenser.*

Behig'ht (*p. obsolete, from the verb*) Promised.

BEH'IND (*prep. from the Sax. hindan*) At the back, in the rear, on the other side, short of, inferior to.

Beh'ind (*adv. from the prep.*) Backward.

Beh'indhand (*adv. from behind, and hand*) In arrears, in an exhausted state, not equally forward; *with with: as, "You are behind hand with the rest of the world."*

Beh'i'ther (*adv. obsolete*) On this side.

BEHO'LD (*v. t. from the Sax. behelden*) To see, to look upon.

Beho'ld (*v. imperative mode of behold*) See, lo!

BEHO'LDEN (*adj. supposed to be from the Dutch gehonden held in obligation*) Obligated, bound in gratitude; *with to: as, "He was greatly beholden to you for his success."*

Beho'lder (*s. from behold*) One that beholds, a spectator.

Beho'lding (*p. from behold*) Seeing, looking upon.

Beho'lding (*adj. a corrupted but authorized spelling, from beholden*) Obligated, bound in gratitude; *with to: as, "He was beholden to fortune for the victory."*

Beho'lding (*s. not much used, from beholden*) An obligation.

Beho'ldingness (*s. not much used, from beholding*) The state of being beholden.

Beho'ngit (*adj. obsolete*) Hung. *Chaucer.*

Beho'of (*s. from behove*) Use, profit, advantage.

Behoo'v'able (*adj. not used*) Behooveful, fit, profitable. *Scott.*

BEHOO'VE (*v. t. from the Sax. behofanis a duty*) To be fit, to be meet; *used only with it, or in the third person, as: "But should you lure the monarch of the brook, it behooves you then to ply your finest art."*

Behoo'veful (*adj. nearly obsolete, from behoove*) Useful, profitable.

Behoo'vefully (*adv. nearly obsolete from behooveful*) Usefully, fitly, profitably.

Behoo'vely (*adv. obsolete*) Properly, fitly, usefully. *Ch.*

Beho't (*v. obsolete, pret. of behight*) Did behight, did promise. *Spenser.*

Behou'med (*adj. not used*) Tricked up, made fine.

Beho'wl (*v. t. not much used, from howl*) To howl at.

Beja'ped (*adj. obsolete*) Deceived. *Chaucer.*

Beie (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To buy. *Chaucer.*

Be'in (*v. n. obsolete*) Be, are. *Chaucer.*

Be'ing (*p. from be*) Having existence.

Be'ing (*s. from be*) Existence, the person or thing existing.

Be'ing (*conj. not used by late writers*) Since.

BEI'ZA, BEI'ZATH (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) An egg, a measure, a gold coin of forty drachms weight.

BEL

BE'KAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The half shekel.
Be'kid (*p. obsolete*) Warned. *Chaucer.*
Bekne'w (*p. obsolete*) Known, made known. *Chaucer.*
Bekno'we (*v. t. obsolete*) To know, to acknowledge. *Ch.*
Beknow'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To acknowledge. *Chaucer.*
BEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying ancient*) An idol worshipped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians.
Bela'bour (*v. t. used only in low or droll style, from labour*) To beat, to thump.
BELA'CE (*v. t. a sea term*) To fasten, to fasten so as to prevent a rope from running out any further, to beat.
Belacco'il (*s. not used, from the French*) A friendly salutation. *Spenser.*
Bela'ge (*v. t. a sea term*) To belay, to fasten.
Belag'ged (*adj. a low word*) Left behind, tired.
Bela'm (*v. t. from a low word*) To beat, to bang.
Be'lamie (*s. not used, from the French*) A friend, an intimate. *Spenser.*
Be'lamour (*s. not used of late*) A gallant, a consort. *Spens.*
BE'LAMY (*s. from the French*) A proper name, the name of a man.
Bela'nde, Bela'nder (*s. not so common a spelling*) A bilander, a small merchant ship.
Bela'ted (*adj. from late*) Benighted, out late.
Bela'y (*v. t. from lay*) To way lay, to block up, to place in ambush.
Bela'y (*v. t. a sea term*) To fasten, to splice.
Be ch (*v. int. from the Sax. bealcan*) To break wind upwards, to nauseate.
Belch (*v. t.*) To throw wind out of the stomach, to throw out of any hollow place in some disagreeable manner.
Belch (*s. from the verb*) The act of belching. *In droll language, Malt liquor.*
Belch'ed (*p. from belch*) Thrown up by the act of belching.
Belch'ing (*p. a. from belch*) Throwing up by the act of belching.
Bel'chir (*s. obsolete*) A pleasant countenance. *Chaucer.*
Beicht (*v. pret. of belch*) Did belch.
BEL'COE (*s.*) A town in Ireland situate on the Loughlinny in the county of Farmanagh and province of Ulster.
BEL'DAM (*s. from the French belle dame, supposed to signify an old woman*) An old hag, a disagreeable old woman.
BELEA'GUER (*v. t. from the Dutch beleggeren*) To besiege, to block up, to perplex.
Belea'guered (*p. from beleaguer*) Besieged, blocked up, perplexed.
Beleaguerer (*s. from beleaguer*) One that beleaguers.
Belea'guering (*p. a. from beleaguer*) Besieging, blocking up.
BELEMNITES (*s. plu. in natural history, from the Greek βελος a dart*) Fossils of a particular kind, commonly called thunderbolts, arrowheads.
BELEMNOIDES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek βελος a dart, and εidos a shape*) A bone fixed in the basis of the skull.
BEL'ESPRIT (*s. from the French*) A fine genius, one much refined by reading and conversation.
Bele've (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Belief. *Chaucer.*
Bele'ved (*adj. obsolete*) Left behind. *Chaucer.*
BEL'FAST (*s.*) A port town of Ireland in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster.
BEL'FLOWER (*s. in botany, from bell, and flower*) The name of a plant.
Bel'founder (*s. from bell, and founder*) One whose business it is to cast bells.
Bel'foundry (*s. from bell, and founder*) The place where bells are cast.
BEL'FRY (*s. supposed to be from the French belfroy a tower*) The place where bells are rung.
Belga'rd (*s. obsolete*) A soft glance, a kind regard. *Spens.*
Bel'gian (*adj. from Belgium*) Belonging to the Low Countries.
Bel'gic (*adj. from Belgium*) Belonging to Belgium.
BEL'GIUM (*s.*) The ancient name of Holland or the Low Countries.
BE'LIAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying wicked*) Wickedness, Satan the author of wickedness.
Belie (*v. t. from lie*) To give a false representation, to counterfeit, to mimic.
Belie'd (*p. from belie*) Misrepresented.
Belief (*s. from believe*) The credit which is given to any kind of evidence or testimony, an opinion or persuasion, an assent to the truth of the Christian religion, a summary of the Christian faith, the thing which we believe, the object of faith.
Believable (*adj. from believe*) Capable of belief, fit to be believed.

BEL

BELIE'VE (*v. t. from the Sax. gelyfan*) To credit on the authority of another, to put confidence in the veracity of another.
Believe (*v. int.*) To be persuaded of the truth of any thing, to exercise faith, to have confidence; *with in or on: as, "Ye believe in God, believe also in me."* *In the first pers. to suppose to take for granted without positive evidence.*
Belie'ved (*p. from believe*) Credited, received as true.
Belie'ver (*s. from believe*) One that believes, one who embraces the Christian faith.
Belie'ving (*p. a. from believe*) Giving credit, reposing confidence.
Belie'vingly (*adv. from believe*) In a believing manner.
Beli'ke (*adv. from like*) Probably, perhaps.
Beli've (*adv. obsolete*) Quickly, by and by, anon. *Spens.*
BELL (*s. from the Sax. bel*) A kind of hollow vessel or instrument, made of metal, and so formed as to give a tremulous and musical sound by striking against it, any thing in the common form of a bell.
Bell (*v. int. from the subs.*) To grow in the form of a bell.
BEL'LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Bella'city (*s. not used*) Warlikeness.
BEL'LADONA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Bel'laise (*s. not used*) An agreeable situation.
Bel'latrice (*s. from bella war*) A female warrior.
Bel'latrix (*s. in astronomy*) A fixed star, the right shoulder of Orion.
BELL'CLAIRE (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Sligo and province of Connought.
BELLE (*s. from the French*) A young lady, a fine lady.
Bel'lechose (*s. obsolete*) A pretty thing, the pudenda. *Chaucer.*
BEL'LES LETTRES (*s. plu. from the French*) Polite literature.
Bell'fashioned (*adj. from bell, and fashion*) Having the form of a bell.
Bel'libone (*s. obsolete*) A beautiful and excellent woman. *Spenser.*
Bel'licose (*adj. not used*) Warlike.
BELLIDA'STRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BELLI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. bellum war, and fero to bring*) Producing war, bringing war.
Belli'gerate (*v. not used*) To wage war.
BELLI'GERENT (*adj. a word lately come into use, from the Lat. bellum war, and gero to wage*) Engaged in war, going to war.
BELLI'GEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. bellum war, and gero to wage*) Waging war.
Bel'ling (*p. applied to hops, from bell*) Forming like bells, growing full and ripe.
Bel'ling (*s. in hunting*) The noise which the roe makes in rutting time.
Belli'potent (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bellum war, and potens powerful*) Powerful in war.
BEL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the daisy.
Bel'lith (*v. obsolete, third pers. sing.*) Belloweth. *Chaucer.*
BEL'LITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. bellitudo*) Beauty, fairness. *Scott.*
BEL'LON (*s.*) A kind of colic common in those countries where lead ore is smelted.
BELLO'NA (*s. in pagan mythology*) The goddess of war.
BELLO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BELLO'SE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bellosus*) Warlike. *Scott.*
BEL'LOW (*v. int. from the Sax. bellan*) To make a noise like a bull, to clamour, to roar.
Bel'lowing (*p. from bellow*) Roaring as a bull, making a great noise.
Bel'bows (*s. plu. perhaps from belly*) The instrument used to blow the fire, the instrument used to blow the organ.
BELL'SAVAGE (*s. from bell, and savage*) The sign of a savage standing by a bell. *In old romance, a very beautiful woman said to have been found in a desert.*
BEL'LUINE (*adj. from the Lat. belluinus belonging to beasts*) Beastly, brutal, savage.
BEL'LUM (*s. in old law, from the Lat. signifying war*) A trial by combat.
BELL'WEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
BEL'LY (*s. from the Brit. bola*) That part of the body which contains the bowels, the abdomen, the womb, any place in which something is inclosed, that part of any thing that swells out like a belly.
Bel'ly (*v. int. from the subs.*) To bulge out, to encrease in bulk.
Bel'lyache (*s. from belly, and ache*) A pain in the belly, the colic.
Bel'lybound (*adj. a low word, from belly, and bind*) Constrictive, shrunk in the belly. *Bel'lycheat*

B E M

Bellycheat (*s. a low word, not used*) An apron.
Bellyfretting (*s. in farriery*) The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore girth, a violent pain in a horse's belly occasioned by worms.
Bellyfriend (*s. a low word, from belly, and friend*) One who pretends friendship for his own interest, a parasite.
Bellyful (*s. from belly, and full*) A sufficiency of food to fill the belly, enough of any thing.
Bellygod (*s. a low word*) A glutton, one who makes a god of his belly.
Bellypinched (*adj. from belly, and pinch*) Struck with hunger, starved.
Bellyroll (*s. in agriculture, from belly, and roll*) A roller with a belly something like a cask.
Bellyswagger (*s. a low word, from belly, and swagger*) A bully, a hectoring fellow.
Bellytimber (*s. used only in low or droll style*) Materials to support the belly, food.
Bellyworm (*s. from belly, and worm*) A worm that breeds in the belly.
Bel'man (*s. from bell, and man*) A watchman who carries a bell, a crier.
Bel'metal (*s. from bell, and metal*) The metal of which bells are made, a mixed metal five parts of copper and one of pewter.
Beloc'k (*v. t. from lock*) To fasten, to lock.
Beloc'ked (*p. from belock*) Fastened, locked.
BELO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek βελος a dart, and μαντεία divination*) A divination by arrows.
BELONG (*v. int. from the Dutch belanger*) To be the property of, to appertain to.
Belonging (*p. from belong*) Appertaining to, related to; with to, or unto, as: "The Service belonging to them."
Belove (*v. t. not used, from love*) To love.
Beloved (*p. from belove*) Loved, much valued, dear.
Bellous (*s. plu. an obsolete spelling*) Bellows. *Chaucer.*
Below (*prep. from low*) Under, inferior to, unworthy of.
Below (*adv. from the prep.*) In a lower place, on earth, in hell.
Below't (*v. t. a low word, from lowt*) To treat with ill language, to call by ill name.
BELSHAZ'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a possessor of treasure*) A man's name.
Bel'swagger (*s. a low and cant word*) A whoremaster.
BELT (*s. from the Sax.*) A girdle, a sash or cincture in which a sword or some other weapon is commonly worn.
BELTESHAZ'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that lays up treasure in secret*) A man's name.
BEL'TISTAN (*adj. not much used, from the Greek βελτιστος the best*) Good in the highest degree possible. *Scott.*
BEL'TURBET (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster.
BELVIDERE (*s. in the Ital. architecture*) A pavilion on the top of a building, an eminence in a garden, a fine prospect.
BELVIDERE (*s. in botany*) The toad flax.
BELU'LEUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to extract the head of an arrow from a wound.
Bellywether (*s. a low word, from bell, and wether*) The sheep that wears the bell, a forward noisy fellow.
Bely' (*v. t. a spelling nearly obsolete*) To belie, to falsify.
Bely'ed (*p. from bely*) Charged with a lie, represented in an unjust light.
Bely'ing (*p. a. from bely*) Representing in an unjust light, falsifying.
BE'MA (*s. in antiquity*) The most sacred part of a church or temple.
Bema'd (*v. t. from mad*) To make mad, to turn the brain.
Bemad'ded (*p. from bemad*) Made mad.
Bemad'ding (*p. a. from bemad*) Making mad.
Bem'eant (*adj. not used*) Bemoaned.
Bemire (*v. t. from mire*) To soil with mire, to soil by passing through dirt.
Bemired (*p. from bemire*) Soiled with mire, dirtied.
Bemiring (*p. a. from bemire*) Soiling with mire, dabling in the mire.
Be'mis (*s. plu. obsolete*) Trumpets. *Chaucer.*
BE'MISTER (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is distant from London 151 miles.
Be'mister (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bemister, made at Bemister.
Bemoa'n (*v. t. from moan*) To lament, to bewail.
Bemoa'ned (*p. from bemoan*) Lamented, bewailed.
Bemoa'ner (*s. from bemoan*) One that bemoans.
Bemoa'ning (*p. a. from bemoan*) Lamenting, bewailing.
Bemoil'l (*v. t. from moil*) To bedaggle, to bemire, to encumber with dirt and mire.

B E N

Bemoil'ed (*p. from bemoil*) Bedraggled, bemired.
Bemoil'ing (*p. a. from bemoil*) Bedraggling, bemiring.
Bemon'ster (*v. t. from monster*) To make monstrous. *Shakespeare.*
Bemu'fied (*adj. a word of reproach, from muse*) Dreaming, intoxicated.
Ben (*s. probably a contraction of behen*) The root of valerian, a fruit resembling a tamarisk.
Ben (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To be. *Chaucer.*
Ben (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Been. *Chaucer.*
BENAI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying begotten of the Lord*) A man's name.
BENAM'MI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of the people*) A man's name.
BENCH (*s. from the Sax. benc*) A seat, a kind of long stool; the seat of justice, the seat on which judges and magistrates sit when they try causes, the persons that sit on the bench.
Bench (*v. t. from the subs.*) To furnish with benches, to place on a bench.
Bench'ed (*p. from bench*) Made up with benches, made like a bench.
Bench'er (*s. from bench*) The senior members of the society in the inns of court.
BEND (*v. t. from the Sax. bendan*) To make crooked, to direct to a certain point, to prepare, to subdue.
Bend (*v. int.*) To yield, to submit.
Bend (*s. from the verb*) A curve, a flexure; the crooked timber that forms the rib of a ship.
Bend (*s. in heraldry*) One of the honourable ordinaries containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is a sash drawn from one corner of an escutcheon to the other.
Bend (*s. a sea term*) The knot by which one rope is fastened to another; a band, a fillet. *Chaucer.*
Bend (*v. from the subs. a sea term*) To fasten, to tye, to clinch.
Ben'dable (*adj. from bend*) Capable of being bended.
Bende (*s. obsolete*) A band, a ligature. *Chaucer.*
Ben'ded (*p. from bend*) Made crooked, directed to some certain point.
Ben'der (*s. from bend*) One who bends, an instrument with which any thing is bended.
Ben'ding (*p. a. from bend*) Making crooked, directed to a certain point.
Ben'ding (*s. from bend*) The act by which any thing is bent, a turning, a flexure.
Ben'ding (*s. a sea term, from bend*) The operation of fastening one thing to another.
Bend'let (*s. in heraldry, from bend*) The fourth part of a bend, a cotice, a little bend.
BEND'WITH (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Ben'dy (*s. in heraldry*) The division of a field into several parts by diagonal lines or bends.
Bene (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bean. *Chaucer.*
Bene (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To be. *Chaucer.*
Bene (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Been. *Chaucer.*
Benea'ped (*adj. a sea term, from neap*) Kept in for want of a sufficient flow of water.
BENEA'TH (*prep. from the Sax.*) Below, under, inferior to, unworthy of.
Benea'th (*adv. from the prep.*) Below, in a lower place, on earth.
Be'nebrede (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Beanbread. *Chaucer.*
BENEDI'CITE (*s. in the church service, from the Lat.*) The song of the three children in the fiery furnace.
BE'NEDICT (*s.*) A man's name.
Be'nedict (*adj. with old physicians*) Having mild and salubrious qualities.
BENEDIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. bene well, and dico to say*) A blessing; an acknowledgement for blessings received, a thanksgiving.
BENEFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. bene well, and facio to do*) A benefit conferred, the act of conferring a benefit.
Benefac'tor (*s. from benefaction*) The person that confers a benefit.
Benefac'tress (*s. from benefaction*) She that confers a benefit.
BENEFICE (*s. from the Lat. bene well, and facio to be done*) An advantage conferred, a church preferment.
Be'neficed (*adj. from benefice*) Possessed of a benefice.
Beneficence (*s. from benefice*) The practice of doing good, goodness, generosity.
Beneficent (*adj. from benefice*) Kind, charitable, doing good.
Benefic'ial (*adj. from benefice*) Profitable, useful, advantageous; with to, as: "Beneficial to mankind."
Benefic'ial (*s. obsolete*) A benefice.
Benefic'ially (*adv. from benefice*) Profitably, advantageously. *Benefic'ialness*

Beneficialness (*s. from beneficial*) Usefulness, profitable-
ness.
Beneficiary (*adj. from benefice*) Holding under another,
holding at the pleasure of others.
Beneficiary (*s. from benefice*) One that holds a benefice.
Benefit (*s. from benefice*) A favour, an act of kindness,
an advantage. *In law*, An ancient privilege of the
church, by which a clerk or clergyman convicted of fe-
lony, claimed the right of being delivered to his ordi-
nary to purge himself of the crime alledged against him.
In order to this purgation he was to make oath of his
innocency, and to bring twelve compurgators to testify
their belief of it before twelve ecclesiastics: if he failed
in his purgation he was deprived of his character, re-
duced to the state of a layman, or imprisoned till a
pardon was obtained for him; but if he purged himself
he was set at liberty. This was formerly admitted even
in cases of murder, but the law now is, that, if any
man, found guilty of a crime to which benefit of clergy
is allowed, be put to read at the bar, and burnt in the
hand he shall be set free for the first time, provided the
ordinary or his deputy standing by shall say, "*legit ut
clericus*," i. e. he reads like a clerk, otherwise he shall
be put to death.
Benefit (*v. t. from the subj.*) To advantage, to confer a
benefit.
Benefit (*v. int.*) To gain advantage.
Benefited (*p. from benefit*) Advantaged.
Benefiting (*p. a. from benefit*) Doing good to, gaining
advantage.
Bene'gro (*v. t. not used*) To make black.
Bene'merent (*adj. not used*) Deserving well.
Bene'mpt (*adj. obsolete, from nempt*) Appointed, called.
Spenser.
Benepla'city (*s. not used*) The state of being well pleased.
Bener'th (*s. in old writings*) A service formerly rendered
by a tenant to his landlord with his plough and cart.
Benes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Bones. *Chaucer.*
Benet (*v. t. from net*) To ensnare, to entangle.
Benet'ted (*p. from benet*) Ensnared, entangled.
BENEVOLENCE (*s. from the Lat. bene well, and volo
to will*) A disposition to do good, good will, charity,
the good done, the gift bestowed, a kind of tax.
Benevolent (*adj. from benevolence*) Kind, disposed to
charity, generous.
Benevolentness (*s. from benevolent*) A disposition to do
good, benevolence.
BEN'GAL (*s. in geography*) The most easterly province of
the Mogul's empire, situate at the bottom of a large
bay, watered by the Ganges, and very fruitful, a sort
of stuff for woman's apparel.
BENHA'DAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of Ha-
dad*) A man's name.
BEN'JAMIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of the
right hand*) A man's name.
BEN'JAMIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a
tree, benzoin, a medical kind of resin imported from
the East Indies.
Ben'jamite (*s. from Benjamin*) One of the tribe of Ben-
jamin.
Ben'ight (*v. t. from night*) To be involved in dark-
ness.
Ben'ighted (*p. from benight*) Overtaken by the night,
involved in darkness.
BENIGN (*adj. the g is lost in pronunciation, from the Lat.
benignus kind*) Friendly, generous, salubrious.
Benig'ness (*s. not much used, from benign*) Benignity,
goodness, kindness.
Benig'nity (*s. the g is pronounced, from benign*) Kind-
ness, friendliness, salubrity.
Benig'nly (*adv. the g is not pronounced, from benign*)
Favourably, kindly, graciously.
Ben'imme (*v. t. obsolete*) To take away. *Chaucer.*
BE'NISON (*s. not much used, from the French*) A blessing,
a benediction.
BEN'NET (*s.*) A man's name.
BEN'NET (*s. in botany*) An herb, avens.
Bennet'ting (*s. not much used*) The cooing or courting
of pigeons. *Scott.*
Beno'mmen (*p. obsolete*) Taken away. *Chaucer.*
BENO'NI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the son of my sor-
row*) The name given by Rachel to her son Benja-
min.
Ben'fil (*v. a low and local word*) To beat, to bang.
Bent (*v. pret. of bend*) Did bend.
Bent (*p. from bend*) Made crooked, directed to a certain
point, determined upon.
Bent (*s. from bend*) The state of being bent, a crooked-
ness, a declivity, a tendency, an inclination, a deter-
mination.

BENT (*s. from the German*) A kind of grass, a rush.
Ben'ting (*adj. from bent*) Gathering bents.
BENU'M (*v. t. from the Sax. benumen*) To stupify, to
make torpid, to render insensible.
Benu'mb (*v. t. a corrupt spelling*) To benum.
Benum'med (*p. from benum*) Stupified, rendered in-
sensible.
Benum'ming (*p. a. from benum*) Stupifying, rendering
torpid.
BEN'ZOIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The benjamin
tree, a dry and solid resin brought from the East Indies.
BE'OR (*s. from the Heb. signifying burning*) A man's
name.
Bepai'nt (*v. t. from paint*) To cover with paint, to co-
lour.
Bepi'ncb (*v. t. from pinch*) To pinch, to mark with
pinchers.
Bepi'ncht (*p. from bepinch*) Pinched, marked with
pinches. *Chapman.*
Bepi'fs (*v. t. from piss*) To wet with urine.
Bepi'sed (*p. from bepiss*) Wetted with urine.
Bepi'sing (*p. a. from bepiss*) Wetting with urine.
Bequea'th (*adj. obsolete*) Bequeathed. *Chaucer.*
BEQUEA'TH (*v. t. from the Sax. eqith a will*) To leave
by will, to give.
Bequea'thed (*p. from bequeath*) Left by will, given.
Bequea'thing (*p. a. from bequeath*) Leaving by will,
giving.
Bequea'thment (*s. not much used, from bequeath*) A be-
quest, a legacy.
Beque't (*s. in law, from bequeath*) A legacy, something
left by will.
Ber (*v. obsolete spelling*) To bear. *Chaucer.*
BE'RACHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a blessing*) The
name of a man, the name of a place.
Bera'ined (*adj. not used*) Wetted with rain.
BE'RAMS (*s. in commerce*) A coarse kind of cotton cloth
from the east.
Berat'tle (*v. t. a low or droll word, from rattle*) To
make a noise at, to scold.
Bera'y (*v. t. from ray*) To dress. *Chaucer.*
Bera'y (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To bewray. *Scott.*
Bera'yed (*p. from beray*) Dressed.
BER'BERIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the berber-
ry tree.
Ber'berry (*s. from berberis*) The fruit of the berberry tree.
BERCA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A sheepfold, a sheep pen.
Berde (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The beard. *Chaucer.*
BERE, BEREREGIS (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has
a market on Wednesday, and is 115 miles from London.
Bere (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bere, made at
Bere.
Bere (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To bear.
Bere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bier, a bear, weight, bear-
ing, pressure. *Spenser.*
BEREA (*s.*) A town in Greece.
Bere'an (*adj. from Berea*) Belonging to Berea.
Bere'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Berea.
BEREA'VE (*v. t. from the Sax. bereofian*) To deprive
of, to take away from.
Berea'ved (*p. from bereave*) Deprived of, rendered de-
stitute; *with of*: as, "*I am bereaved of my children.*"
Berea'vement (*s. not much used, from bereave*) The state
of being bereaved, a deprivation.
Bere'fe (*v. t. obsolete spelling*) To bereave. *Chaucer.*
Bere'ft (*p. from bereave*) Deprived of, left destitute.
BERG (*s. from the Sax.*) A town that sends burgesses to
parliament, a castle.
Ber'gamot (*s.*) A kind of pear.
Ber'gander (*s.*) A kind of goose.
Berg'hery (*s. not much used*) A sheep pen, a sheep walk.
Phillips.
Bergh'master (*s. an obsolete and corrupt spelling*) A berg-
master.
Bergh'mote, Bergh'moth (*s. obsolete and corrupt spelling*)
A bergmote.
Bergh'master (*s. from berg, and master*) The bailiff or
chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.
Bergh'mote (*s. from the Sax. berg a mountain, and mote
a meeting*) A court held on a hill to determine contro-
versies among the Derbyshire miners.
Ber'gomask (*s. obsolete*) A kind of dance. *Shakespeare.*
BERHY'ME (*v. t. a burlesque or droll word, from rhyme*)
To celebrate in doggerel rhyme.
Berhy'med (*p. from berhyme*) Celebrated in doggerel
rhyme.
Berhy'ming (*p. a. from berhyme*) Celebrating in dog-
gerel verse.
Be'ria (*s. in old law*) A plain, a heath.
Be'rin (*v. obsolete*) To bear, to behave. *Chaucer.*
Ber'ing

Ber'ing (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour. *Chaucer.*
BER'INGARD, BER'INGER (*s.*) A man's name.
Be'ris (*s. plu. an obsolete spelling*) Bears. *Chaucer.*
BE'RITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a covenant*) An idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
BERK'HAMSTEAD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 26 miles from London.
Berk'hamstead (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Berkhamstead, made at Berkhamstead.
BER'KLEY (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 112 miles from London.
Berk'ley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Berkley, made at Berkley.
BERK'SHIRE (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England; its air is reckoned very salubrious, and the soil though not rich produces excellent barley, and the inhabitants are supposed to have the best method of making malt of any in the kingdom; it contains four borough towns, and sends nine members to parliament.
Berk'shire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Berkshire, produced in Berkshire.
BER'LIN (*s. in geography*) The capital of the king of Prussia's dominions in Germany, situate on the river Spru in the Marquissate of Brandenburg.
Ber'lin (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of coach.
BERME (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A space of ground at the foot of the rampart on the side next the country designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the filling up of the ditch.
Berme (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Barm, yeast. *Chaucer.*
BERMU'DAS (*s. in geography*) A cluster of very small islands in the Atlantic ocean subject to Great Britain.
BERMUND (*s.*) A man's name.
BERN (*s. in geography*) One of the four protestant cantons of Switzerland, the capital of that canton.
BER'NARD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Ber'nardines (*s. plu. in church history, from Bernard*) An order of monks.
BER'NARD CASTLE (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 246 miles from London.
Berne (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A barne. *Chaucer.*
BARNE'RA (*s. in geography*) One of the western islands of Scotland.
BERNI'CE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Berni'ce's hair (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation.
BER'NULPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Berob (*v. t. from rob*) To rob, to plunder.
Berob'bed (*p. from berob*) Robbed, plundered.
Berob'bing (*p. a. from berob*) Robbing, plundering.
Ber'ra (*s. in old records*) A plain open heath.
Ber'rrier (*s. obsolete*) A thrasher.
Ber'rithatch (*s. obsolete*) Litter for cattle.
BER'RY (*s. from the Sax. beran to bear*) Any small fruit covered with a thin rind and containing a pulpy substance.
Ber'ry (*s. obsolete*) A burrough.
Ber'ry (*v. int. from the subs.*) To bear berries.
Ber'rybearing (*adj. from berry, and bear*) Producing berries.
Ber'ryinhead (*s. a local word*) A threshing floor. *Scott.*
Ber'sa (*s. in old law*) A bound, a limit, a compass.
Bersa're (*v. in old records*) To shoot.
Ber'satrix (*s. in old records*) One that rocks the cradle.
Ber'selet (*s. in old writings*) A hound.
Ber't (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Burst, broken. *Chaucer.*
Bert (*adj. obsolete*) Bright.
Berth (*s. a sea term*) A birth, a station on board a ship.
BER'THA (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.
Ber'thinseck (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) A law, by which a thief, who steals a sheep, a calf, or any kind of provision, is to be exempted from hanging and whipped only, provided he can put what he has stolen into a sack and carry it off fairly on his back.
BAR'THOLD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
BER'THULPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
BER'THWALD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Ber'ton (*s. obsolete*) A farm, a barn for barley.
BER'TRAM (*s. in botany*) Bastard peillitory.
Ber'tying (*p. a sea term*) Raising the sides of a ship. *Scott.*
BER'VY (*s.*) A port and borough town of Scotland about two miles west of Aberdeen.
Ber'wica (*s. in doomsday book*) A village, an appurtenance.
BER'WICK (*s.*) A borough town on the north side of the river Tweed; it has a market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament.
Ber'wick, Ber'wickshire (*s. from Berwick, and shire*) A county in Scotland separated from England by the river Tweed.

Ber'wick (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Berwick, made at Berwick, produced in the county of Berwick.
BE'RYL (*s. in natural history, from the Greek βήρυλλος*) A kind of precious stone.
Ber'ylcristal (*s. in natural history*) A kind of imperfect crystal.
Be'ryng (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour.
BESA'ILE (*s. from the French*) The father of a grandfather. *In law,* A writ which lies where the great grandfather was seized of any estate in fee at the time of his death, and after his decease a stranger takes possession and keeps out the heir.
Be'sant, Befan'tine, Befau'nte (*s. corrupt spellings, from Byzantium*) A byzant, a coin of pure gold of an uncertain value struck at Byzantium in the time of the Christian emperors, the gold offered by the king at the altar.
Be'sant (*s. a corrupt spelling, in heraldry*) A byzant, a round piece of gold without any impression.
Bes'ca (*s. in old records*) A spade, a shovel.
Besco'rded (*adj. obsolete*) Despised. *Chaucer.*
Besco'rding (*adj. obsolete*) Despised. *Chaucer.*
Bescra'tchin (*v. obsolete*) To scratch. *Chaucer.*
Bescre'en (*v. t. from screen*) To cover with a screen, to shelter, to conceal.
Bescre'ened (*p. from bescreen*) Sheltered, covered with a screen.
Bescre'ening (*p. a. from bescreen*) Covering with a screen, sheltering.
Besee'ch (*v. t. from the Sax. sechn*) To intreat, to beg, to supplicate.
Besee'ching (*p. from beseech*) Intreating, imploring.
Besee'm (*v. t. from seem*) To besit, to become.
Besee'ming (*p. from beseech*) Besitting, becoming, decent.
Besee'n (*p. very little used, from besee*) Adapted, besitting. *Spenser.*
Bese'git (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Besieged. *Chaucer.*
Bese'ie (*v. t. obsolete*) To behold. *Chaucer.*
Bese'ke (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To beseech. *Chaucer.*
Bese't (*v. t. from set*) To besiege, to hem in, to perplex, to harass, to attack.
Bese't (*p. from the verb*) Besieged, hemmed in, set upon, surrounded.
Bese't (*v. obsolete*) To place out, dispose of. *Chaucer.*
Bese't (*p. obsolete*) Disposed of.
Bese'tment (*s. not used, from beset*) That which befalls a person. *Scott.*
Beset'ting (*p. from beset*) Setting upon, harassing.
Bese'y (*v. obsolete*) To behold. *Chaucer.*
Beshe't (*adj. obsolete*) Shut up. *Chaucer.*
Beshi'te (*v. t. from shite*) To besoul, to foul with excrements.
Beshit'ten (*p. from beshite*) Fouled with excrements.
Beshi'ting (*p. a. from beshite*) Fouling with excrements.
BESHRE'W (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, used only in the imperative mode*) Let some mischief befall, let some ill come to.
Beshy'ne (*v. obsolete*) To shine upon, to enlighten. *Ch.*
Besi'de (*prep. from side*) At the side, near, not according to, off, over and above.
Besi'de (*adv. from the prep.*) Moreover, more than that.
BESI'DERY (*s.*) A species of pear.
Besi'des (*adv. from the prep.*) Beside, moreover.
Besi'des (*prep. from beside*) Beside.
Besi'ge (*v. t. from siege*) To beset with armed forces, to lay siege to.
Besi'ged (*p. from besiege*) Beset with armed forces.
Besi'ger (*s. from besiege*) One that besieges.
Besi'ging (*p. a. from besiege*) Laying siege, besetting with an armed force.
Besi'en (*v. obsolete*) To trouble, to disturb, to busy one's self. *Chaucer.*
Bes'ily (*v. an obsolete spelling*) Busily, officiously. *Ch.*
Bes'inefs (*s. obsolete spelling*) Business. *Chaucer.*
BESLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Beslub'ber (*v. t. a low word, from slubber*) To dawb, to smear.
Besme'ar (*v. t. from smear*) To bedawb, to foul.
Besme'ared (*p. from besmeare*) Bedawbed, fouled.
Besmea'ring (*p. a. from besmeare*) Bedawbing, fouling.
Besmi'rch (*v. t. a low word*) To soil, to discolour.
Besmi'rched (*p. from besmirch*) Soiled, discoloured.
Besmi'teth (*v. 3. pers. sing. obsolete*) Smiteth. *Chaucer.*
Besmo'ke (*v. t. from smoke*) To foul with smoke, to dry in smoke.
Besmott'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Besmattered, bedawbed. *Ch.*
Besmu't (*v. t. from smut*) To blacken with soot, or smoke.

Besmut'ted

Besmut'ted (*p. from besmut*) Blackened with soot or smoke.
Besmut'ting (*p. a. from besmut*) Blacking with soot or smoke.
BE/SOM (*s. from the Sax. besm*) An instrument to sweep with, a broom.
BE/SOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying good news*) The name of a brook in the land of Israel.
Besort (*v. t. from sort*) To suit, to fit, to become.
Besort (*s. from the verb*) Company, attendance.
Besot't (*v. t. from sot*) To stupify, to infatuate.
Besot'ted (*p. from besot*) Stupified, infatuated.
Besot'ting (*p. a. from besot*) Stupifying, infatuating.
Besou'ght (*p. from beseech*) Asked, begged. *Milton.*
Bespangle (*v. t. from spangle*) To adorn with spangles.
Bespang'led (*p. from bespangle*) Adorned with spangles.
Bespang'ling (*p. a. from bespangle*) Adorning with spangles, sprinkling over with something shining.
Bespa't (*v. pret. of bespit*) Did bespit.
Bespat'ter (*v. t. from spatter*) To soil by throwing filth, to spot with throwing dirt or water, to traduce.
Bespat'tered (*p. from bespatter*) Soiled by any thing thrown in dabs, traduced.
Bespat'tering (*p. a. from bespatter*) Dawbing by throwing dirt or water, traducing.
Bespaw'l (*v. t. from spawl*) To dawb with spittle.
Bespea'k (*v. t. from ipeak*) To order, to entreat beforehand, to speak to, to address, to betoken, to forebode.
Bespea'ker (*s. from bespeak*) One that bespeaks.
Bespea'king (*p. from bespeak*) Ordering, entreating beforehand, addressing, betokening, foreboding.
Bespec'kle (*v. t. from speckle*) To mark with spots.
Bespe'w (*v. t. from spew*) To spew upon, to soil with vomit.
Bespe'wed (*p. from bespew*) Soiled with spew.
Bespe'wing (*p. a. from bespew*) Spewing upon, dawbing with spew.
Bespi'ce (*v. t. from spice*) To season with spice.
Bespi'ced (*p. from bespice*) Seasoned with spice.
Bespi'cing (*p. a. from bespice*) Seasoning with spice.
Bespit (*v. t. from spit*) To bedawb with spittle.
Bespit (*p. from the verb*) Bespitten.
Bespit (*v. pret. from spit*) Did bespit.
Bespit'ten (*p. from bespit*) Bedawbed with spittle.
Bespo'ke (*v. pret. of bespeak*) Did bespeak.
Bespo'ken (*p. from bespeak*) Ordered, intreated beforehand, engaged beforehand.
Bespo't (*v. t. from spot*) To mark with spots.
Bespot'ted (*p. from bespot*) Marked with spots.
Bespot'ting (*p. a. from bespot*) Marking with spots.
Besprea'd (*v. t. from spread*) To spread over, to cover over.
Besprea'd (*p. from the verb*) Covered over.
Besprea'ding (*p. a. from bespread*) Spreading over, covering over.
Bespre'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Besprinkled. *Spenser.*
Besprin'kle (*v. t. from sprinkle*) To sprinkle over, to scatter over.
Besprin'kled (*p. from besprinkle*) Sprinkled over.
Besprin'kling (*p. a. from besprinkle*) Sprinkling over.
Bespri'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Besprinkled. *Spenser.*
Besput'ter (*v. t. a low word, from sputter*) To sputter over, to dawb by sputtering upon it.
Besput'tered (*p. from besputter*) Sputtered over, dawbed with spittle, sputtered out.
Besput'tering (*p. from besputter*) Sputtering over, dawbing with spittle, sputtered out.
BES/SE (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea wolf, the wolf fish.
Best (*adj. sup. of good*) Good in the highest degree.
Best (*s. obsolete spelling*) A beast. *Chaucer.*
Best (*adv. from the adj.*) In the highest degree of goodness.
Besta'd (*adj. obsolete*) Beset, oppressed, distressed. *Spenser.*
Bes'tail (*s. in old law*) Cattle.
Bestai'n (*v. t. from stain*) To stain, to mark with stains.
Bestai'ned (*p. from bestain*) Marked with stains, soiled.
Bestai'ning (*p. a. from bestain*) Staining, soiling.
Beste'ad (*v. t. from stead*) To profit, to accommodate.
Beste'ad (*p. from the verb*) Treated, circumstanced. *Isai. viii. 21.*
Beste'd (*v. pret. of bestead*) Did bestead.
Beste'de (*adj. obsolete*) Beset, oppressed.
Bes'tial (*adj. from beast*) Belonging to a beast, having the qualities of a beast.
Bestia'lity (*s. from bestial*) The quality of beasts, brutality.
Bes'tiallicke (*adj. obsolete*) Bestial. *Chaucer.*
Bes'tially (*adv. from bestial*) In the manner of beasts, below humanity.
Bestic'k (*v. t. from stick*) To stick one thing on another, to stick with spears or darts all over.
Bestir (*v. t. from stir*) To quicken, to put one's self into vigorous action.

Bestir'ring (*p. a. from bestir*) Stirring up, putting one's self on.
Best'ly (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Belonging to a beast, beastly. *Chaucer.*
Bestoi'ke (*v. obsolete*) To betray.
BESTO'W (*v. t. supposed to be from the Dutch besteden*) To give, to dispose of, to apply, to lay out, to lay up; with on, or upon.
Bestow'ed (*p. from bestow*) Given, disposed of, layed out, layed up; sometimes with to, but more properly with on, or upon: as, "She was bestowed on a worthless fellow."
Bestow'er (*s. from bestow*) One that bestows.
Bestow'ing (*p. a. from bestow*) Giving, disposing of, laying out, laying up; with on, or upon.
Bestrau'ght (*adj. of uncertain original, and but little used*) Distracted, mad, beside one's self.
Bestre'w (*v. t. from strew*) To strew over, to sprinkle over.
Bestrew'ed (*p. from bestrew*) Sprinkled over.
Bestrew'ing (*p. a. from bestrew*) Strewing over, sprinkling over.
Bestri'd (*v. pret. of bestride*) Did bestride.
Bestrid'den (*p. from bestride*) Placed between the legs extended.
Bestri'de (*v. t. from stride*) To stride over, to have the legs across any thing.
Bestro'wn (*p. from bestrew*) Sprinkled over.
Bestuc'k (*p. from bestick*) Marked with spots stuck on, pierced with darts.
Bestu'd (*v. t. from stud*) To stud, to adorn with studs. *Milton.*
Beswi'ke (*v. obsolete*) To betray. *Chaucer.*
Beswi'nk (*v. t. obsolete*) To labour.
Best'y (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Busy, officious. *Chaucer.*
Bes'yeen (*s. obsolete*) Trouble, grief.
BET (*s. a contraction of Elizabeth*) A woman's name.
BET (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. sued a wager*) That which is laid down to be won on certain conditions, a wager.
Bet (*adj. obsolete*) Better. *Chaucer.*
Bet (*v. t. from the subj.*) To wager, to stake at a wager.
Bet (*v. the old pret. of beat*) Did beat.
BE'TA (*s.*) The second letter in the Greek alphabet.
BE'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BE'TAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying confidence*) A city. *2 Sam. viii. 8.*
Beta'ke (*v. t. from take*) To have recourse to, to apply, to take, to seize: but this last sense is obsolete. *Chaucer.*
Beta'ken (*v. the participial form of betake, used with the sign of the preter tense*) Applied, had recourse to.
Beta'king (*p. a. from betake*) Applying, having recourse to.
Betau'ght (*p. obsolete*) Recommended. *Chaucer.*
Bete (*v. obsolete*) To prepare, to make ready, to kindle. *Chaucer.*
Bete'che (*v. obsolete*) To recommend. *Chaucer.*
Bete'e'm (*v. t. from teem*) To bring forth in plenty, to bestow.
Bete'e'ming (*p. from beteem*) Bringing forth in plenty, bestowing.
Be'ten (*v. obsolete*) To abate, to kindle.
Be'ter (*s. obsolete*) A fighter. *Chaucer.*
Beth (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Both. *Chaucer.*
Beth (*v. n. an obsolete spelling*) Be, are. *Chaucer.*
BETH/ABARA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of passage*) A place on the river Jordan.
BETH'ANY (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of mirth*) A village near to Jerusalem.
BETHA'VEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of vanity*) A city in the land of Canaan.
BETH/BIRCI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of health*) A city in the land of Israel.
BETH/CAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of the tomb*) A city in the land of Canaan.
BETHDA'GON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of corn*) A city on the borders of the land of Israel.
BETHDIB'LATHAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of figs*) A city in the land of Moab.
BETH'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of God*) A city in the land of Israel.
Beth'elite (*s. from Bethel*) A native or inhabitant of Bethel.
BE'THER (*s. from the Heb. signifying division*) The name of a place. *Cant. ii. 17.*
BETHE'SDA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of mercy*) A famous bath in Jerusalem.
BETHE'ZEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of a neighbour*) The name of a place. *Micah i. 2.*
BETHGA'MUL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of recompence*) A city in the land of Moab.

B E T

BETHHAC/CERAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of the vineyard*) A city in the land of Israel.

BETHHO'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of wrath*) A city in the land of Israel.

Bethin'k (*v. t. from think*) To call to mind, to reflect; *with of, as: "They bethink themselves of change."*

BETH'LEHEM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of bread*) A town in the land of Judah, the place where Christ was born; an hospital for lunatics in the city of London.

BETH'LEHEM EPHRATAH (*s. from the Heb.*) Bethlehem.

Beth'lehemite (*s. from Bethlehem*) An inhabitant of Bethlehem, an order of monks, a lunatic, an inhabitant of a mad house.

BETH'LEHEM JUDAH (*s. from the Heb.*) Bethlehem.

Bethou'ght (*v. the pret. and participial form of bethink, used with the sign of the past tense*) Did recollect, recollected.

BETHPE'OR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of Peor*) A city in the land of Moab.

BETH'PHAGE (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of early figs*) A village near to Jerusalem.

Bethr'al (*v. t. from thrall*) To enslave, to bring into subjection.

BETH'SAIDA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of fruits*) A town in the land of Israel.

BETH'SAN (*s.*) The name of a city. *1 Mac. v. 52.*

BETH'SHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of sheep*) A city in the land of the Philistines.

BETH'SHEMESH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of the sun*) A city in the tribe of Naphtali.

BETH'SURA (*s.*) The name of a city. *1 Mac. iv. 29.*

BETHU'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying begotten of God*) The name of a man.

Beth'ugavel (*s. in the city of Exon*) The bagavel.

BETHU'LIA (*s.*) A city. *Jud. iv. 6.*

Bethu'mp (*v. t. used only in familiar or droll style, from thump*) To beat.

Bethum'pt (*p. in droll style, from bethump*) Beaten.

Beti'd (*v. pret. of betide*) Betided.

Beti'd (*p. from betide*) Happened to, come to pass; *sometimes with to: as, "What is betid to Cloten."*

Beti'de (*v. int. from tide*) To happen to, to fall out, to come to pass, to become; *sometimes with of: as, "What would betide of thee."*

Betig'ht (*v. obsolete*) To betide. *Spenser.*

Beti'me, Beti'mes (*adv. from time*) Seasonably, early, soon.

Be'tin (*v. obsolete*) To make, to prepare, to kindle. *Ch.*

BE'TLE (*s. in botany*) An Indian plant, water pepper.

BET'LEY (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 157 miles from London.

Bet'ley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Betley, made at Betley.

Beto'ken (*v. t. from token*) To signify, to mark, to fore-shew.

BE'TONY (*s. in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants.

Beto'ok (*v. pret. of betake*) Did betake.

Beto'is (*v. t. from tofs*) To tofs, to agitate.

Betos'fed (*p. from betofs*) Tossed to and fro, agitated.

Betrai'fed (*adj. obsolete*) Betrayed. *Chaucer.*

Betrap'ped (*adj. obsolete*) Intrapped. *Chaucer.*

Betras'hed, Betras'sed (*adj. obsolete*) Betrayed, deceived.

BETRA'Y (*v. t. from the Lat. traho to draw*) To deliver up through treachery, to deceive, to discover, to reveal a secret.

Betray'ed (*p. from betray*) Delivered up through treachery, deceived, discovered.

Betra'yer (*s. from betray*) One that betrays.

Betray'ing (*p. a. from betray*) Delivering up in a treacherous manner, deceiving, discovering.

Be'tre (*s. in botany*) An Indian plant, betle.

Betri'm (*v. t. from trim*) To deck, to dress, to adorn.

Betrim'med (*p. from betrim*) Dressed up, adorned.

Betrim'ming (*p. from betrim*) Dressing up, adorning.

Betro'th (*v. t. from troth*) To promise in marriage, to affianse, to give to, to nominate to a bishoprick.

Betro'thed (*p. from betroth*) Promised in marriage, affianced, nominated to a bishoprick.

Betro'thing (*p. a. from betroth*) Contracting in order to marriage, promised in marriage.

Betru'it (*v. t. from trust*) To entrust, to put confidence in.

Bet'ted (*p. from bet.*) Wagered, staked on a wager.

Bette'e (*s. a cant word, and not so common a spelling*) A betty, an instrument or engine to break open a door.

BET'TER (*adj. comp. of good, from the Sax. bet. betera*) Good, in a greater degree.

Bet'ter (*v. t. from the adj.*) To improve, to exceed, to advance.

Bet'ter (*s. from the adj.*) One that exceeds another in goodness.

B E W

Bet'ter (*adv. from the adj.*) In a better manner.

Bet'tered (*p. from better*) Improved, made better.

Bet'tering (*p. a. from better*) Improving, making better.

Bet'terment (*s. a bad word*) The act of making better.

Bet'ting (*p. a. from bet*) Wagering, laying wagers.

Bet'tor (*s. from bet*) One that bets, one that lays wagers.

BET'TY (*s. the diminutive of Bet*) The name of a woman.

Bet'ty (*s. a cant word, of uncertain derivation*) An instrument to break open a door.

Be'tula (*s. in botany*) The birch tree.

BETWE'EN (*prep. from the Sax. betwina, a twa twa*) In the space betwixt, in the state betwixt, relating to, concerning.

BETWI'XT (*prep. not so frequently used, from the Sax. betwyx*) Between, in a space between, in a state between, relating to, concerning.

BE'VEL (*s. with mechanics*) A kind of rule or instrument used in describing angles, the angle described being more or less than ninety degrees.

Be'vel (*adj. from the subs.*) Containing more or less than ninety degrees, out of square.

Be'vel (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cut or form to a bevel.

Be'velled (*p. from bevel*) Formed to a bevel, formed to an angle more or less than ninety degrees.

Be'velling (*p. a. from bevel*) Forming to a bevel.

Be'ver (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A beaver, the fore part of a helmet.

Be'ver (*s. not much used*) A small collation between dinner and supper. *Scott.*

BE'VERAGE (*s. from the Ital. bevere to drink*) Any kind of liquor that may be used for common drinking, a treat on putting on new cloaths, a treat on coming into a new place or office.

Be'verches (*s. in old records*) Customary services done by tenants at the request of the lord under whom they held their lands.

BEVERLY (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 181 miles from London.

Be'verly (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Beverly, made at Beverly.

Be'vil (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) A bevel.

Be'vile (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken or bent like a carpenter's rule.

BEU'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying married*) A name given to the land of Israel.

BE'VY (*s. from the Ital. beva*) A flock of birds, a company, an assembly.

Be'vygrease (*s. from bevy, and grease*) The fat of the roe buck.

Bewa'il (*v. t. from wail*) To bemoan, to lament.

Bewai'able (*adj. little used, from bewail*) Proper to be lamented.

Bewai'led (*p. from bewail*) Lamented. *Scott.*

Bewai'ling (*p. from bewail*) Bemoaning, lamenting.

Bewa're (*v. int. from be, and ware. It was formerly used as two words, and, though compounded by the moderns, still follows the old construction, being never admitted where be alone is improper*) To act with caution, to take care not to be imposed upon; *with of: as, "Beware of that fellow."*

Bewa'red (*adj. obsolete*) Spent, laid out.

BEWD'LEY (*s.*) A borough town in Worcestershire; it has a good market on Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 127 miles from London.

Bew'dley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bewdley, made at Bewdley.

Bewe'e/p (*v. t. from weep*) To weep over, to bedew with tears.

Bewe'pe (*v. t. obsolete*) To bewail, to lament. *Chaucer.*

Bewe'pt (*p. from beweepe*) Wept over. *Shakespeare.*

Bewe't (*v. t. from wet*) To wet, to water.

Bewet'ted (*p. from bewet*) Wetted, watered.

Bewet'ting (*p. a. from bewet*) Wetting, watering.

Bewil'der (*v. t. from wild*) To perplex, to lose one's self for want of a path.

Bewil'dered (*p. from bewilder*) Lost for want of a proper path, perplexed, confounded.

Bewil'dering (*p. a. from bewilder*) Perplexing, losing one's self.

Bew'it (*s. in falconry*) One of the bits of leather to which the bells of a hawk are hung.

Bewit'ch (*v. t. from witch*) To injure as by witchcraft, to fascinate, to charm.

Bewitch'ed (*p. from bewitch*) Injured by witchcraft, fascinated, charmed.

Bewitch'ery (*s. from bewitch*) Fascination, an influence that cannot be resisted.

Bewitch'ing (*p. a. from bewitch*) Exercising the power of witchcraft.

- witchcraft, fascinating, charming, exercising a power that cannot be resisted.
- Bewitchment (*s. from bewitch*) Fascination, the power of charming.
- Bewo'nd (*adj. obsolete*) Imposed upon, embarrassed. *Ch.*
- Bewpleader (*s. obsolete*) A beau pleader, a fair pleader.
- Bewra'in (*v. obsolete spelling*) To discover, to bewray. *Ch.*
- BEWRA'Y (*v. t. from the Sax. wregan, not much used of late*) To betray, to discover, to make visible.
- Bewra'yer (*s. not much used of late, from bewray*) One that bewrays.
- Bewre'ke (*v. obsolete*) To revenge. *Chaucer.*
- Bewri'e (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To bewray. *Chaucer.*
- Bewri'en (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To bewray. *Chaucer.*
- Bew'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Beauty. *Chaucer.*
- BEY (*s. from the Turkish*) A governor of a province, a vice roy.
- Bey (*v. obsolete*) To buy. *Chaucer.*
- Beya'ped (*adj. obsolete*) Cheated.
- Beye'te (*adj. obsolete*) Begotten. *Chaucer.*
- Beyo'nd (*prep. from yond*) At a distance, out of the reach of, farther advanced than, more excellent than. *With go, to deceive, to impose upon. "That no man go beyond his brother."*
- BEZALE'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the shadow of God*) A man's name.
- Beza'nt (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A byzant.
- BEZA'NTLER (*s.*) The second branch of a stag's horn.
- Be'zanty (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the bezant, made of bezants.
- BE'ZEK (*s. from the Heb. signifying lightening*) A city in the land of Canaan.
- Be'zel, Be'zil (*s. of uncertain derivation*) That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.
- BE'ZOAR (*s. in medicine, from the Persic pa against, and zabar poison*) An antidote against poison, a kind of stone generated in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and brought from the East and West Indies, formerly of great price and much valued, but at present of no great estimation.
- Bezoar'dic (*adj. in pharmacy, from bezoar*) Belonging to Bezoar, compounded of bezoar.
- Bezoar'tic (*adj. not much used, from bezoar*) Bezoardic, cordial.
- BEZO'NIAN (*s. from the Ital. bisogno*) A beggarly scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
- Bez'zle (*v. a local word*) To guzzle, to drink much.
- BI'A (*s. in commerce*) The cowry, a shell much valued in the East Indies.
- Bia'lacoi (*s. obsolete*) An hearty welcome. *Chaucer.*
- BIAN'GULATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bis twice, and angulus a corner*) Having two corners or angles.
- Bian'gulous (*adj. not much used*) Consisting of two angles.
- BI'ARCH (*s. from the Greek βίος life, and ἀρχός a superintendant*) A caterer, one that provides victuals.
- Bi'archy (*s. from biarch*) The office of a caterer.
- BI'AS (*s. from the French biais obliquity*) The wait that lies on one side of a bowl and turns it from a straight line, that which turns a person to any particular course, inclination, the bent of the mind.
- Bi'as (*v. t. from the subj.*) To incline to one side, to prejudice.
- Bi'assed (*p. from bias*) Inclining to one side, prejudiced.
- Bi'assing (*p. a. from bias*) Inclining to one side, prejudicing.
- BIB (*v. int. from the Lat. bibo to drink*) To tipple, to drink frequently.
- Bib (*s. from the verb*) A kind of apron.
- Biba'cious (*adj. not much used, from bib*) Addicted to tippling.
- Biba'city (*s. from bib*) The quality of drinking much.
- Bib'bed (*p. from bib*) Sucked up, drank up.
- Bib'ber (*s. from bib*) A tippler.
- Bib'bing (*p. from bib*) Tippling.
- BI'BEROT (*s. in cookery*) A kind of minced meat.
- Bi'befy (*s. not much used, from bib*) An eagerness after drink.
- BI'BIO (*s. in the history of insects*) The wine fly, a fly that breeds in the lees of wine.
- Bi'bitory (*adj. from bib*) Belonging to drinking, applied by anatomists to the muscle that draws the eye towards the cup in drinking.
- BI'BLE (*s. from the Greek βιβλος a book*) The book which contains the scriptures of the Old and New Testament.
- Bib'lical (*adj. from bible*) Belonging to the Bible, treating of the Bible.
- BIBLIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek βιβλος a book, and γράφω to write*) A writer of books, a transcriber.
- BIBLIOIC'NOCLAST (*s. a bombastic word, from the Greek βιβλος a book, κλον an image, and κλαω to break*) One who destroys books that have pictures in them. *Sc.*
- BIBLIOPO'LIST (*s. not much used, from the Greek βιβλος a book, and πωλεω to sell*) A bookseller.
- BIBLIOTA'PHIST (*s. a bombastic word, from the Greek βιβλος a book, and θαπνω to bury*) One who hides books, one who buries books. *Scott.*
- BIBLIOTHE'CA (*s. from the Greek βιβλος a book, and θηκη a repository*) A library.
- Bibliothe'cal (*adj. from bibliotheca*) Belonging to a library.
- Bibliothe'cary (*s. not much used, from bibliotheca*) The keeper of a library, a librarian.
- Bib'list (*s. from bible*) One who reads his Bible, one that is conversant in his Bible.
- BI'BULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. bibo to drink*) Drinking up moisture, spongy.
- BICA'NE (*s. in botany*) A kind of grape.
- BICAP'SULAR (*adj. in botany, from the Lat.*) A plant whose seed vessel is divided into two parts.
- Bice (*s. in painting*) A preparation of lapis armenus which gives a pale blue colour.
- Bi'ceps (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A muscle with two heads.
- BI'CESTER (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 56 miles from London.
- Bi'cester (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Bicester, made at Bicester.
- Biche (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bitch. *Chaucer.*
- BI'CHRI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the first fruits*) A man's name.
- BICI'PITAL, BICI'PITOUS (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and caput a head*) Having two heads.
- BIC'KER (*v. int. from the Brit. bicre a contest*) To quarrel, to skirmish, to move with a tremulous motion as flame or water.
- Bic'kerer (*s. from bicker*) One that bickers, a skirmisher.
- Bic'kering (*p. from bicker*) Quarrelling, moving with a tremulous motion.
- Bic'kering (*s. from bicker*) A quarrelling, contention.
- Bic'kermment (*s. not much used*) Strife, contention. *Ch.*
- Bic'kern (*s. a corruption from beakiron*) An iron ending in a beak, a tool used by blacksmiths.
- Bi'color (*adj. not used*) Consisting of two colours.
- BI'CORN, BI'CORNOUS (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and cornu a horn*) Having two horns.
- BICOR'PORAL (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and corpus a body*) Having two bodies.
- BID (*v. t. from the Sax. biddan*) To command, to offer, to pronounce or declare, to threaten or denounce, to pray, to desire, to invite.
- Bid (*p. from the verb*) Bidden.
- Bid (*v. pret. of the verb*) Bad, bade, did bid.
- Bid (*adj. obsolete*) Both. *Cole.*
- Bid'ale (*s. from bid, and ale*) An invitation to a drinking about.
- Bid'den (*p. from bid*) Commanded, offered, pronounced, prayed, desired, invited.
- Bid'der (*s. from bid*) One that bids, one who offers a price.
- Bid'ding (*p. from bid*) Commanding, offering, pronouncing, praying, inviting.
- Bid'ding (*s. from bid*) A command, an order.
- BIDE (*v. t. not much used of late, from the Sax. bidan*) To endure, to suffer.
- Bide (*v. int. not much used of late*) To abide. *Chaucer.*
- Bi'den (*v. obsolete*) Did bide, did tarry.
- BI'DENS (*s. in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants. *In antiquity, A sheep fit for sacrifice.*
- BIDEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and dens a tooth*) Having two teeth.
- Bi'ding (*p. from bide, not used*) Abiding.
- Bi'ding (*s. from bide*) An abiding, a residence.
- BID'KER (*s. from the Heb. signifying compunction*) A man's name.
- Bi'don (*s. used chiefly by sailors*) A liquid measure containing about five quarts.
- Bid'reap (*s. from bid, and reap*) A customary service by which a tenant was obliged to reap his landlord's corn.
- BIEN'NIAL (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and annus a year*) Continuing for the space of two years.
- Bier (*s. from bear*) A carriage or frame of wood on which the dead are carried to the grave.
- BIES'TINGS (*s. with milk maids, from the Sax. bysing*) The first milk of a cow after calving.
- BIFA'RIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bis twice, and fari to speak*) Twofold, capable of being taken two ways.
- BI'EE.

BIFEROUS (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *fero* to bear) Bearing twice a year.

BIFID, **BIFIDATED** (*adj.* in botany, from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *fido* to cleave) Divided into two parts, opening with a cleft.

Biflorous (*adj.* in botany) Having two flowers.

Bifold (*adj.* not much used, from *bis* twice, and *fold*) Two-fold, double.

BIFOLIUM (*s.* in botany) The herb two blade.

BIFORMED (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *forma* a form) Consisting of two forms, compounded of two bodies.

Biforne (*adv.* obsolete) Before. *Chaucer.*

BIFOROUS (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *fores* a door) Having double doors.

Bifoyl (*s.* obsolete) Two leaved grass.

BIFURCATED (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *furca* a fork) Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION (*s.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *furca* a fork) A division into two heads or branches.

BIG (*adj.* of uncertain derivation) Great, large, pregnant, great with young, full of, distended, swelling, haughty.

BIGA (*s.* in antiquity) A chariot drawn by two horses, any carriage.

Bigamist (*s.* from bigamy) One that has married a second wife while the first was living.

BIGAMY (*s.* from the Greek *dis* twice, and *gamos* to marry) The crime of having two wives at once. In the canon law, Such a marriage as renders a man incapable of certain ecclesiastical offices.

BIGARRADE (*s.* in botany) A kind of orange.

BIGAT (*s.* in antiquity) A Roman coin stamped with the figure of a chariot drawn by two horses abreast.

Bigbellied (*adj.* from big, and belly) Great with child, great with young, pregnant.

Bigge (*s.* a local word) A dug, a pap.

Bigge (*v. t.* obsolete) To build up. *Chaucer.*

Biggen (*s.* not so common a spelling) A biggin. *Shakespeare.*

Bigger (*adj.* comp. of big) Big in a greater degree.

Biggest (*adj.* sup. of big) Big in the highest degree.

BIGGIN (*s.* from the French beguin) A part of a child's head dress, a kind of cap.

BIGGLESWADE (*s.*) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 45 miles from London.

Bigglefwade (*adj.* from the *subf.*) Belonging to Bigglefwade, made at Bigglefwade.

Bighes (*s.* obsolete) Jewels. *Cole.*

Bight (*s.* a sea term) One round of a rope or cable when coiled up.

Bigin (*s.* a local word) A building.

Bigly (*adv.* from big) In a blustering manner, haughtily, tumidly.

Bigness (*s.* from big) The size of any thing, bulk.

Bigo'n (*p.* an obsolete spelling) Begun, begone. *Ch.*

BIGONIA (*s.* in botany) The trumpet flower, a genus of plants.

BIGOT (*s.* of uncertain etymology) A man devoted to a certain party, a man greatly prejudiced in favour of certain tenets, a zealot; *with to:* as, "He was quite a bigot to that party."

Bigoted (*adj.* from bigot) Greatly prejudiced in favour of any thing, zealous without reason; *with to:* as, "Bigoted to this idol."

Bigotism (*s.* not used) Bigotry.

Bigotry (*s.* from bigot) The practice of a bigot, the tenet of a bigot, undue attachment, zeal without reason; *with to:* as, "Bigotry to our tenets."

Bigotted (*adj.* not so common a spelling) Bigoted.

Bigswollen (*adj.* from big, and swollen) Swollen greatly, ready to burst.

BIGTHAN (*s.* from the Heb. signifying in the press) A man's name.

Bigud'dered (*adj.* from big, and udder) Having a large udder, having the udder distended with milk.

Bihe'fis (*s.* an obsolete spelling) Behests. *Chaucer.*

Bihe'te (*v.* obsolete) To promise. *Chaucer.*

Bihe'ting (*p.* obsolete) Promising. *Chaucer.*

Bio'vac (*s.* rather an incorrect spelling) A biovac.

BIJON (*s.* not much used) The resin that weeps in hot weather from trees of the fir kind.

BIJONTRIE (*s.* from the French, but little used) Jewels, gems.

BIJUGOUS (*adj.* in botany, from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *jugum* a yoke) Having two leaves from the same stalk directly opposite to each other, yoked together.

Biken'ne (*v. t.* obsolete) To acknowledge.

Bi'ker (*v.* an obsolete spelling) To bicker. *Chaucer.*

Bi'ker (*s.* obsolete) A quarrel, a bickering. *Chaucer.*

BIL (*s.* a local word) A fish of the cod kind.

Bil (*s.* an obsolete spelling) A bill, a petition.

Bilander (*s.* in naval affairs) A small vessel for the carriage of goods, a kind of hoy.

Bilary (*adj.* an incorrect spelling) Biliary.

BILATERAL (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *latus* a side) Having two sides, both by the father and mother's side.

BILBERRY (*s.* of uncertain derivation) A wortleberry.

Bil'bo (*s.* corrupted from Bilboa) A rapier, a sword of the best make, so called because the best blades were supposed to be made at Bilboa. *Shakespeare.*

BILBOA (*s.* in geography) The capital of the province of Biscay in Spain.

Bil'bowes (*s.* of uncertain derivation) A kind of stocks used to punish offenders at sea.

BIL/DAD (*s.* from the Heb. signifying long friendship) A man's name, one of Job's friends.

Bilde (*v.* an obsolete spelling) To build. *Chaucer.*

BILDESTON (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 67 miles from London.

Bil'destone (*adj.* from the *subf.*) Belonging to Bildestone, made at Bildestone.

Bil'dir (*s.* an obsolete spelling) A builder, that which is fit for building. *Chaucer.*

BILE (*s.* in anatomy, from the Lat. *bilis*) The gall, the thick yellow bitter liquor separated in the liver and collected in the gall bladder.

BILE (*s.* from the Sax.) A tumor, a very sore angry swelling.

Bile've (*v.* an obsolete spelling) To believe. *Chaucer.*

Bile've (*s.* an obsolete spelling) Faith, belief. *Chaucer.*

BIL'GE (*s.* a sea term, from the Sax. *bilig*) The whole compass or breadth of the ship's bottom.

Bilge (*v.* int. a sea term, from the *subf.*) To spring a leak by striking against something.

Bilge'pump (*s.* a sea term, from bilge, and pump) A pump to draw the water from the bilge or bottom of the ship.

Bilge'water (*s.* a sea term, from bilge, and water) The water that lies in the bilge of the ship.

BIL/HAH (*s.* from the Heb. signifying one in trouble) The name of a woman.

Bil'liary (*adj.* from bile) Belonging to the bile.

BIL'LINGSGATE (*s.*) A place in the city of London famous for a number of low and noisy people who usually assemble there.

Bil'linggate (*s.* a cant word, from the foregoing) A noisy woman, a scold, foul language, ribaldry.

BILIN/GUIS (*s.* from the Lat.) One that speaks two languages. In law, A jury which passes in any case between an Englishman and a foreigner, part of which are to be English and part of the same country with the criminal.

BILIN/GUOUS (*adj.* from the Lat. *bis* twice, and *lingua* a tongue) Having two tongues, speaking two languages.

Bil'ious (*adj.* from bile) Consisting of bile, partaking of bile.

Bili've (*adv.* obsolete) Immediately. *Spenser.*

BILK (*v. t.* of uncertain derivation) To cheat, to defraud by running in debt and not paying.

Bil'ked (*p.* from bilk) Cheated, defrauded.

Bil'king (*p. a.* from bilk) Cheating, defrauding.

BILL (*s.* from the Sax. *bile*) The beak of a bird.

BILL (*s.* from the Sax. *bille*) A kind of hatchet with a hooked point at the end, a weapon formerly used by the foot soldiers, a battle ax.

BILL (*s.* from the French *billet*) A written paper of any kind, an account of any thing, an advertisement, the account of any matter brought into either house of parliament in order to have it pass into a law, a note for the payment of money, an account of any matter laid before the court of chancery.

Bill (*v. t.* from the *subf.*) To caress as doves by joining bills, to kiss, to be fond.

Bill (*v. t.* a cant word, from the *subf.*) To punish by advertising a person.

Bil'lage (*s.* a sea term) The bilge of a ship.

Bil'lard (*s.* in cookery) A bastard capon, an imperfect capon, a young fish of the gadus kind.

BIL'LA VE'RA (*s.* from the Lat. *billa* a bill, and *vera* true) The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, a true bill.

Bil'lements (*s.* a corruption from habillements) Habillements, ornaments of dress.

BIL'LERICAY (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 24 miles from London.

Bil'lericay (*adj.* from the *subf.*) Belonging to Billericay, made at Billericay.

BIL'LET (*s.* from the French) A small paper, a note, a ticket directing where a soldier is to lodge, a love letter, a small log of wood.

Bil'let (*v. t. from the subs.*) To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge, to quarter soldiers.

Bil'let (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing in form of a parallelogram.

BIL'LETDoux (*s. the t, and x are not sounded, from the French*) A short love letter, a card expressive of some love message.

Billete' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the coat or field full of billets.

Bil'leted (*p. from billet*) Directed by a ticket where to lodge, quartered; *with* upon: as, "They refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them."

Bil'leting (*p. a. from billet*) Ordering by a ticket where to lodge, quartering.

Bil'letsdoux (*s. plu. of billetedoux, pronounced as though it were written billedoos*) Short love letters.

Bil'letty (*adj. in heraldry*) Billete, having the field or coat full of billets.

Bil'liard (*adj. from billiards*) Belonging to the play at billiards.

Bil'liards (*s. plu. supposed by Johnson to be corrupted from balyards, i. e. ball, and yards*) An ingenious kind of game, played on a long table covered with green cloth, with little ivory balls which are to be driven by crooked sticks into holes at the corners of the table, according to the rules of the game.

Bil'ling (*p. a. from bill*) Caressing as doves by joining bills, kissing, fondling.

BIL'LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 300 miles from London.

Bil'lingham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Billingham, made at Billingham.

Bil'lions (*s. in arithmetic, not much used*) Millions of millions.

Bil'iting (*s. with hunters*) The dung of a fox.

BEL'LON (*s. in the history of coins*) A composition of precious and base metal where the latter predominates, metal below the standard.

BIL'LOW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A very large swelling and hollow wave.

Bil'low (*v. int. from the subs.*) To swell or roll as a wave.

Bil'lowing (*p. a. from billow*) Swelling as a wave, rolling as a wave.

Bil'lowy (*adj. from billow*) Swelling, rolling as a wave.

BIL'SDON (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Friday, and is 97 miles from London.

Bil'sdon (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bil'sdon, made at Bil'sdon.

Bima'rian (*adj. not much used*) Bimarical, belonging to two seas.

Bima'rical (*adj. not used*) Belonging to two seas. *Scott.*

Bima'tical (*adj. not used*) Of two years continuance.

Bime'dial (*adj. in mathematics*) Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

Bime'ne (*v. obsolete*) To bemoan. *Chaucer.*

Bimen'fal (*adj. not used*) Of two months continuance.

BIN (*s. from the Sax. binne*) A kind of chest where corn or bread is kept, a kind of box done up with boards.

Bin'acle (*s. a sea term*) The compass box.

Bin'archy (*s. not used*) The government of two.

Bina'rious (*adj. from binary*) Pertaining to two, double.

BI'NARY (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and unus one*) Belonging to two, dual, double, composed of two, computing by a method in which two characters only are used, and the addition of the cypher doubles the unit after which it is placed.

BIN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 157 miles from London.

Bin'brook (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Binbrook, made at Binbrook.

BIND (*v. t. from the Sax. bindan*) To confine with bonds, to put on a bandage, to fasten by winding round, to cover, to oblige, to enter into obligation, to compel, to restrain, to render the body captive; *with* to, up, and over: as, "Bind thyself to me." "The surgeon bound up the wound." "He would have bound her over to the country sessions."

Bind (*v. int.*) To contract or get hard. "That land after ploughing in a wet season will bind prodigiously."

Bind (*s. in agriculture*) A species of hops.

Bind (*s. a local word*) A band, a quantity of eels, 250 eels.

Bi'nder (*s. from bind*) One who binds, a fillet, a bandage.

Bi'nding (*p. from bind*) Confining with bands, fastening, obliging, contracting.

Bi'nding (*s. from bind*) A bandage, that which fastens. *Addison.*

BIND'WEED (*s. in botany*) An herb, the convolvulus, with wind,

Bine'th, Bine'than (*prep. obsolete spellings*) Beneath. *Ch.*

BING'HAM (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 108 miles from London.

Bing'ham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bingham, made at Bingham.

BINNA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) A fish pond, a stew.

BI'NOCLE (*s. from the Lat. binus double, and oculus an eye*) A telescope so constructed as to give the sight of the object with both eyes.

BINO'CLAR (*adj. from the Lat. binus double, and oculus an eye*) Having two eyes.

Bino'med (*adj. obsolete*) Taken away. *Chaucer.*

Bino'mical (*adj. not much used*) Binominal, composed of two parts or members.

BINO'MINAL (*adj. in algebra, from the Lat. binus double, and nomen a name*) Composed of two parts or members.

BINO'MINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. binus double, and nomen a name*) Having two names.

Bint (*v. pret. of bind, obsolete*) Did bind. *Chaucer.*

Biog'rapher (*s. from biography*) A writer of lives, one who gives an history of the actions of particular persons.

Biograph'ical (*adj. from biography*) Belonging to biography.

BIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek βίος a life, and γράφω to write*) The history of lives.

BIOLYCH'NIUM (*s. a bombastic word, from the Greek βίος life, and λυχνος a candle*) The vital flame.

BI'OVAC (*s. a military term, from the French*) A guard at night performed by the whole army.

BI'PAROUS (*adj. from the Lat. binus double, and pario to bring forth*) Producing two at a birth.

BIPAR'TIENT (*adj. in arithmetic*) Dividing into two parts.

BI'PARTITE (*adj. a low term, from the Lat. binus twofold, and pars a part*) Having two parts, having two parties, divided into two.

Biparti'tion (*s. from bipartite*) The act of dividing into two, the making of two correspondent parts.

BI'PATENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. binus double, and pateo to lie open*) Lying open two ways.

BI'PED (*s. from the Lat. binus twofold, and pes a foot*) An animal with two feet.

Bi'pedal (*adj. from biped*) Having two feet, having the length of two feet.

Bipeda'lity (*s. from bipedal*) The length of two feet.

Bipeda'neous (*adj. not much used, from biped*) Bipedal, two feet in length.

BI'PENNATED (*adj. from the Lat. binus twofold, and penna a wing*) Having two wings.

BIPE'TALOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek δις twice, and πτελον a leaf*) Consisting of two leaves.

BIPENEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The herb pimperl.

BIPUN'CTUAL (*adj. from the Lat. bis twice, and punctum a point*) Having two points. *Scott.*

BI'QUADRATE, BIQUADRA'TIC (*s. in algebra, from the Lat. bis twice, and quadratus squared*) The fourth power, that quantity which arises from any other quantity twice squared, or multiplied four times into itself.

BI'QUIN'TILE (*s. in astronomy*) An aspect consisting of two fifths of the whole circle, or one hundred and forty fourdegrees.

Bira'ft (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Bereaved, bereft. *Chaucer.*

BIRCH (*s. from the Sax. birce*) The name of a tree, a rod for children usually made of birch.

Bir'chen (*adj. from birch*) Made of birch.

BIRD (*s. from the Sax.*) A feathered animal, a fowl.

Bird (*v. int. from the subs.*) To catch birds.

Bird'bolt (*s. from bird, and bolt*) A small kind of shot, an arrow to be shot at birds.

Bird'cage (*s. from bird, and cage*) A cage to keep birds in.

Bird'call (*s. from bird, and call*) An instrument for calling birds.

Bird'catcher (*s. from bird, and catch*) One who makes it his business to catch birds.

Birde (*s. obsolete*) A mistress, a wench. *Chaucer.*

Bir'der (*s. from bird*) A birdcatcher.

Bir'ding (*p. from bird*) Catching birds.

Bir'ding (*adj. from bird*) Used for catching or killing birds.

Bird'lime (*s. from bird, and lime*) A viscous substance used to catch birds.

Bird'man (*s. from bird, and man*) A birdcatcher, a man that deals in birds.

Birds'eye (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, Adonis.

Birds'foot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ornithopodium.

Birds'nest

Birds'nest (*s. from bird, and nest*) The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

Birds'nest (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Birds'tongue (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bir'gander (*s. from gander*) A kind of wild goose.

Birk (*s. obsolete*) A kind of birch.

Bir'let (*s. obsolete*) A coif, a hood.

BIR'MINGHAM (*s.*) A very populous and thriving town in Warwickshire; it is famous for its manufactory of all kinds of iron and hard ware, has a large market on Thursday, and is 110 miles from London.

Bir'mingham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Birmingham, made at Birmingham.

BIR'SHA (*s. from the Heb. signifying an evil*) A man's name.

BIRT (*s. in ichthyology*) A turbot.

BIRTH (*s. from the Sax. beath*) The act of bringing forth, that which is brought forth, a being born, the condition in which any one is born, lineage, descent.

Birth (*s. a sea term*) The due distance of a ship's lying at anchor or under fail, a convenient place to moor a ship in, a place on board a ship for a mess to put their chests and other things in.

Birth/day (*s. from birth, and day*) The day on which any one is born, an anniversary.

Birth/dom (*s. not used, from birth*) The privilege of birth.

Birth'ing (*s. a sea term*) A birth, any thing put on to raise the sides of a ship.

Birth'night (*s. from birth, and night*) The night in which any one is born, the night annually kept to commemorate any one's birth.

Birth/place (*s. from birth, and place*) The place where any one is born.

Birth/right (*s. from birth, and right*) The right of primogeniture, the rights or privileges to which any one is born.

Birth'fin (*s. with old ecclesiastical writers, from birth, and fin*) Original fin.

Birth'strangled (*adj. from birth, and strangle*) Strangled in the birth.

Birth'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, supposed to have a quality of hastening the birth, aristolochia.

BIS (*s. in botany*) The name of two distinct genuses of plants, monks'head and hemlock so called by some old botanists.

Bi'sant (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The bysant.

Bi'scot (*an old law term*) A fine of two pence for every perch of land to be paid on default of repairing banks.

BIS'COTIN (*s. from the French*) A particular kind of confection.

BIS'CUIT (*s. from the Lat. bis twice, and the French cuit baked*) A kind of hard dry bread baked several times over and made to be carried to sea.

Bi'scuit (*s. from biscotin*) A kind of confection.

BISE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. bis twice, and seco to cut*) To divide into two parts of equal quantity.

Bisect'ed (*p. from bisect*) Divided into two equal parts.

Bisect'ing (*p. a. from bisect*) Dividing into two equal parts.

Bisect'ion (*s. a geometrical term, from bisect*) The division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISCUTEL'LO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Biseg'ment (*s. in geometry, not much used, from the Lat. bis twice, and segmen a little piece*) One part divided into two other equal parts.

BISER'RULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bi'set (*s.*) A kind of stock dove, or wood pigeon.

BISE'TÆ (*s. in natural history*) A genus of flies having two hairs or bristles growing from their tails.

BIS'HOP (*s. from the Greek ἐπί over, and ὁρῶν to look*) One who takes the care or oversight of a Christian church or congregation, one of the superior order of the clergy.

Bi'shop (*s. a cant word*) A mixture of wine, oranges and sugar.

Bi'shop (*v. t. from the subs.*) To confirm.

Bi'shop (*v. t. among horse coursers*) To make an old horse look like a young one.

Bi'shoped (*p. from bishop*) Confirmed by the bishop, dressed up in order to deceive.

BIS'HOPING (*p. with horse coursers, from bishop*) Dressing up in order to deceive the buyer.

Bi'shoprick (*s. from bishop*) The diocese of a bishop, the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

BIS'HOPS CASTLE (*s.*) A borough town in Shropshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 152 miles from London.

Bi'shopscastle (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bishopscastle, made at Bishopscastle.

BIS'HOPS STORTFORD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 30 miles from London.

BIS'HOPSWOED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ammi.

Bi'shopswort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

BIS'LIQUOUS (*adj. in botany*) Having the seed contained in two pods proceeding from one flower.

BISK (*s. from the French bisque*) Soup, broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

Bi'sket (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Biscuit.

Bi'sin'ore (*s. obsolete*) Abuse, scandal. *Chaucer.*

BIS'MUTH (*s. in natural history, and medicine*) A hard white mineral substance, a preparation of tin, marcasite.

Bis'prie'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Besprinkled. *Chaucer.*

Bi'squet (*s. with confectioners*) Biscuit.

Bis'ia (*s. obsolete*) A hind or any beast of the forest.

Bis'sacramenta'les (*s. plu. in church history, from the Lat. binus twofold, and sacramentum a sacrament*) The Protestants, so called because they allow of no more than two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper.

BISSEX'TILE (*s. from the Lat. binus twofold, and sextilis belonging to the sixth*) Leap year, the year when a day is added, the day added in the leap year, so called by the Latins because the sixth of the calends of March was repeated.

Bi'sion (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Blind, bleareyed. *Shakespeare.*

Bi'ster (*s. with painters*) Bistre, a colour made of foot.

BIS'TORT (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, snakeweed.

Bi'toury (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for making incisions.

BIS'TRE (*s. from the French*) A colour made of chimney foot.

BISU'LCOUS (*s. from the Lat. bis twice, and sulcus a furrow*) Cloven footed.

BIT (*s. from the Sax. bitol*) The iron work of a bridle, the iron part of an augre or any such instrument, one of the great timbers to which the cable is fastened while the ship rides at anchor.

BIT (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put the bridle on a horse.

Bit (*s. from bite*) The quantity usually put into the mouth at once, a small piece of any thing, a small coin in the Spanish West Indies.

Bit (*v. the pret. of bite*) Did bite.

Bit (*p. from the verb*) Bitten.

Bit (*p. obsolete*) Bad, commanded. *Chaucer.*

Bi'tande (*adj. obsolete*) Biting, sharp. *Chaucer.*

Bitau'ght (*adj. obsolete*) Recommended. *Chaucer.*

BITCH (*s. from the Sax. bitge*) The female of the dog kind, a contemptuous name for a woman.

BITE (*v. t. from the Sax. bitan*) To crush or pierce with the teeth, to wound, to hurt; to cheat, to trick.

Bite (*s. from the subs.*) A seizure by the teeth, a wound made by the teeth, the taking of a bait; a sharper, a cheat: but this last sense is low.

Bi'ter (*s. from bite*) One that bites.

BITHI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the daughter of the Lord*) The name of a woman.

BITH'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying division*) The name of a place.

BITHY'NIA (*s. from the Greek signifying precipitation*) A province of the lesser Asia.

Bi'ting (*p. from bite*) Seizing with the teeth, taking off a bait, sharp, severe.

Bi'tmouth (*s. from bit, and mouth*) That part of a bridle which is put into a horse's mouth.

Bitre'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Plaited, twisted about. *Chaucer.*

Bitres'hid (*adj. obsolete*) Deceived, betrayed. *Chaucer.*

Bi'TTACKLE (*s. a sea term*) A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass is fixed.

Bi'ten (*p. from bite*) Crushed or pierced with the teeth, wounded, hurt, cheated.

BIT'TE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Having a hot biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, afflictive; reproachful, satirical; hurtful, unpleasing.

Bi'tter (*s. a sea term*) A turn of the cable about the bits so as to let it out by little and little.

BIT'TERAPPLE (*s. in botany*) The colocynthis.

BIT'TERGOURD (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the bitter apple.

Bi'tterly (*adv. from bitter*) With a bitter taste, in a bitter manner.

Bi'tern (*s. from bittour*) A bird of the heron kind.

Bi'tern (*s. in salt works*) The brine remaining in the pan after the salt is concreted.

Bi'terness (*s. from bitter*) The quality of being bitter.

Bi'tersalt (*s. in pharmacy*) The Epsom salt.

BIT'TERSWEET

BITTERSWEET (*s. in botany*) A species of solanum, or night shade, the name of an apple.
BITTERTVETCH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the orobus.
BITTERWORT (*s. in botany*) The herb gentian, gentiana.
Bit'tirful (*adj. obsolete*) Bitter, sorrowful. *Chaucer.*
BITTOUR (*s. from the French*) The bittern.
Bitume (*s. from bitumen*) Bitumen.
BITUMEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A fat unctuous matter, dug out of the earth, or scummed off the surface of certain lakes; it is of various kinds, the hard is used for fuel, and the soft for mortar.
Bituminated (*adj. from bitumen*) Spread over with bitumen.
Bituminous (*adj. from bitumen*) Having the quality of bitumen, compounded with bitumen.
Bitwe'ne (*prep. obsolete*) Between, betwixt.
Bitwi'xin (*prep. obsolete*) Between, betwixt. *Chaucer.*
BI'VALVE (*s. from the Lat. binus double, and valvæ doors*) A fish that has two shells, a plant whose seed pods open through the whole length into two parts.
Bival'ved (*adj. from bivalve*) Having two valves.
Biva'lvula (*adj. not used, from bivalve*) Having two valves.
BI'VENTER (*s. in anatomy*) The sixth muscle of the jaw.
BIVEN'TRAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. binus double, and venter the belly*) Having two bellies.
BIUM'BRES (*s. plu. not much used, from the Lat. bis twice, and umbra a shadow*) The Amphiscii, the inhabitants of the torrid zone who have their shadows to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part of it.
Biwho'pen (*adj. obsolete*) Weeping. *Chaucer.*
BI'XA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BIX'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Bi'zantine (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Byzantine.
Bi'zend (*adj. obsolete*) Blinded.
BLAB (*v. t. from the Dutch blabberen*) To tell, to tell what ought to be kept a secret.
Blab (*v. int.*) To tattle, to tell tales.
Blab (*s. from the verb*) A tell tale, a revealer of secrets.
Blab'bed (*p. from blab*) Told abroad, made public.
Blab'ber (*s. from blab*) A blab, one that reveals secrets.
Blab'berlipped (*adj. from blab, and lip*) Having thick lips.
Blab'bir (*v. t.*) To whistle to a horse.
Blab'bing (*p. a. from blab*) Telling tales, revealing secrets.
BLACK (*adj. from the Sax. blac*) The darkest of all colours, cloudy, dismal, mournful, horrid, audacious, wicked. *In heraldry, Sable.*
Black (*s. from the adj.*) The darkest of all colours, mourning, a negro.
Black (*v. t. from the adj.*) To blacken, to make of the darkest colour.
Black'bar (*s. a law term*) A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.
Black'amoor (*s. from black, and moor*) A person of a very dark complexion, a negro.
BLACK'BANK (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Armagh and province of Ulster.
BLACK'BERRIED HEATH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a shrub resembling heath and producing small black berries.
Black'berry (*s. from black, and berry*) The fruit of the bramble.
Black'berry bush (*s. in botany*) The bramble, the rubus.
Black'berrying (*adj. from blackberry*) Gathering blackberries.
Black'bird (*s. from black, and bird*) A well known bird, a species of turdus.
Black'book (*s.*) A book in the Exchequer in which the orders of that court are entered.
BLACK'BOURN (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 203 miles from London.
Black'bourn (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Blackbourn, made at Blackbourn.
Black'browed (*adj. from black, and brow*) Having black eye brows, dismal, threatening.
Black'bryony (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Black'cap (*s. from black, and cap*) The popular name of several sorts of birds, so called from a black spot on their heads.
Black'cattle (*s. from black, and cattle*) Bulls, cows and oxen.
Black'ed (*p. from black*) Made black.
Black'en (*v. t. from black*) To make black, to darken, to defame.
Black'en (*v. int.*) To grow black.
Black'ened (*p. from blacken*) Made black, darkened, defamed.

Black'ening (*p. a. from blacken*) Making black, defaming.
Black'er (*adj. comp. of black*) Black in a greater degree.
Black'est (*adj. sup. deg. of black*) Black in the greatest degree.
Black'guard (*s. a low and cant word, from black, and guard*) A mean dirty fellow.
Black'jack (*s. a cant word*) A leather jug, a large jug to drink out of.
Black'ing (*p. a. from black*) Making black.
Black'ing (*s. from black*) That which is used to make any thing black.
Black'ing ball (*s. from blacking, and ball*) A composition made into a kind of ball, and used for blacking shoes.
Black'ish (*adj. from black*) Somewhat black, tending to black.
Black'lead (*s. from black, and lead*) A black mineral substance used for pencils.
Black'mail (*s.*) A kind of tax or rate formerly paid to those who were allied to robbers to be protected from pillage.
Black'moor (*s. from black, and moor*) A negro.
Black'ness (*s. from black*) The black colour, darkness.
Black'pudding (*s. from black, and pudding*) A kind of pudding made with blood and other ingredients.
Black'rod (*s. from black, and rod*) The usher belonging to the order of the garter, so called from the black rod which he carries in his hand; he belongs to the king's chamber, and is usher to the parliament.
Black'smith (*s. from black, and smith*) A smith that works in iron.
Black'strakes (*s. a sea term*) A range of planks coloured with a mixture of tar and lamp black.
Black'tail (*s. from black, and tail*) The name of a fish, a kind of perch.
Black'thorn (*s. from black, and thorn*) A kind of wild plumb tree.
BLA'DARIUS (*s. in old records*) A corn chandler.
BLAD'DER (*s. from the Sax. bladdre*) That vessel in the body which contains the urine, a blister, a pustule.
BLAD'DER NUT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the staphyladendron.
BLAD'DER SENA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the colutea.
BLADE (*s. from the Sax. blæd*) A spire of grass before it grows to seed, the green shoots of corn distinguished for the stalk that bears the ear, the sharp or striking part of an instrument or weapon, a brisk fellow.
Blade (*v. t. from the subj.*) To furnish with a blade.
Blade (*v. int. not much used*) To vapour.
Blade'bone (*s. in anatomy*) The scapula, the bone of the shoulder.
Blad'ded (*adj. from blade*) Having blades or spires.
Blad'dier (*s. an old law term*) An ingrosser of corn.
BLÆ'SUS (*adj. with anatomists*) Having the feet distorted.
BLÆ'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BLAIN (*s. from the Sax. blegne*) A pustule, a blotch, a disease of the tongue incident to horses.
Blake (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Black. *Chaucer.*
Blak'id (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Blacked. *Chaucer.*
Blakes (*s. a local word*) Cow dung dried for fuel.
Blam'able (*adj. from blame*) Worthy of blame.
Blam'ableness (*s. from blameable*) The state of being blamable, faultiness.
Blam'ably (*adv. from blamable*) In a manner worthy of blame.
BLAME (*v. t. from the French blamer*) To censure, to charge with some slight fault; generally *with* for, sometimes, but improperly, *with of*: as, "He blamed Tomorus of inconsiderate rashness."—for inconsiderate rashness, would have been much better.
Blame (*s. from the verb*) Censure, some kind of fault worthy of censure. To blame, seems to be an elliptical expression; the meaning is, liable to blame or censure.
Blam'ed (*p. from blame*) Charged with some kind of fault, censured; *with* for before the subject of blame.
Blam'eful (*adj. from blame*) Full of blame, liable to blame.
Blam'eless (*adj. from blame*) Free from blame, innocent; sometimes *with of*: as, "Thou shalt be blameless of this thine oath."
Blam'elessly (*adv. from blameless*) Innocently, in a blameless manner.
Blam'elessness (*s. from blameless*) Innocence, exemption from censure.
Blam'er (*s. from blame*) One that blames.
Blam'eworthy (*adj. from blame, and worthy*) Worthy of blame, deserving censure.
Blam'ing (*p. a. from blame*) Censuring, charging with some slight fault; *with* for before the subject of blame.

BLANCH (*v. t. from the French blanchir*) To whiten, to whiten by peeling, to wash out, to obliterate.
Blanch (*v. int.*) To evade, to shift off. *Bacon.*
BLANCH (*s.*) A woman's name.
Blanch'ed (*p. from blanch*) Made white, whitened by peeling.
Blanch'er (*s. from blanch*) One that blanches, a whitener.
Blanch'et (*s. in coinage, from blanch*) A piece of silver.
Blanch'farm (*s. in old records*) A farm the rent of which was to be paid in silver.
Blanch'ing (*p. a. from blanch*) Making white.
Blanch'lyon (*s.*) One of the pursuivants at arms.
Blancma'nger (*s. pronounced as though it were written blomonge, in cookery, from the French*) A kind of white jelly.
BLAND (*adj. from the Lat. blandus kind*) Soft, mild, gentle.
BLAND'FORD (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 106 miles from London.
Bland'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Blandford, made at Blandford.
BLAND'LOQUENCE (*s. not used, from the Lat. blandus kind, and loquor to speak*) Flattery, compliment.
Bland'ise (*v. obsolete*) To flatter. *Chaucer.*
Blan'dish (*v. t. from bland*) To smooth, to soften.
Blan'dished (*p. from blandish*) Softened, smoothed.
Blan'dishment (*s. from blandish*) Tenderness expressed by gesture, fondness, soft speech, kind treatment.
BLANK (*adj. from the French blanc white*) Having no mark or writing, having no rhyme, confused, disconcerted.
Blank (*s. from the adj.*) A void place in a writing, a lot by which nothing is gained, an unwritten paper, any thing destitute of marks, or characters, a point to which a shot or arrow is directed.
Blank (*v. t. from the adj.*) To damp, to dispirit, to confuse, to efface, to annul.
Blan'ked (*p. from blank*) Confused, effaced. *Spenser.*
Blan'ket (*s. from blank*) A white woolen cover laid on a bed, a woolen cloth used in printing, a kind of pear.
Blan'ket (*v. from the subs.*) To cover with a blanket, to toss in a blanket.
Blan'keted (*p. from blanket*) Covered with a blanket, tossed in a blanket.
Blan'keting (*s. from blanket*) Cloth made for blankets, the act of tossing in a blanket. *Pope.*
Blank'ly (*adv. from blank, but not much used*) With paleness, with confusion.
Blankma'nger (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Blancmanger, a kind of jelly.
Blank'ness (*s. not much used, from blank*) Paleness, confusion. *Scott.*
Blan'quet (*s.*) A kind of pear.
BLAPSIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The cyanus, the blue bottle.
BLAPSIGO'NIA (*s. from the Greek βλαπτω to hurt, and γονν seed*) A disease among bees which prevents their breeding.
BLARE (*v. int. from the Sax. blaren*) To bellow, to roar, to blaze, to sweat, to melt away as a candle by blazing.
Blar'ing (*p. from blare*) Bellowing, roaring, blazing.
Blas (*s. not used*) The motion of the stars. *Van Helm.*
BLASE (*s.*) A man's name.
Blase (*v. t. obsolete*) To blaze, to blazon arms. *Cb.*
BLA'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Blas'on (*v. t. rather an incorrect spelling*) To blazon.
Blas'four (*s. obsolete*) A praiser, one that spreads abroad the praise of another. *Chaucer.*
Blas'phematory (*adj. not used, from blaspheme*) Blasphemous.
BLASPHE'ME (*v. t. from the Greek βλαπτω to hurt, and φημι to say*) To speak reproachfully of the Divine Being, to speak evil of.
Blas'pheme (*v. int.*) To speak blasphemy.
Blas'phemed (*p. from blaspheme*) Spoken evil of.
Blas'phemer (*s. from blaspheme*) One that speaks blasphemy.
Blas'pheming (*p. a. from blaspheme*) Speaking reproachfully of the Divine Being, speaking evil of.
Blas'phemous (*adj. accented on the middle syllable by Milton, from blaspheme*) Belonging to blasphemy, full of blasphemy.
Blas'phemously (*adv. from blasphemous*) In a blasphemous manner.
Blas'phemy (*s. from blaspheme*) The act of speaking or writing reproachfully of the Divine Being, the act of attributing to the creature that which belongs to the Creator.
BLAST (*s. from the Sax.*) A gust of wind, a violent ex-

plosion, the sound of a trumpet or horn, an infectious or malignant air, a blight, the damp in a mine.
Blast (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strike with some sudden calamity, to cut off, to cause to wither, to render ineffectual, to confound, to terrify.
Blas'ted (*p. from blast*) Struck with some sudden calamity, cut off, rendered ineffectual.
Blas'ting (*p. from blast*) Cutting off, rendering ineffectual, blighting. *With miners, Blowing up.*
Blas'ting (*s. from blast*) A blight, a blast.
Blas'tment (*s. not much used, from blast*) A blast, a sudden stroke of infection.
BLAS'TUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a sprout*) A man's name.
BLA'TANT (*adj. not much used, from the French*) Bellowing, making a noise like a calf.
Blat'ant beast (*s.*) Detraction, so described.
Blate (*adj. in the Northern dialect*) Bashful. *Spenser.*
BLAT'TA (*s. in the history of insects*) The moth produced from the meal worm.
Blatta'ria (*s. in botany*) The herb mothmullen.
BLAT'TER (*v. int. not used of late, from the Lat. blatero to babble*) To make a senseless noise.
Blattera'tion (*s. not used, from blatter*) Senseless noise.
Blaunche (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Blanch, white, pale. *Chaucer.*
Blay (*s. from bleak*) A small river fish.
BLAZE (*s. from the Sax. base a torch*) A flame, the light of a flame, a report suddenly spread abroad.
Blaze (*v. t. from the subs.*) To publish abroad, to blazon.
Blaze (*v. int.*) To flame, to flare, to shew the light of the flame.
Bla'zed (*p. from blaze*) Published abroad.
Bla'zer (*s. from blaze*) One that spreads reports.
Bla'zing (*p. a. from blaze*) Flaming, shewing the light of the flame, publishing abroad, spreading a report.
Bla'zing star (*s. from blaze, and star*) A comet.
Bla'zon (*v. t. from blaze*) To describe a coat of arms, to adorn, to display, to set off, to make public.
Bla'zon (*s. from the verb*) The art of describing coats of arms, a pompous display of any thing.
Bla'zoned (*p. from blazon*) Described, displayed, published, spread abroad.
Bla'zoning (*p. a. from blazon*) Describing, displaying, adorning, publishing, spreading abroad.
Bla'zonry (*s. from blazon*) The art of blazoning, the art of describing coats of arms.
Ble (*s. obsolete*) Colour, hew, favour. *Chaucer.*
BLEA (*s. in botany*) The inner rind or bark.
BLEACH (*v. t. from the Ger. blechen*) To make white, to whiten by exposing to the sun and air.
Bleach (*v. int.*) To grow white.
Bleach'ed (*p. from bleach*) Whitened, made white by being exposed to the sun and air.
Bleach'ing (*p. a. from bleach*) Making white, growing white.
BLEAK (*adj. from the Sax. blæc*) Pale, cold, chill.
Bleak (*s. from the adj.*) A whitish small river fish, the fresh water sprat.
Bleak'ly (*adv. not much used, from bleak*) Palely, coldly.
Bleak'ness (*s. from bleak*) Coldness, chillness.
Bleakty (*adj. from bleak*) Bleak, cold, chill.
BLEAR (*adj. from the Dutch blear a blister*) Dim, obscure, dim with rheum.
Bleat (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dim the eyes, to make the eyes water.
Bleat'ed (*p. from blear*) Made dim.
Bleat'edness (*s. from blear*) The state of being bleared, the state of being dimmed with rheum.
Bleat'eyed (*adj. from blear, and eye*) Having the eyes dim with rheum.
Bleat'ing (*p. a. from blear*) Making dim.
BLEAT (*v. int. from the Sax. blætan*) To cry as a sheep, to make a noise.
Bleat (*s. from the verb*) The cry of a sheep.
Bleat (*adj. not much used*) Bashful. *Scott.*
Bleat'ing (*p. from bleat*) Making a noise like a sheep, crying like a lamb.
BLEB (*s. not much used, from the Ger. blaen to swell*) A blister.
BLE'CHINGLY (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.
Ble'chingly (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Blechingly, made at Blechingly.
Bled (*v. pret. of bleed*) Did bleed.
Bled (*p. from bleed*) Let blood.
Blee (*s. obsolete*) Corn. *Chaucer.*
BLEED (*v. int. from the Sax. bædan*) To lose blood, to run

- run with blood, to drop or run with any juice as a tree when the bark is wounded.
- Bleed** (*v. t.*) To let blood, to perform the operation of bleeding.
- Blee'ding** (*p. a. from bleed*) Letting blood, performing the operation of letting blood.
- Blee'ding** (*s. from bleed*) The operation of letting blood, blood letting.
- Bleint** (*v. pret. tense, obsolete*) Looked. *Chaucer.*
- Bleit** (*adj. in the Scotch and Northern dialects*) Bashful.
- BLEMISH** (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To mark with any deformity, to stigmatize, to defame.
- Blem'ish** (*s. from the verb*) A mark of deformity, a defect, a reproach, an imputation.
- Blem'ished** (*p. from blemish*) Marked with deformity, defamed.
- Blem'ishing** (*p. a. from blemish*) Marking with some deformity, making defective.
- BLENCH** (*v. int. of doubtful etymology*) To shrink, to start back. *Shakespeare.*
- Blench** (*v. t.*) To hinder, to obstruct.
- Blench** (*s. a Scotch law term*) A tenure of lands by paying some trifle to the lord.
- BLEND** (*v. t. from the Sax. blendan*) To mingle, to confound by mixing, to spoil, to corrupt.
- Blen'ded** (*p. from blend*) Mixed, confounded, spoiled.
- Blen'der** (*s. from blend*) One that blends, one that mixes.
- Blen'ding** (*p. a. from blend*) Mixing, confounding, spoiling.
- Blend'water** (*s. from blend, and water*) A distemper incident to black cattle.
- BLEN'NA** (*s. with physicians*) The excrementitious humor that flows from the nostrils.
- BLEN'NIUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
- Blen'nus** (*s. from blennius*) A particular species of blennius, the butterfly fish.
- Blent** (*p. obsolete, of blend*) Blended. *Shakespeare.*
- Blent** (*adj. obsolete*) Ceased, blind, disappointed. *Ch.*
- Blepharides** (*s. with anatomists, from blepharon*) That part of the eyelids where the hair grows, the hair of the eyelids.
- Bleph'aro** (*s. from blepharon*) One who has great eyebrows.
- BLEPHARON** (*s. from the Greek*) The eyelid.
- BLEPHAROXIS'TUM** (*s. from the Greek βλεφαρον an eyelid, and ξω to scrape off*) An instrument to pull hair out of the eyelids. *Scott.*
- BLE'RA** (*s. in old records*) Peté, a kind of earth used for fuel.
- Blere** (*v. obsolete*) To dim, to darken the eyes. *Ch.*
- BLES'LOQUENT** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. blesus an impediment, and loquor to speak*) Stammering, having some impediment in the speech.
- Bless** (*s. obsolete spelling*) Blifs. *Chaucer.*
- BLESS** (*v. t. from the Sax. blescan*) To make happy, to prosper, to pronounce a blessing, to wish blessed, to give thanks, to praise, to glorify, to brandish. *Spenser.*
- Bles'sed** (*p. from bless*) Made happy, prospered.
- Bles'sed** (*adj. from bless*) Happy, prosperous, bringing prosperity.
- Bles'sedly** (*adv. from blessed*) Happily, prosperously.
- Bles'sedness** (*s. from blessed*) Happiness, felicity.
- Bles'ser** (*s. from bless*) One that blesteth, one that gives a blessing.
- Bles'sing** (*p. from bless*) Giving a blessing, making blessed.
- Bles'sing** (*s. from bless*) A prayer for blessedness, a declaration of blessedness, that which makes blessed, a gift, a benefaction.
- Blest** (*p. not much used, from bless*) Blessed, wounded. *Spenser.*
- Bleve, Ble'vin** (*v. obsolete*) To abide, to tarry. *Chaucer.*
- Blew** (*v. pret. of blow*) Did blow.
- Bleyme** (*s. in farriery*) An inflammation in the foot of an horse.
- BLIGHT** (*s. the derivation is not known*) A disease in plants, any thing nipping, a mildew.
- Blight** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To blast, to hinder from producing fruit.
- Bligh'ted** (*p. from blight*) Blasted, rendered unfruitful.
- Bligh'ting** (*p. a. from blight*) Blasting, rendering unfruitful.
- Blin** (*v. obsolete*) To ease. *Spenser.*
- BLIND** (*adj. from the Sax.*) Deprived of sight, unseen, obscure, having no opening, ignorant, destitute of discernment; with to: as, "Blind to their own defects." Sometimes, but not so properly, with of: as, "Blind of the future." *Dryden.*
- Blind** (*s. from the adj.*) Something to hinder the sight, that which keeps from being seen.
- Blind** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make blind, to darken, to render obscure.
- Blin'ded** (*p. from blind*) Made blind, deprived of sight.
- Blind'fold** (*adj. from blind, and fold*) Having the eyes covered.
- Blind'fold** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To put something before the eyes so as to hinder from seeing.
- Blind'folded** (*p. from blindfold*) Deprived of sight by something folded about the eyes.
- Blind'folding** (*p. a. from blindfold*) Depriving of sight by folding something about the eyes.
- Blin'ding** (*p. from blind*) Making blind, depriving of sight.
- Blind'ly** (*adv. from blind*) Without sight, without examination, ignorantly, implicitly.
- Blind'man's buff** (*s. from blindman, and buff*) A play in which one is to be blindfolded and hunt out the rest of the company.
- Blind'ness** (*s. from blind*) The want of sight, the want of discernment.
- Blind'side** (*s. from blind, and side*) The weak side, a weakness, a foible.
- Blind'worm** (*s. from blind, and worm*) A small viper, a slow worm.
- BLINK** (*v. int. from the Danish blinken*) To wink with the eyes, to see obscurely.
- Blink'ard** (*s. from blink*) One that has weak eyes, something obscure.
- Blink'ing** (*p. from blink*) Winking with the eyes, shutting the eyes, almost extinguished, giving a faint light.
- Blinks** (*s. with hunters*) Boughs or branches thrown in the way of a deer to stop its course.
- BLISS** (*s. from the Sax. blisse*) Blessedness, felicity, the highest degree of happiness.
- Blifs** (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To blefs. *Chaucer.*
- Blifs'ful** (*adj. from blifs*) Full of joy, happy in the highest degree, attending blifs.
- Blifs'fully** (*adv. from blifsful*) Happily.
- Blifs'fulness** (*s. from blifsful*) Happiness, blessedness.
- Blis'som** (*v. int. in the shepherd's dialect*) To be in a state to receive the ram.
- Blis'som** (*v. t.*) To tup a ewe.
- Blis'soming** (*s. from blis'som*) The intercourse between a ram and a ewe.
- Blift** (*adj. obsolete*) Wounded. *Spenser.*
- BLIS'TER** (*s. from the Dutch blyfter*) A bladder raised in the skin and filled with a watery humour.
- Blis'ter** (*v. int. from the subj.*) To rise in blisters.
- Blis'ter** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To raise blisters, to raise blisters by a medical application.
- Blis'tered** (*p. from blister*) Raised in blisters, treated so as to have blisters raised by a medical application.
- Blis'tering** (*p. a. from blister*) Raising blisters, rising in blisters.
- BLIT** (*s. in botany*) A kind of beet.
- BLITE** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Blite** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A blight.
- BLITHE** (*adj. from the Sax.*) Merry, gay, sprightly.
- Blith'ly** (*adv. from blithe*) Merrily, gayly, mirthfully.
- Blith'ness** (*s. from blithe*) The quality of being blithe.
- Blith'some** (*adj. from blithe*) Blithe, gay, chearful.
- Blith'somness** (*s. from blithsome*) Blithness, the state of being blithsome.
- Blive** (*adv. obsolete*) Quickly, immediately. *Chaucer.*
- Bloach** (*s. a local word*) A pustule, a small swelling. *Scott.*
- BLOAT** (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To grow turgid, to swell.
- Bloat** (*v. t.*) To make to swell, to make turgid.
- Bloa'ted** (*p. from bloat*) Swelled up, puffed up.
- Bloa'tedness** (*s. from bloated*) The state of being bloated.
- Bloa'ting** (*s. from bloat*) A swelling, an emphysema.
- Blob** (*s. a local word*) A bubble swimming on the water.
- Blob** (*s. a cant word*) The lower lip, a person that tells tales, one that reveals secrets.
- Blob** (*v. t. a corruption from blab*) To make public, to reveal secrets.
- Blob'bed** (*p. from blob*) Published abroad inadvertently.
- Blob'ber** (*s. a low and local word, from blob*) A bubble.
- Blob'berlip** (*s. from blob, and lip*) A thick lip.
- Blob'berlipped** (*adj. from blobberlip*) Having thick lips.
- Blob'bing** (*p. from blob*) Publishing abroad inadvertently.
- Blo'ber** (*v. obsolete*) To blubber. *Chaucer.*
- Blob'lipped** (*adj. from blob, and lip*) Having a blobberlip.
- BLOCK** (*s. from the French bloc*) A short heavy piece of timber, a rough piece of marble, a piece of wood on which

B L O

Which any thing is cut or wrought, a blockhead, a stupid fellow, a pully.

BLOCK (*v. t. from the French bloquer*) To shut up, to hinder from going out.

Block'ade (*s. from block*) A kind of siege carried on by blocking up a place.

Block'ade (*v. t. from the subs.*) To shut up.

Blocka'ded (*p. from blockade*) Blocked up.

Blocka'ding (*p. from blockade*) Shutting up, carrying on a siege by blockade.

Block'ed (*p. from block*) Shut up, hindered from going out.

Block'head (*s. from block, and head*) A stupid fellow.

Block'headed (*adj. from blockhead*) Dull, stupid.

Block'house (*s. from block, and house*) A fortrefs built to obstruct a pass.

Block'ing (*p. a. from block*) Shutting up, hindering.

Block'ish (*adj. from block*) Dull, stupid.

Block'ishly (*adv. from blockish*) In a stupid manner.

Block'ishness (*s. from blockish*) Stupidity, sluggishness.

Block'tin (*s. from block, and tin*) The best sort of tin.

BLO'MARY (*s. in iron work*) The first forge in which the metal passes after it has been melted from the oar.

Blome (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bloom, blossom.

Blo'mie (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Bloomy, blooming. *Chaucer.*

Blon'drin (*v. obsolete*) To toil, to hustle, to blunder. *Chaucer.*

Blon'ket (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A blanket.

Blont (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Blunt, dull. *Chaucer.*

BLOOD (*s. from the Sax. blod*) That red fluid which circulates in the bodies of animals and gives nourishment to all the parts; kindred, progeny, descent, lineage, birth, extraction, royal lineage; murder, violent death; a hot spark, a man of spirit; the juice of any thing.

Blood (*v. t. from the subs.*) To stain with blood, to let blood. *Not much used in the last sense.*

Blood'boltered (*adj. not much used, from blood, and boltered*) Sprinkled with blood.

Blood'ed (*p. from blood*) Stained with blood, let blood, inured to blood as a hound, heated, exasperated. *Not much used in the last senses.*

Blood'flower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the hæmanthus.

Bloodgui'tiness (*s. from blood, and guilty*) The crime of shedding blood.

Blood'hot (*adj. from blood, and hot*) Hot in the same degree with blood.

Blood'hound (*s. from blood, and hound*) A hound that follows by the scent of blood, and seizes with great fierceness.

Blood'ier (*adj. comp. of bloody*) More bloody.

Blood'iest (*adj. sup. of bloody*) Most bloody.

Blood'ily (*adv. from bloody*) With a disposition to shed blood.

Blood'iness (*s. from bloody*) The state of being bloody.

Blood'ing (*p. a. from blood*) Staining with blood, letting blood, bleeding. *Not much used in the last sense.*

Blood'less (*adj. from blood*) Without blood, innocent of blood.

Blood'let (*v. t. not much used, from blood, and let*) To bleed, to let blood by opening a vein.

Blood'letter (*s. from bloodlet*) One that lets blood, one that bleeds another by opening a vein.

Blood'letting (*p. from bloodlet*) Letting blood.

Blood'letting (*s. from blood, and let*) The act or operation of letting blood.

Blood'pudding (*s. from blood, and pudding*) A pudding made with blood and other ingredients.

Blood'shed (*s. from blood, and shed*) The crime of shedding blood, murder, slaughter.

Blood'shedder (*s. from bloodshed*) A shedder of blood, a murderer.

Blood'shedding (*s. from bloodshed*) The crime of shedding blood.

Blood'shot, Blood'shotten (*adj. from blood, and shot*) Filled with extravasated blood.

Blood'snake (*s.*) A kind of snake, the hæmorrhus.

Blood'spavin (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.

Blood'stone (*s. from blood, and stone*) A stone said to be good, when worn as an amulet, against bleeding at the nose, the hæmatites.

Blood'sucker (*s. from blood, and suck*) A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood, a barbarous man, a murderer.

Blood'thirsty (*adj. from blood, and thirst*) Desirous to shed blood, murderous.

Blood'vessel (*s. from blood, and vessel*) Any vessel in which the blood circulates in an animal, a vein, an artery.

B L U

Blood'wite (*s. in old records*) A mulct or fine for the shedding of blood.

BLOOD'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bloo'dy (*adj. from blood*) Stained with blood, cruel, murderous.

Bloo'dyflux (*s. from bloody, and flux*) A looseness attended with a discharge of blood.

Bloo'dyhand (*s. in the old forest law, from bloody, and hand*) The hand stained with the blood of a deer, which was held as a sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison.

Bloo'dyminded (*adj. from bloody, and mind*) Cruel, barbarous, inclined to bloodshed.

BLOOM (*s. from the Germ. blum*) A blossom, beauty in the highest degree, the fine colour on plums and grapes. *In ironworks,* A piece of iron bar about two feet in length.

Bloom (*v. int. from the subs.*) To blossom, to be in a flourishing state.

Bloo'mary (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A blomary.

Bloo'ming (*p. from bloom*) Blossoming, flourishing.

Bloo'my (*adj. from bloom*) Full of blossoms, flourishing, flowery.

Bloosm (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Blossom. *Spenser.*

Blore (*s. from blow*) The act of blowing, a blast. *Chapman.*

Blosme (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Blossom. *Chaucer.*

BLOS'SOM (*s. from the Sax. blosme*) The flower of any plant, the flower of any fruit tree.

Blos'som (*v. int. from the subs.*) To put forth blossoms.

Blos'somcolour (*s. from blossom, and colour*) A bloomy colour, a colour resembling blossom.

Blos'soming (*p. a. from blossom*) Putting forth blossoms.

BLOT (*v. t. from the French blottir*) To render writing invisible by putting ink upon it, to efface, to blur, to disgrace, to darken.

Blot (*s. from the verb*) An obliteration, a blotting, a blur, a spot on paper, a stain, a disgrace. *At backgammon,* A man liable to be taken up.

Botch (*s. from blot*) A spot, pustule, an eruption on the skin.

BLOTE (*v. t. from the Belgic bloffen to grow red*) To smoke, to dry with smoke, to swell.

Blot'ed (*p. from blote*) Dried in the smoke, dried, swelled.

Blot'en (*adj. a local word*) Fond, fond as a child of nurse.

Bloud (*s. an antiquated spelling*) Blood.

BLOW (*v. int. from the Sax. blawan*) To move as the air, to breathe, to pant, to sound by being blown.

Blow (*v. t.*) To drive by the force of air, to inflate with wind, to warm with the breath, to form by blowing, to sound a wind instrument, to spread a report. *With up,* to swell with wind, to raise into the air. *With over,* to pass away. *With out,* to extinguish. *With upon,* to treat with neglect.

BLOW (*v. int. from the Sax. blowan*) To bloom, to blossom.

BLOW (*s. from the Dutch bluwelen to beat with a mallet*) A stroke, a single attempt, the egg of a fly.

Blow'ed (*p. from blow to bloom*) Blossomed.

Blow'ed (*p. from blow*) Blown.

Blow'er (*s. from blow*) A melter of tin ore; a particular kind of whale.

Blow'in (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Blown. *Chaucer.*

Blow'ing (*p. a. from blow*) Moving as the air, driving with wind, breathing, panting, sounding a wind instrument, forming any thing by means of the breath, laying eggs as a fly.

Blown (*p. from blow*) Driven with wind, sounded, spread abroad.

Blow'pipe (*s. from blow, and pipe*) An instrument used by silversmiths to direct the flame in soldering their work.

Blow'point (*s. from blow, and point*) A child's play.

Blowth (*s. from blow*) The blossom, the bloom of a plant. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A plump red faced girl, a female whose hair is in disorder.

Blow'zy (*adj. from blowze*) Sun burnt, ruddy, having the hair in disorder.

BLUE'BER (*s. in the whale fishery*) That part of the fish that produces the oil.

Blub'ber (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To weep so as to make the cheeks swell.

Blub'bered (*p. from blubber*) Swelled with weeping, big, turgid.

Blub'bering (*p. a. from blubber*) Weeping, disfiguring the face with weeping.

N

Blud'geon

BLU

Blud'geon (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A thick short stick, generally loaded with lead at one end, and used by low people as an offensive weapon.

BLUE (*adj. from the Sax. blæw*) Of a sky colour, azure.

Blue (*s. from the adj.*) One of the seven original colours, the sky colour, a preparation of indigo.

Blue (*v. from the subj.*) To make of a blue colour, to give a bluish cast.

Blue (*v. t. a cant word*) To disconcert, to offend.

BLUE/BOTTLE (*s. in botany, from blue, and bottle*) A plant, a flower so called from its shape and colour.

Blue'bottle (*s. in the history of insects*) A fly with a blue belly.

Blu'ed (*p. from blue*) Made blue.

Blue'eyed (*adj. from blue, and eye*) Having blue eyes.

Blue'haired (*adj. from blue, and hair*) Having blue hair.

Blue'ly (*adv. from blue*) With a blue colour.

Blue'mantle (*s. in heraldry, from blue, and mantle*) A pursuivant at arms, one of the heralds.

Blue'ness (*s. from blue*) The quality of being blue.

Blu'er (*adj. comp. of blue*) More blue, blue in a greater degree.

Blu'est (*adj. sup. of blue*) Most blue, blue in the greatest degree.

BLUFF (*adj. the etymology is not noted*) Looking big, surly, blustering.

Bluff'er (*s. a cant word, from bluff*) A landlord, a master of an inn.

Bluff'er (*adj. comp. of bluff*) Bluff in a greater degree.

Bluff'est (*adj. sup. of bluff*) Bluff in the greatest degree.

Bluff'headed (*adj. a sea term, from bluff, and head*) Having the stern too strait up.

Blu'ing (*p. a. from blue*) Making of a blue colour, giving a blue cast to linen.

Bluish (*adj. from blue*) Blue in a small degree.

Bluishness (*s. from bluish*) A small degree of blueness.

BLUN'DER (*v. int. generally used in contempt, from the Dutch blunderen*) To mistake greatly, to err through stupidity, to stumble, to flounder.

Blun'der (*v. t.*) To confound, to mix foolishly.

Blun'der (*s. from the verb*) A gross mistake, a false step.

Blun'derbus (*s. from blunder*) A gun with a very large bore capable of being charged with a large quantity of shot or bullets.

Blun'derer (*s. from blunder*) One that makes blunders.

Blun'derhead (*s. from blunder, and head*) A stupid fellow.

Blun'dering (*p. a. from blunder*) Making blunders.

Blun'ket (*s. not used*) A light blue colour.

BLUNT (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Dull on the edge or point, dull of apprehension, rough, uncivil, abrupt, inelegant; hard, impenetrable. *Pope.*

Blunt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dull the edge or point, to repress or weaken any powers of the body or mind.

Blun'ted (*p. from blunt*) Made dull.

Blun'ter (*adj. comp. of blunt*) Blunt in a greater degree.

Blun'test (*adj. sup. of blunt*) Blunt in the greatest degree.

Blun'ting (*p. a. from blunt*) Making dull, taking off the edge.

Blun'tish (*adj. from blunt*) Tending to bluntness, somewhat blunt.

Blun'tly (*adv. from blunt*) In a blunt manner, roughly, inelegantly.

Blun'tness (*s. from blunt*) The want of edge, roughness, inelegance.

Blun'twitted (*adj. from blunt, and witted*) Dull, stupid.

BLUR (*s. supposed to be from the Spanish barra a blot*) A blot, a stain, an imperfection.

Blur (*v. t. from the subj.*) To blot, to stain, to blot out, to efface.

Blur'ed (*p. from blur*) Blotted, stained, effaced.

Blur'ring (*p. a. from blur*) Blotting, staining.

BLURT (*v. t. the derivation not known*) To speak inadvertently, to blab out any thing without thinking; generally with out after it: as, "They blurt out those words."

BLUSH (*v. int. from the Dutch bloesen*) To betray shame or confusion of mind by a flush of red colour in the face, to carry a blooming colour; with at: as, "She blushed at the mentioning of his name."

Blush (*s. from the verb*) The bloom on the face that betrays the confusion of the mind, a soft red or purple colour; a glance or sudden appearance. *Locke.*

Blus'hing (*p. a. from blush*) Betraying shame or confusion by a flush of red in the face, having the colour of a blush.

Blus'hy (*adj. from blush*) Having the colour of a blush.

BLUS'TER (*v. int. supposed to be from blast*) To roar as a storm, to be violent, to swagger, to act the part of a bully.

BOB

Blus'ter (*s. from the verb*) Noise, hurry, boisterousness.

Blus'terer (*s. from bluster*) One that makes a bluster, a noisy fellow.

Blus'trous (*adj. from bluster*) Tumultuous, noisy.

Blyn (*v. obsolete*) To case.

Blyn'ched (*v. obsolete*) Kept off, looked askint. *Cb.*

Blyfs (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Blifs.

Blys'ynge (*adj. obsolete*) Blazing, flaming. *Chaucer.*

Blyve (*adv. obsolete*) Immediately, quickly. *Chaucer.*

BMI (*s. in music*) The master or leading note in the gamut.

BMOL/LARRE, BMOL/LE (*s. in music*) B flat, B soft.

BO (*interj. said to be from Bo, an old northern captain whose very name was a terror to the enemy*) An exclamation, or word, used to frighten any body.

BO'A (*s. in zoology*) A monstrous kind of serpent. *Pliny.*

BO'A (*s. with physicians*) A kind of eruptic fever. *Scott.*

BOANER/GES (*s. from the Syriac signifying sons of thunder*) The name given by Christ to the apostles James and John.

BOAR (*s. from the Sax. bar*) The male swine.

BOARD (*s. from the Sax. bræd, or the Brit. burdd*) A sawed piece of timber of much greater length and breadth than thickness, a table, a table at which a council or court is held, the assembly that sits round the table for the dispatch of business or discharge of an office, entertainment, eating and drinking, the deck of a ship, any part within the ship, the way that a ship makes an attack.

Board (*v. t. a sea term, from the subj.*) To enter a ship by force, to attack or make the first attempt on a person, to lay or fence with boards.

Board (*v. int.*) To live in a house and pay a certain rate for eating.

Board (*v. t.*) To place out as a boarder.

Boar'ded (*s. from board*) Layed or fenced with boards, placed as a boarder.

Boar'der (*s. from board*) One that lives and eats with another at a certain rate.

Boar'ding (*p. a. from board*) Laying or fencing with boards, living and eating with another at a certain rate.

Boar'dingschool (*s. from board, and school*) A school where the scholars are boarded, a school where young ladies are boarded.

Board'wages (*s. from board, and wages*) Wages allowed to servants to find their own victuals.

Boar'ish (*adj. from boar*) Swinish, brutal.

Boar'spear (*s. from boar, and spear*) A spear used in hunting the boar.

BOAST (*v. int. from the Brit. boft*) To brag, to talk big, to glory in.

Boast (*v. t.*) To display with ostentation, to exalt, to magnify; with of: as, "Boast not thyself of tomorrow." Sometimes with in; as, "They boast themselves in their riches."

Boast (*s. from the verb*) A proud speech, a cause or subject of boasting.

Boas'ter (*s. from boast*) One that boasteth.

Boast'ful (*adj. from boast*) Ostentatious, inclined to boasting.

Boas'ting (*p. from boast*) Bragging, talking ostentatiously, magnifying.

Boas'ting (*s. from boast*) The act of boasting, the cause of boasting.

Boas'tingly (*adv. from boasting*) In a boasting manner.

BOAT (*s. from the Sax. bat*) A small open vessel to pass a river or small water, a ship of a small size.

Boat (*v. t. in familiar style*) To carry in a boat.

Boat'ed (*p. from boat*) Carried in a boat.

Boat'hook (*s. from boat, and hook*) A long poll with a hook at the end used in managing a boat, a shaft.

Boat'ing (*p. a. from boat*) Carrying in a boat.

BOA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. boo to roar*) A roaring, a loud cry, a noise.

Boat'man, Boats'man (*s. from boat, and man*) He that manages a boat.

Boat'rope (*s. from boat, and rope*) The rope by which the boat is fastened to the stern of the ship.

Boat'swain (*s. a sea term, from boat, and swain*) An officer on board a ship.

BO'AZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying strong*) A man's name.

BOB (*s. a contraction from Robert*) A man's name.

BOB (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To give a person a gentle touch or pull by way of signal; to cut, to beat, to cheat. These last senses are now nearly obsolete.

Bob (*v. int.*) To strike against any thing, to play backward and forward like the pendulum of a clock.

Bob (*s. from the v. int.*) Something suspended so as to play

play backward and forward, a pendant, an earring, a blow, a gentle stroke.

Bob (*s. from bob to cut*) A cut wig.

Bobbed (*p. from bob*) Cut short, touched by way of item.

Bobbin (*s. probably from bob*) A small pin of wood to wind thread upon in making lace, a kind of cord.

Bobbing (*p. from bob*) Playing backwards and forwards, giving a gentle stroke by way of signal, cutting short.

Bobbinwork (*s. from bobbin, and work*) Work woven with bobbins.

Bobcherry (*s. from bob, and cherry*) A play among children.

Bobstay (*s. a sea term*) A rope to confine the bowsprit downwards to the stern.

Bobtail (*s. from bob to cut, and tail*) A short tail, a light woman.

Bobtailed (*adj. from bobtail*) Having the tail cut short.

Bobwig (*s. from bob, and wig*) A short wig.

BOCARDO (*s. in logic*) A kind of syllogism.

Bocaine (*s. not used*) A kind of fine buckram.

Boccone (*s. not used*) A morfel.

BOCCONIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BOCE (*s. in ichthyology*) The iparus, a beautiful fish.

Boche (*s. obsolete*) An imposthume, a botch. *Chaucer.*

BOCHIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the place of weeping*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.

Bochour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A butcher. *Chaucer.*

Bockelet, Bockeret (*s.*) A hawk with long wings.

BOCKHORD (*s. from the Sax. grown obsolete*) A book hoard, a place where books or writings are laid up.

Bockia (*s. in chymistry*) A large vessel with a great belly like a cucurbite. *Bailey.*

Bockland (*s. in Saxon antiquity*) Land held by deed or charter, a free hold.

BODE (*v. t. from the Sax. bodian*) To presage, to portend.

Bode (*v. int.*) To be an omen.

Bode (*p. obsolete*) Bad, commanded. *Chaucer.*

Bode (*s. obsolete*) An abode. *Chaucer.*

Bodkin (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bodkin. *Chaucer.*

Bodement (*s. not much used*) An omen, a prognostication.

Bodge (*v. not used*) To boggle. *Shakespeare.*

Bodice (*s. from body*) A kind of stays for women.

Bodiless (*adj. from body*) Void of a body, incorporeal.

Bodily (*adj. from body*) Relating to the body, having a body, corporeal, real, actual.

Bodily (*adv. from body*) In the manner of a body, corporeally.

Bodin (*adj. obsolete*) Commanded, bidden. *Chaucer.*

Bodding (*p. a. from bode*) Foretelling, presaging.

Bodkin (*s. supposed to be from bodikin*) A kind of long pin for curling hair, a pointed instrument for making holes, a kind of large needle to draw thread or ribband through any thing.

Bodkinwork (*s. from bodkin, and work*) A kind of trimming formerly worn on women's gowns.

BODLEIAN (*adj.*) Belonging to a famous library in Oxford founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BODMIN (*s.*) A borough town in the county of Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 232 miles from London.

Bodmin (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bodmin, made at Bodmin.

BODY (*s. from the Sax. bodig*) The material part of an animal, matter, substance, a collective mass, the main part, a corporation, a person. *In geometry, A solid figure.*

Body (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To produce in some form.

Bodycloaths (*s. from body, and cloaths*) Cloathing for the body of a horse.

Bodikin (*s. obsolete*) A little body.

Boedromia (*s. from boedromion*) An annual festival celebrated by the Athenians in the month boedromion.

BOEDROMION (*s. in Grecian chronology*) The third month of the Athenian year answering to our March.

BOERHAAVIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BOG (*s. from the Irish bog soft*) A ground too soft to bear a person, a morass.

BOGGLE (*v. int. from the Dutch bogil a spectre*) To start, to fear to come forward, to hesitate, to dissemble; *with with: as, "It was no time for him to boggle with the world."*

Boggleboe (*s. a low word, from boggle, and bo*) A bugbear, a scarecrow. *Scott.*

Boggler (*s. from boggle*) One that boggles.

Boggling (*p. a. from boggle*) Starting back, hesitating; *with at: as, "Boggling at the roughness of the way."*

Dissembling; with with.

Boggy (*adj. from bog*) Full of bogs, marshy, swampy.

Boghouse (*s. from bog, and house*) An house of office, a privy.

Boglander (*s. in low style, from bog, and land*) An Irishman, so called in contempt.

Bogtrotter (*s. a low word, from bog, and trot*) One who lives in a boggy country, a highlander, an Irishman. *Scott.*

BOHEA (*s. an Indian word*) A species of tea, tea of the darkest colour and most commonly drank.

BOHEMIA (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Germany subject to the house of Austria.

Bohemian (*adj. from Bohemia*) Belonging to Bohemia.

Bohemian (*s. from Bohemia*) An inhabitant or native of Bohemia.

BOICININGA (*s. in zoology*) The rattlesnake.

BOIGUACU (*s. in zoology*) The largest of all serpents; when full grown it is said to be forty feet long, and of proportional bigness; it is found in both the Indies, and is excellent food.

BOIL (*v. int. from the Lat. bullio to bubble*) To be put into motion by heat, to move like boiling water.

Boil (*v. t.*) To heat by putting into boiling water, to dress in boiling water.

Boil (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A bile.

Boilary (*s. from boil*) The place or room at salt works where the salt is boiled.

Boiled (*p. from boil*) Heated in boiling water, dressed in boiling water.

Boiler (*s. from boil*) The person who boils any thing, the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

Boiling (*p. from boil*) Heating, dressing in boiling water, moving by means of heat.

Boiling (*s. from boil*) An ebullition, the act or state of boiling.

BOIQUIRA (*s. in zoology*) The American name of the rattlesnake.

BOISTEROUS (*adj. from the Dutch byster furious*) Violent, loud, turbulent, unweildy.

Boisterously (*adv. from boisterous*) In a boisterous manner.

Boisterousness (*s. from boisterous*) The state or quality of being boisterous, tumultuousness.

Boistous (*adj. obsolete*) Halting, rude, plain, ignorant. *Chaucer.*

Boistously (*adv. obsolete, from boistous*) Roughly, rudely. *Chaucer.*

Boistousness (*s. obsolete, from boistous*) Rudeness, ignorance, boisterousness. *Chaucer.*

Boke (*v. obsolete*) To point at, to belch.

Bokeler (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A buckler. *Chaucer.*

Boket (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bucket. *Chaucer.*

Bokiling (*adj. obsolete, from bokill*) Buckling, fastening with a buckle. *Chaucer.*

Bokill (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A buckler. *Chaucer.*

Bolary (*adj. from bole*) Consisting of bole.

Bolas (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bullace, a kind of plum. *Ch.*

BOLBO'NACH (*s. in botany*) The fatten flower.

BOLD (*adj. from the Sax.*) Brave, stout, courageous, intrepid, licentious, rude, impudent, open, smooth, standing out, prominent.

Bolden (*v. t. from bold*) To embolden, to make confident.

Boldened (*p. from bolden*) Imboldened, made confident.

Bolder (*adj. comp. from bold*) More bold, bold in a greater degree.

Boldest (*adj. sup. of bold*) Most bold, bold in the greatest degree.

Boldface (*s. a term of reproach, from bold, and face*) Impudence, sauciness, a bold fellow.

Boldfaced (*adj. from bold, and face*) Impudent.

Boldly (*adv. from bold*) In a bold manner, bravely, impudently.

Boldness (*s. from bold*) Bravery, intrepidity, freedom, liberty, confidence, assurance, impudence, forwardness.

BOLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The body or trunk of a tree, a kind of earth heavy, soft, and moderately coherent, of which there are various sorts and many of them much esteemed in medicine; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

Bole (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bull. *Chaucer.*

Bole Arme'niac (*s. from bole, and Armenia*) A kind of bole brought from Armenia.

Bole Ar'meny (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bole Armeniac. *Ch.*

BOLETUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms.

BO'LINGBROKE (*s. not so common a spelling*) Bullingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire.

BO' LIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A meteor, or ball of fire, flying through the air with great rapidity, leaving a tail behind it resembling a dart.

Boll (*s. in botany*) The round stalk or stem which bears the flower and seed of a plant.

Boll (*v. int. from the subs.*) To rise in a stalk or stem.

Boll, Bolle (*s. obsolete*) A bowl, a bottle. *Chaucer.*

Bolled (*p. from boll*) Raised in a stalk or stem.

Bol'lard (*s. with shipwrights*) One of the large posts set into the ground on each side of a dock, to which blocks are fixed, for the convenience of getting the ship into it.

Bol'limong (*s. a local word*) Buckwheat, a kind of grain, a mixture of grain.

Bol'lin (*adj. obsolete*) Swollen. *Chaucer.*

Bol'mong (*s. obsolete*) Buckwheat, a medley of several sorts of grain.

Boln (*adj. obsolete*) Swoln. *Chaucer.*

Bolne (*v. obsolete*) To swell, to boil up. *Chaucer.*

BOLO'GNA (*s. in geography*) A city in Italy remarkable for its university, churches and monasteries.

Bolo'nian (*adj. from Bologna*) Belonging to Bologna.

Bolo'nian stone (*s. from Bologna, and stone*) A sulphurous kind of stone found near Bologna, which, duly prepared by calcination, produces a kind of phosphorus.

BO' LSTER (*s. from the Sax. bolstre*) A kind of long pillow laid on a bed to raise the head, a pad to prevent any pressure or fill up any vacuity, that part of a saddle which is raised to support or keep the rider steady.

Bol'ster (*v. t. from the subs.*) To support the head with a bolster, to pad up any thing, to support, to encourage; but this is a sense which Johnson says is now grown rather coarse and obsolete.

Bol'stered (*p. from bolster*) Supported by a bolster, padded up, encouraged, countenanced.

Bol'stering (*p. a. from bolster*) Supporting with a bolster, padding, supporting, maintaining.

BOLT (*s. from the Greek βολη a dart*) An arrow, a dart shot from a cross-bow, a thunderbolt, the bar of a door, an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner, a spot or stain: the last sense occurs but seldom.

Bolt (*v. from the subs.*) To fasten with a bolt, to fetter, to plurt out, to speak unadvisedly, to separate the parts of any thing, to sift with a sieve, to purify, to purge, to examine by sifting, to lay open. This last sense is not much used.

Bolt (*v. int.*) To spring out, to rush out with great speed and violence.

Bolt (*s. in old records*) A narrow piece of stuff.

Bolt'auger (*s. from bolt, and auger*) A large bower used in ship building.

Bolt'boat (*s. a sea term, from bolt, and boat*) A strong boat, a boat that will endure a rough sea.

Bol'ted (*p. from bolt*) Fastened with a bolt, spoken unadvisedly, separated by sifting.

Bol'ter (*s. from bolt*) A kind of sieve to separate the bran from the flour.

Bolt'head (*s. in chymistry, from bolt, and head*) A long strait necked glass vessel, a matrafs or receiver.

Bol'ting (*p. a. from bolt*) Fastening with a bolt, fettering, springing out with violence, sifting with a sieve.

Bol'ting (*s. from bolt*) The act of separating the bran from the flour; an ancient exercise in the inns of court in which the students argued a point of law proposed to them for that purpose.

Bol'ting house (*s. from bolting, and house*) The place where meal is sifted.

BOL'TON (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 237 miles from London.

Bol'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bolton, made at Bolton.

Bolt'rope (*s. a sea term, from bolt, and rope*) The bolt on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

Bolt'sprit (*s. a sea term*) The slanting mast at the head of a ship.

BO'LUS (*s. in medicine, from the Greek βολος a ball to throw*) A potion, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, to be swallowed at once. In mineralogy, A kind of earth supposed to be the first matter of stones and metals.

BOL'ZAS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ticking brought from the East Indies.

BOME (*s. from the Lat. bombus a buzz*) A large shell of cast iron filled with gunpowder and thrown out of a mortar so contrived (with a fusee or match) as to burn till it arrives to the place of its destination, and then to burst with a prodigious force so as to blow up and destroy every thing near it; a great noise.

Bomb (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To bombard, to attack with bombs.

Bomba'rd (*v. t. from the subs.*) To attack with bombs.

Bomba'rd (*s. from bomb*) A great gun, a drinking vessel. *Shakespeare.*

Bombard'ed (*p. from bombard*) Attacked with bombs.

Bombard'ical (*adj. not used, from bombard*) Belonging to a bombard. *Cole.*

Bombard'ier (*s. from bombard*) One whose business it is to shoot bombs.

Bombard'ing (*p. a. from bombard*) Attacking with bombs.

Bombard'ment (*s. from bombard*) An attack made by throwing bombs.

Bombard'oon (*s. in music*) An instrument much like the bassoon.

BOM'BASINE (*s. in commerce, from the French*) A slight stuff for mourning.

BOM'BAST (*s. in botany and commerce*) The cotton plant, a kind of stuff.

BOM'BAST (*s. of doubtful etymology*) High swelling language made up of hard words with little sense or meaning, fustian.

Bom'bast (*adj. from the subs.*) High sounding, of great sound but little meaning.

Bomba'ste (*v. t. a low word*) To beat, to bang soundly.

Bombas'tic (*adj. from bombast*) Bombast.

Bombas'try (*s. not much used, from bombast*) Bombast.

BOM'BOX (*s. in botany*) The cotton tree.

BOM'BAY (*s. in geography*) An island in the west coast of the hither peninsula of India; it belongs to our East India company.

Bombat'tery (*s. from bomb, and battery*) A battery of mortars, a battery for throwing bombs.

Bomb'chest (*s. from bomb, and chest*) The chest in which bombs are kept.

Bombila'tion (*s. from bombus*) A sound, a noise, a report.

Bomb'ketch (*s. in naval affairs*) A kind of strong ship made on purpose to bear the shock of a mortar.

Bomb'vessel (*s. from bomb, and vessel*) A bombketch.

Bombici'hous (*adj. from bombyx*) Made of silk.

BOMBI'LIOPHAGUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The humble bee eater, a fly which feeds on the humble bee.

BOM'BUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A noise, a buzz, the humming of bees. In medicine, A resounding or ringing noise in the ear which in acute diseases is reckoned a bad symptom.

BOMBY'LIOUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The humble bee.

Bombysi'ne (*adj. from bombyx*) Made of silk.

Bombysi'ne (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of silk yarn, a kind of silk stuff.

BOM'BYX (*s. in natural history, from the Greek βομβηξ a silk worm*) The insect or worm that produces silk.

BO'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) The name of a woman.

BO'NA FI'DE (*adv. from the Lat.*) In good faith, without any kind of fraud or deceit.

BONAIR (*adj. not much used, from the French*) Courteous, cheerful.

BONA'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BONA'NA TREE (*s. in botany*) A tree growing in the Caribbee islands said to produce leaves a yard and a half long.

BO'NA NOTABI'LIA (*s. in law, from the Lat.*) The goods which a person dies possessed of out of the diocese in which he resided at the time of his death, which, if they exceed the value of five pounds, will require the will to be proved, or letters of administration to be taken out in the archbishop's court.

BO'NA PA'TRIA (*s. in common law*) The country, the good neighbours, of whom the jury is impanelled in a court of judicature, the jurors.

BO'NARO'BA (*s. from the Ital.*) A loose woman.

BONA'SUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of buffalo or wild bull, said to annoy its pursuers by casting out its dung at a prodigious distance.

BONAVENTURE (*s.*) A man's name.

Bonaven'ture missen (*s. a sea term*) A second missen, a sail to help another.

Bonau'ght (*s. in the Irish customs*) A tax paid to the lord of a manor.

Bonchre'tien (*s. from the French*) A species of pear.

BOND (*s. from the Sax.*) That with which any thing is bound, a fetter, a ligament, union, connection, the cause of union, an obligation, a written obligation for the payment of money, or performance of any agreement.

Bond (*adj. from the subs.*) Bound, enslaved, obliged to serve.

Bondage (*s. from bond*) A state of restraint, captivity, imprisonment.

Bondmaid (*s. from bond, and maid*) A woman slave.

Bondman (*s. from bond, and man*) A man slave.

Bondservant (*s. from bond, and servant*) A slave, a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

Bondservice (*s. from bond, and service*) The condition of a bond servant, a state of slavery.

Bondslave (*s. from bond, and slave*) A man in slavery.

Bondsman (*s. from bond, and man*) A man that is bound for another, a bondman, a slave.

Bondsome (*s. an old law term, from bond, and some*) An obligation to grind at the mill of the lord of a manor.

Bondswoman (*s. from bond, and woman*) A woman who is bound for another, a woman slave.

Bondy (*s. a local word*) A simpleton.

BONE (*s. from the Sax. bon*) A hard brittle insensible part of an animal body giving form and support to the whole fabrick, a fragment of a joint of meat, one of the bobbins used in weaving bone lace, a die. *To make no bones, to make no scruple. To be upon the bones, to attack; but this is rather a low expression.*

Bone (*v. t. from the subj.*) To take the bones out of any thing, to take the bones from the flesh. *With stay-makers, To put whalebone into a stay.*

Bone (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A boon, a request. *Cb.*

Boneace (*s. from bone, and ace*) A particular game at cards.

Bonebreaker (*s. from bone, and break*) A kind of eagle, the offstage.

Bone lace (*s. from bone, and lace*) Lace made of flaxen thread and generally worn upon linen, so called because the bobbins with which it is woven are generally made of bone.

Boneless (*adj. from bone*) Having no bones, void of bones.

Bonelet (*v. t. not much used, from bone, and let*) To set a broken bone.

Boneletter (*s. from bone, and let*) One who practises the art of setting broken or dislocated bones.

Boneletting (*s. from bonelet*) The art of setting bones.

Bone spavin (*s. in farriery, from bone, and spavin*) A disease incident to horses.

BONFIRE (*s. from the French bon good, and fire*) A fire made in the street or some public place, as an expression of joy.

BONGOPALMA (*s. in botany*) The nutmeg tree.

BONGOUST (*s. from the French bon good, and gout taste*) A fine taste.

BONGRACE (*s. from the French*) A covering for the forehead, a frame of old ropes fastened to the outside of a ship to keep it from being hurt by the ice.

BONIFACE (*s.*) A man's name.

BONIFORM (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. bonus good, and forma a form*) Having a good form, having a good shape. *Scott.*

BONITO (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the scomber.

BONITY (*s. not used, from the Lat. bonitas*) Goodness. *Scott.*

BONMIEN (*s. from the French bon good, and mine mien*) Good behaviour, a fine address.

BONMOT (*s. from the French bon good, and mot a word*) A jest, a witty repartee.

BONNET (*s. from the French bonnet*) A covering for the head, a kind of cap.

Bonnet (*s. in fortification*) A kind of ravelin or outwork.

Bonnet a prestre (*s. in fortification*) The priest's cap, an outwork having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.

Bonnets (*s. plu. a sea term*) Small sails set on to the other sails in order to make more way in calm weather.

Bonnybel (*s. obsolete*) A fair damsel. *Spenser.*

Bonnily (*adv. in the Scotch dialect, from bonny*) Gayly, handsomely.

Bonniness (*s. in the Scotch dialect, from bonny*) Gayety, handsomeness, plumpness.

BONNY (*adj. in the Scotch dialect, from the French bonne*) Pretty, beautiful, gay, merry, blithsome, plump.

Bonny (*s. with miners*) A bed of ore of a round form.

Bonny clabber (*s. a local word*) Sour buttermilk.

BONTIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BONNUM MAGNUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of plum.

BONY (*adj. from bone*) Consisting of bones, full of bones.

Bonyness (*s. from bony*) The quality of being bony. *Scott.*

BONZES (*s.*) The priests in the East Indies.

BOOBY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dull heavy stupid fellow, the name of a bird of the goose kind.

Bood (*v. obsolete*) Did abide. *Chaucer.*

BOOK (*s. from the Sax. boc*) A volume in which we read

or write, a particular part of a volume. *In books, In kind remembrance. Out of books, Out of favor. With-out book, By memory.*

Book (*v. t. from the subj.*) To enter in a book, to register, to place to account.

Bookbinder (*s. from book, and bind*) One whose business is to bind books.

Bookbinding (*s. from book, and bind*) The art of binding books.

Booked (*p. from book*) Entered in a book, registered, placed to account.

Bookful (*adj. from book*) Full of notions collected from books, full of undigested knowledge.

Booking (*p. a. from book*) Entering in a book, registering, placing to account.

Bookish (*adj. from book*) Too much given to books, over studious.

Bookishness (*s. from bookish*) Much application to books, over studiousness.

Bookkeeper (*s. from book, and keep*) One whose business it is to keep the accounts of another.

Bookkeeping (*s. from book, and keep*) The art of keeping accounts.

Booklearned (*adj. from book, and learn*) Versed in books, learned in books only.

Booklearning (*s. from book, and learn*) An acquaintance with books, learning acquired from books only.

Bookman (*s. from book, and man*) A man whose profession is the study of books.

Bookmate (*s. from book, and mate*) A schoolfellow.

Bookseller (*s. from book, and sell*) One whose profession it is to sell books.

Bookworm (*s. from book, and worm*) A kind of mite that eats holes in books, a student too closely attached to his books.

Boo'lic (*adj. obsolete*) Beloved.

BOOLY (*s. an Irish word*) One of those who have no settled habitation, but live like the Tartars on the produce of their cattle and what they find in the open country.

BOOM (*s. a sea term, from the Dutch boom a tree*) A long pole used to spread out the studding sail, a pole set up with a bush on it to direct the sailors how to steer in the channel, a bar laid across a harbour to keep out the enemy.

Boom (*v. int. a sea term*) To rush with violence, to sail exceedingly fast.

Booming (*p. a sea term, from boom*) Sailing with great speed, applying the boom to the sails.

Boomkin (*s. a sea term*) The bumkin, a boom or bar of timber projecting from the bow of a ship.

BOON (*s. from the Sax. bene a petition*) A gift, a present, a prayer. *Spenser.*

BOON (*adj. from the French bon*) Gay, merry, good.

Boon (*s. obsolete*) A bone. *Chaucer.*

Boops (*s. in ichthyology*) A large and beautiful fish, the sparus.

BOOR (*s. from the Dutch beer*) A country fellow, a ploughman, a clown.

Boor (*s. a local word*) A parlour.

Boorish (*adj. from boor*) Clownish, rustic, uncultivated.

Boorishly (*adv. from boorish*) In a boorish manner.

Boorishness (*s. from boorish*) Clownishness, rusticity.

BOOSE (*s. a local word, from the Sax. horig*) A stall for an ox or cow.

Boose (*v. int. not much used*) To drink, to guzzle.

Boosing (*p. from boose*) Drinking, guzzling.

Boosy (*adj. from boose*) Merry, a little in drink.

BOOT (*s. from the Sax. bot recompence*) Profit, gain, advantage, booty. *To boot, over and above.*

Boot (*v. t. from the subj.*) To profit, to benefit.

BOOT (*s. from the Brit. botes shoes*) A covering for the leg made of leather and generally used for riding; a kind of rack for the leg formerly used in Scotland; the place enclosed with leather under a coach box.

Boot (*v. t. from the subj.*) To put on boots.

Bootcatcher (*s. from boot, and catch*) One at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers.

Booted (*p. from boot*) Having boots on.

BOOTES (*s. in astronomy, pronounced in three syllables*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

BOOTH (*s. from the Brit. bwth*) A kind of tent or house built with boards or boughs.

Boothale (*v. obsolete*) To rob, to plunder.

Boothaler (*s. obsolete*) A free booter, a robber.

Boothaling (*p. obsolete*) Plundering, robbery.

Boothose (*s. from boot, and hose*) Stockings drawn on instead of boots to ride in.

Booting (*p. from boot*) Drawing on boots, putting on the boot or rack for the leg.

Boo'ting (*s. from boot*) A punishment formerly inflicted in Scotland on certain offenders by applying a kind of rack to the leg.

Boo'ting corn (*s. from boot a recompence, and corn*) A rent formerly paid in corn by a tenant to his landlord.

Boo'tlast (*s. from boot, and last*) The tree or last on which boots are made.

Boo'tleggs (*s. from boot, and legg*) Pieces of leather cut out for making the legs of boots.

Boo'tless (*adj. from boot*) Useless, unprofitable, without success.

BOOTS (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Boo'topping (*s. a sea term*) The act of cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom.

Boo'ttree (*s. from boot, and tree*) The last or piece of wood on which a boot is made.

BOO'TY (*s. from the French butin*) Plunder, that which is gained from an enemy in war, that which is acquired by robbery. *To play booty, to play unfairly in order to lose.*

BO'UZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying strength*) A man's name.

Booz (*v. int. perhaps an incorrect spelling*) To booze, to guzzle.

Bo'peep (*s. from bo, and peep*) The act of looking out and drawing back as though frightened or with an intent to frighten others.

Bo'rable (*adj. from bore*) Capable of being bored.

Bo'race (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Borax. *Chaucer.*

BORACHIO (*s. from the Spanish borrocho, a wine vessel*) A drunkard.

BO'RAGE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. borago*) An herb.

BO'RAK (*s. in the Mahomedan theology*) A fabulous animal, between an ass and a mule, said to have carried Mahomet on his aerial journey from earth to heaven.

BO'ROMEZ (*s. in natural history*) The agnus Scythicus, a plant said to be in the form of a lamb, and to eat the grass that grows near it. It is a plant that grows in Tartary and draws so much that no other plant can live near it.

BORAS'SUS (*s. in botany*) An irregular genus or class of plants.

BO'RAX (*s. from low Lat.*) An artificial salt chiefly used to solder metals.

BORBO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BORD (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A board, a table. *Ch.*

Bord (*s. a cant word*) A shilling.

Bord (*s. obsolete*) A guest, a cottage. *Spenser.*

Bord (*v. obsolete*) To accost, to approach. *Spenser.*

Bord'age (*s. in old records*) The tenure of bord lands, a kind of tax for setting up boards in a fair or market.

Bord'gium (*s. in old records*) The tenure of board lands the manner of holding an estate which was appropriated by the lord of a manour to the support of his board or table.

BORDA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A cottage.

BORDA'RII (*s. plu. in old records*) The holders of bord lands.

Borde'cloth (*s. obsolete*) A table cloth. *Chaucer.*

Borde (*s. obsolete*) A jest. *Chaucer.*

Borde (*v. obsolete*) To jest. *Chaucer.*

BOR'DEL (*s. from the Armoric signifying a cottage*) A brothel, a house of bad fame.

Bor'dell (*adj. obsolete*) Common, lewd. *Chaucer.*

Bor'deller (*s. obsolete*) One who frequents a house of bad fame. *Chaucer.*

Bordel'lo (*s. in old records*) The stews, a house of ill fame.

BOR'DER (*s. from the French bord*) The outer part or edge, the hem of a garment, the march or boundary of a country, a bed raised round or on the side of a garden.

Bor'der (*v. t. from the subs.*) To ornament with a border, to lie near to, to limit.

Bor'der (*v. int.*) To lie contiguous, to touch upon, to come near to; *with on or upon: as, "It borders upon probabilities."*

Bor'dered (*p. from border*) Ornamented with a border.

Bor'derer (*s. from border*) One that inhabits on the borders of a country.

Bor'dering (*p. a. from border*) Making a border, ornamenting with a border, lying on the borders.

Bord'free (*adj. from bord, and free*) Not liable to pay the bordhalfpenny.

Bord'halfpenny (*s. from bord, and halfpenny*) A duty paid for setting up boards or stalls in a fair or market.

Bord'lands (*s. from bord, and land*) The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the support of his board or table.

Bord'lode (*s. from borde, and lode*) The quantity of provision which the bordmen paid for their bordlands.

Bord'man (*s. from bord, and man*) A tenant on bordlands.

Bord'rage (*v. int. not used of late, from border*) To plunder on the borders of a country. *Johnson.*

Bord'raging (*s. not used of late, from bordrage*) The act of plundering on the borders of a country. *Spenser.*

Bord'service (*s. from bord, and service*) The ancient tenure of bordlands, a certain sum of money paid in lieu of bordlode, which is still customary in some manors.

BOR'DURE (*s. in heraldry*) A strip or border surrounding the field, used to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat.

BORE (*v. t. from the Sax. borian*) To make a hole by boring, to wear into a hole.

Bore (*v. int.*) To push forward. *With farriers, To carry the head too near the ground, to push the head forward so as to have the nose even with the ears.*

Bore (*v. pret. of bear*) Did bear.

Bore (*s. from the verb*) The instrument with which a hole is bored, the hole made by boring, the hollow or inside of a gun or piece of ordnance.

Bo'real (*adj. from boreas*) Northern.

BO'REAS (*s. from the Lat.*) The north wind.

Bo'red (*p. from bore*) Pierced with a hole.

BORE'E (*s. from the French*) A kind of dance.

Bo'rell (*adj. obsolete*) Ignorant, rude, unlearned. *Ch.*

Bo'rer (*s. from bore*) An auger, an instrument to make holes.

Bore'tree (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub.

Bo'ring (*p. from bore*) Making a hole with an auger. *In farriery, Performing a particular operation on a horse to cure a wrenched shoulder, carrying the head too near the ground, tossing the nose up in the air so as to be even with the ears, and running forward.*

BORISTHE'NES (*s. in geography*) The Nieper, a large river that empties itself into the Black Sea.

BO'RITH (*s. in botany*) An herb used by fullers to take out spots and stains.

Born (*p. from bear*) Come in to life; *with of, and to: as, "Born of woman." "Born to empire."*

Born (*p. from bear to sustain*) Carried, supported, defrayed.

Born (*v. obsolete*) To burnish.

Borne (*p. of bear*) Born, carried, supported, defrayed.

BORNE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 97 miles from London.

Borne (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Borne, made at Borne.

BORNE (*s. from the French*) A limit, a boundary.

BO'ROUGH (*s. from the Sax. borhoc*) A town or village having the privilege of a representative in parliament, a corporation; *anciently, a company consisting of ten families who were bound together as each other's pledge; a town with a wall or fortification round it.*

Bo'rough (*adj. from the subs.*) Having the privilege of being represented in parliament.

BO'ROUGHBRIDGE (*s.*) A borough town in the West riding of Yorkshire; it has a good market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 204 miles from London.

BO'ROUGHENGLISH (*s. a law term*) The custom of some manors by which lands and tenements descend to the younger son or brother.

Bo'roughhead (*s. a law term*) A headborough, a boroughholder, a chief constable.

Bo'roughholder (*s.*) A head borough, one that holds a borough.

Bo'roughmaster (*s. not used of late*) The mayor, bailiff or governor of a borough.

Bo'row (*s. rather an antiquated spelling*) A borough.

Bo'row (*s. obsolete*) A pledge, a pawn. *Chaucer.*

BOR'RAGE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants.

BOR'REL (*adj. obsolete, the etymology unknown*) Mean, rude. *Spenser.*

Bor'rel (*s. obsolete*) A tire for the head.

BOR'ROW (*v. t. from the Sax. borgian*) To take upon credit, to take from another and use as our own, to beg the use of any thing for a time.

Bor'row (*s. not much used, from the verb*) The thing borrowed, a pledge. *Spenser.*

Bor'rowed (*p. from borrow*) Taken upon credit, taken from another and used as our own.

Bor'rower (*s. from borrow*) One that borrows.

Bor'rowing (*p. a. from borrow*) Taking up on credit, using that which belongs to another as though it were our own.

Bors'holder (*s. obsolete*) A headborough. *Scott.*

Bor'we (*v. t. obsolete*) To borrow. *Chaucer.*

BORY'PTES

BORYPTES (*s. in natural history*) A gem of a black colour with red and white spots.

BOS (*s. in zoology, from the Greek*) A genus of quadrupeds of which the naturalists enumerate five different species, an ox.

Bo'sard (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A buzzard. *Chaucer.*

BOSCADE (*s. from the French*) Woodlands, a grove, a representation of woods.

Bo'scage (*s. in law*) Mast, and such other provision as woods and trees yield to cattle.

Bos'cos (*s. in ornithology*) The widgeon.

BOS'CUS (*s. in old law books*) All kinds of wood.

BOSE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bos'ky (*adj. from boscase*) Woody, fat, swelled. *Ch.*

BO'SOM (*s. from the Sax.*) The breast, that part which is about the breast; tenderness of affection, desire; the innermost part of any inclosure.

Bo'som (*v. t. from the subs.*) To inclose in the bosom, to conceal as in the bosom.

Bo'som (*adj. from the subs.*) Intimate, firm, faithful. "My bosom friend."

Bo'somed (*p. from bosom*) Put into the bosom, concealed as in the bosom.

Bo'son (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A boatswain.

BOS'PHORUS (*s. in geography, from the Greek see an ox, and πειρω to pass over*) A narrow streight or arm of the sea.

BOS'QUET (*s. in gardening, from the Ital. boschetto*) A little wood, a little grove or compartment formed of trees and shrubs.

BOSS (*s. from the French bosse*) A stud or ornament raised above the rest of the work, a prominent part of any thing, a cluster or knot.

Bos'sage (*s. in architecture, from boss*) A rough projecting stone laid into a building with a design to be carved afterwards; rustic work, consisting of stones indented at the joinings, and chiefly used in the corners of buildings.

BOSSE (*s. probably from the French*) A conduit in the form of a tunbellied figure. *Scott.*

Bos'sed (*adj. from boss*) Embossed, fludded. *Scott.*

BOS'SINEY (*s.*) A borough town or village in Cornwall; it sends two members to parliament, and is 233 miles from London.

Bos'siney (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Boffiney, made at Boffiney.

Bos'tal (*s. a local word*) A way up a hill.

Bo'stance (*s. obsolete*) A boasting. *Chaucer.*

Botte (*s. obsolete*) Pride, boasting. *Chaucer.*

BOS'TON (*s.*) A large borough town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 119 miles from London.

BOS'TON (*s.*) The capital of New England in America. It is a large and flourishing town.

Bos'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Boston, made at Boston.

BOSTRYCHITES (*s. in natural history*) A gem representing a lock of hair.

BOS'VEL (*s. in botany*) A species of crow foot.

BOS'WORTH (*s.*) An ancient town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 105 miles from London. Near this town was fought the decisive battle between Richard the third and Henry earl of Richmond.

Bos'worth (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bosworth, made at Bosworth.

Bot (*conj. an obsolete spelling*) But. *Chaucer.*

BO'TA (*s. in old records*) A boot, the boot worn by the monks.

Bota'nic (*adj. from botany*) Belonging to herbs, skilled in herbs.

Bota'nical (*adj. from botanic*) Belonging to herbs.

Bota'nically (*adj. from botanic*) After the manner of botanists.

Bota'nics (*s. not much used, from botanic*) A treatise on herbs.

Botanist (*s. from botany*) One who is skilled in plants.

BOTANOL'OGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek βοτανη an herb, and λογος a description*) A description of plants, a discourse on plants.

BOTANOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek βοτανη an herb, and μαντεια magic*) Divination by plants.

Botanoso'phist (*s. not much used, from botany, and sophist*) A botanist, one skilled in plants.

BO'TANY (*s. from the Greek βοτανη an herb*) The knowledge of plants, that part of natural history that treats of plants.

BO'TARGO (*s. in cookery, from the Italian*) A kind of sausage.

BOTCH (*s. from the Ital. bozza*) A swelling, an unsightly eruption of the skin; that part of a work which is ill finished, something added in a clumsy manner.

Botch (*v. t. from the subs.*) To mark with botches, to

mend any thing in a clumsy manner, to put together unfuitably.

Botc'hed (*p. from botch*) Marked with botches, mended in a clumsy manner, joined together unfuitably.

Botc'her (*s. from botch*) One that botches, a mender of old cloaths.

Botc'hing (*p. a. from botch*) Mending in a clumsy manner, joining unfuitably.

Botc'hy (*adj. from botch*) Marked with botches.

Bote (*s. obsolete*) Ease, help, remedy, recompence. *Ch.*

Bote (*v. obsolete*) Did bite. *Chaucer.*

Bo'teels (*adj. obsolete, from bote*) Bootless, helpless, unprofitable. *Chaucer.*

Bo'tearyl (*s. not much used*) A boatswain.

BOTH (*adj. from the Sax. batu*) Belonging to two, relating to the one and the other.

Both (*conj.*) As well, likewise.

"Both the boy was worthy to be praised,
And Simichon has often made me long
To bear, like him, so sweet a song." *Dryden.*

The English of this construction is rather doubtful.

BO'THA (*s. in old law books*) A booth, a tent.

Botha'gium (*s. from botha*) The duty paid to the lord of the manor for setting up booths.

BOTHE'NA (*s. in old records*) A barony, a lordship.

Bother (*s. in medicine*) An eruption, a pustule.

Bo'ther (*adj. obsolete*) Belonging to both. *Chaucer.*

Bo'thom (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The bottom. *Chaucer.*

BOTH'RION (*s. with physicians*) A kind of ulcer in the horny coat of the eye. *Scott.*

Bo'thum (*s. obsolete*) A bud, a rose bud, a bottom. *Ch.*

Bo'tiler (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A butler.

Bo'tilefs (*adj. obsolete*) Bootless. *Chaucer.*

Bo'till (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bottle. *Chaucer.*

Bo'tirflies (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Butterflies. *Chaucer.*

Bo'tomless (*adj. obsolete*) Groundless.

Bo'ton (*s. obsolete spelling*) A button. *Chaucer.*

Botone' (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminated in buds resembling the three leaved grass.

BO'TRYOID (*adj. not much used, from the Greek βοτρυσ a grape, and ειδος a likeness*) Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

BO'TRYS (*s. in botany*) The oak of Jerusalem, an herb.

Bots (*s. plu. in farriery*) A species of worms in the entrails of horses.

BOT'TLE (*s. from the French bouteille*) A small vessel generally made of glass with a narrow mouth to put liquor in, the quantity of liquor usually put into a bottle, a quantity of hay bound up in a bundle.

Bot'tle (*adj. chiefly used in composition, from the subs.*) Drinking. "A bottle companion."

Bot'tle (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put into bottles.

Bot'tled (*p. from bottle*) Put up in bottles.

Bot'tleflower (*s. in botany*) A plant, the cyanus.

Bot'tlescrew (*s. from bottle, and screw*) An instrument to draw a cork out of a bottle.

Bot'tling (*p. a. from bottle*) Putting into bottles.

BOT'TOM (*s. from the Sax. botin*) The lowest part of any thing, the ground under a river, a foundation, a valley, a ball of thread, a ship, a chance or venture as in a ship.

Bot'tom (*v. t. from the subs.*) To build upon, to fix upon, to put a bottom into any thing.

Bot'tom (*v. int.*) To rest upon.

Bot'tomage (*s. in commerce, not much used, from bottom*) Bottomry.

Bot'tomed (*p. from bottom*) Built upon, furnished with a bottom; with on: as, "It is bottomed on self love."

Bot'tomed (*adj. from bottom*) Having a bottom.

Bot'toming (*p. a. from bottom*) Putting a bottom into any thing, building upon.

Bot'tomless (*adj. from bottom*) Having no bottom, unfathomable.

Bot'tomry (*s. in commerce, from bottom*) The act of borrowing money on the bottom of a ship, the mortgage of a ship.

BOT'TONY (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminating in three buds, belonging to a cross whose ends terminate in three buds resembling the three leaved grass.

BOUCHE (*s. from the French signifying the mouth*) An allowance of provision.

Bouche (*v. obsolete*) To satisfy, to stop the mouth of a person.

Bou'cheff (*s. obsolete*) Goodness. *Chaucer.*

BOU'CHET (*s. from the French*) A sort of pear.

BOU'CONS (*s. in cookery*) Veal cutlets rolled up in thin slices of fat bacon.

BOUD (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An insect that breeds among grain, a weavel.

BOUVE'RIA (*s. in old writings*) An ox stall, a cow-house.

BOVE'THUS

BOVE'THUS (*s. in old law books*) A steer, a young ox.
Bouffe (*s. obsolete*) A belch, the noise of a belch. *Ch.*
Bouge (*v. int. from the French*) To swell out, to bulge out.
Bou'gerons (*s. obsolete*) Sodomites. *Chaucer.*
Bou'ges (*s. from bouge*) The bulge or belly of a cask.
BOUGH (*s. the gh is not founded, from the Sax. bog*) An arm or large branch of a tree, any branch of a tree.
Bough'ret (*s. in falconry*) A wild hawk.
Bought (*v. pret. of buy*) Did buy.
Bought (*p. from buy*) Purchased.
Bought (*s. not much used, from bow*) A twist, a knot, a bending. *Spenser.*
Bou'ghtin (*v. pret. tense, obsolete*) Did buy. *Chaucer.*
BOU'GIE (*s. from the French signifying a wax candle*) A surgical instrument sometimes used in venereal cases, a medicated candle.
Bouil'lon (*s. in farriery*) An excrescence of flesh on the frush of a horse's foot.
Bouil'lon (*s. in cookery, from the French*) Broath, soup. *In farriery,* A disease incident to horses.
Boul'derwall (*s. in masonry*) A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in strong mortar.
BOU'LETE (*adj. in farriery*) Having the fetlock or pastern joint bent forward.
Bou'limy (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The bulimy, the canine appetite.
BOULT (*v. t. supposed to be from the French bluter*) To sift, to separate the parts of any thing with a sieve.
Boult (*s. an antiquated spelling*) A bolt.
Boulted (*p. from boult*) Sifted with a sieve.
Boul'ter (*s. from boult*) A sieve.
BOUL'TINE (*s. in architecture*) A moulding, a quarter round.
Boult'ing (*p. from boult*) Sifting with a sieve.
Boult'ingmill (*s. from boult, and mill*) A mill to separate the flour from the bran.
Boun (*adj. obsolete*) Ready, good, bound. *Chaucer.*
BOUNCE (*s. supposed to be formed from the sound*) A sudden crack or noise, a sudden and violent blow.
Bounce (*v. int. from the subs.*) To fly or fall against any thing with great force, to spring or make a sudden leap, to boast, to bully. *This last sense is used only in familiar or droll style.*
Bounce (*s. a local word*) The variegated squalus, the larger dog fish.
Bounc'er (*s. from bounce*) A boaster, a bully.
Bouuche (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bunch, a bundle. *Ch.*
Boun'cing (*p. from bounce*) Making a great noise, springing out on a sudden, boasting, threatening, bold, strong.
Bound (*s. from bind*) A limit, a boundary.
BOUND (*v. int. from the French bondir*) To jump, to spring, to rebound, to fly back.
Bound (*v. t.*) To make to bound, to make any thing leap.
Bound (*v. pret. of bind*) Did bind.
Bound (*p. from bind*) Confined, tied to any thing, laid under an obligation.
Bound (*v. int. from the subs.*) To set bounds, to limit, to restrain, to confine.
Bound (*s. from the v. t.*) A jump, a spring, a rebound.
BOUND (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Appointed, intended for some place.
Boun'dary (*s. from bound*) A limit, a bound.
Boun'ded (*p. from bound*) Limited.
Boun'den (*p. from bind*) Laid under an obligation, indispensable.
Boun'ding (*p. from bound*) Limiting, confining, leaping, rebounding.
Boun'ding stone (*s. from bound, and stone*) A stone to play with, a stone to bound or distinguish lands.
Bound'less (*s. from bound*) The state of being boundless, infinity.
Bound'less (*adj. from bound*) Having no bounds, unlimited.
Bound'stone (*s. from bound, and stone*) A stone used in play, a stone to bound or distinguish lands.
Boun'teous (*adj. from bounty*) Liberal, kind, bountiful.
Boun'teously (*adv. from bounteous*) Liberally, kindly, bountifully.
Boun'teousness (*s. from bounteous*) Liberality, generosity.
Boun'teous (*adj. obsolete*) Bounteous. *Chaucer.*
Boun'tiful (*adj. from bounty*) Full of bounty, generous, munificent; *with of, and to: as, "He gives them the share of that felicity of which he is so bountiful to his kingdom."*
Boun'tifully (*adv. from bountiful*) In a bountiful manner, largely, liberally.
Boun'tifulness (*s. from bountiful*) Liberality, generosity.

Boun'tihead, Boun'tihede, Boun'tihood (*s. obsolete, from bounty, and hood*) Goodness, virtue. *Spenser.*
BOUN'TY (*s. from the French bonté*) Generosity, liberality, munificence.
BOUR'BON (*s.*) A district in France, the present royal family in France.
Bourd (*v. int. a local word*) To jest.
Bourde (*s. obsolete*) A jest, a trick. *Chaucer.*
Bour'don, Bour'doun (*s. obsolete*) The drone of a bagpipe. *Chaucer.*
Bourdone'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Pome, having round heads at the end resembling apples.
Boure (*s. obsolete*) A house, a chamber. *Chaucer.*
Bourgeo'ise (*adv. in cookery*) After the city fashion.
Bou'rgeon (*v. int. from the French bourgeon to bud*) To sprout, to shoot, to put forth buds.
Bou'rgermaster (*s. not so common a spelling*) A burgo-master.
BOURN (*s. from the Sax. burn*) A brook, a torrent.
Bourn (*s. used corruptly for borne*) A bound, a limit.
Bour'rough (*s. an antiquated spelling*) A borough.
Bour'fer (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A burfar, a treasurer of a college.
BOUSE (*v. int. from the Dutch buyfen*) To drink much, to tope.
Bous'tous (*adj. obsolete*) Sturdy, stiff, strong. *Chaucer.*
Bou'sy (*adj. from bouse*) Drunken.
BOUT (*s. from the Ital. botta*) A turn, a trial, an essay.
Bout (*adv. a local word*) Without doors, abroad.
Bou'tant (*s. in architecture*) A flat kind of arch abutting against any building in order to strengthen it.
Boute' (*adj. in the menage*) Belonging to a horse whose legs are in a straight line from the knee to the coronet.
Boute (*adv. obsolete*) About, to an issue. *Chaucer.*
BOU'TEFU (*s. from the French*) An incendiary, a makebate.
Bou'tifale (*s. not much used, supposed to be from booty, and sale*) A sale at a cheap or under rate.
BOU'TON (*s. in cookery*) A dish of bards.
Bou'ton (*s. obsolete*) A button, a swelling in the skin.
BOUTS'RIMEZ (*s. from the French*) A literary exercise in which the last words or rhymes of a number of verses are given to be fitted so as to make good sense.
BOW (*v. t. from the Sax. bugen*) To bend, to bend the body in token of respect, to incline by way of condescension, to deprecate.
Bow (*v. int.*) To stoop, to bend under, to make a bow.
Bow (*s. from the verb*) The act of bowing the body by way of respect.
Bow (*s. pronounced as though it were written bo*) An instrument consisting of a tough piece of wood or metal bended like an arch, and generally kept in that form by a string at the two extremities. It is used for shooting arrows and for divers other purposes.
Bow (*s. a local word, from the foregoing*) A yoke of oxen, two oxen.
Bow (*s. in the sea language*) That part of a ship which begins at the loof and ends at the sternmost part of the fore castle.
Bow (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To bend, to bend into the form of a bow.
Bow'anchor (*s. a sea term, from bow, and anchor*) The anchor that hangs in the bow of a ship.
Bow'bearer (*s. from bow, and bear*) An inferior officer of the forest who was to make inquisition of all trespasses against vert and venison, and to attack offenders.
Bow'bent (*adj. from bow, and bent*) Crooked, bent like a bow.
BOWE (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 189 miles from London.
Bowe (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bowe, made at Bowe.
Bow'ed (*p. from bow to bend*) Bended, crooked. *Shakespeare.*
BOW'EL (*s. not used in the singular except by anatomical writers, from the French boyau*) A part of the intestines, a gut.
Bow'el (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pierce the bowels. *Johnson.*
Bow'elled (*p. from bowel*) Pierced into the bowels.
Bow'els (*s. plu.*) The intestines, the vessels within the body; the inner part of any thing; tenderness, compassion.
Bow'er (*s. from bow to bend*) An arbour, a place in a garden screened from the sun and wind by the green boughs of trees and shrubs bent round it.
Bow'er (*v. t. from the subs.*) To embower, to enclose as in a bower.
Bow'er (*s. a sea term, from bow the part of a ship*) The bow anchor, the anchor that hangs in the bow of the ship. *Bow'ery*

Bow^lery (*adj. from bower*) Full of bowers.
Bow^lefs, Bow^let (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk when she begins to get out of the nest.
Bowge (*s. a sea term*) A rope fastened to the middle of a sail to draw it closer to the wind.
Bowge (*v. int. rather an incorrect spelling*) To swell out.
Bow^lhand (*s. from bow, and hand*) The hand that draws the bow.
Bow^ling (*p. from bow to bend*) Bending, making a bow, bending the body by way of respect.
Bowke (*s. obsolete*) The bulk, the body, the stomach. *Ch.*
BOWL (*s. pronounced as though it were written bole, from the Brit. bwlin of born*) A basin, a vessel to hold liquor, the hollow part of any thing.
BOWL (*s. from the French boule*) A round mass, a large ball made of wood to play with on a green.
Bowl (*v. t. from the subs.*) To throw a bowl, to throw any thing so as to make it roll along the ground.
Bowl (*v. int.*) To play at bowls.
Bowl^lderstone (*s. from bowl, and stone*) A fragment of stone broken from the cliff, and rounded by the motion of the water.
Bowl^led (*p. from bowl*) Played for at bowls, thrown at with something like bowls. *Shakespeare.*
Bowl^legged (*adj. from bow, and legged*) Having crooked legs.
Bowl^ler (*s. from bowl*) One who plays at bowls.
Bowl^line (*s. a sea term*) A rope fastened with a kind of crow foot to the middle of a sail to draw it closer to the wind.
Bowl^ling (*p. from bowl*) Throwing any thing on the ground so as to make it roll along, playing at bowls.
Bowl^ling (*s. a sea term*) The bow line.
Bowl^ling (*s. from bowl*) The art of playing at bowls.
Bowl^ling bridles (*s. a sea term*) The short ropes by which the bow line is fastened to the leech of the sail.
Bowl^ling green (*s. from bowling, and green*) A green laid out for playing at bowls.
Bowl^ling knot (*s. a sea term*) A knot that will not slip.
Bowl^lman (*s. from bow, and man*) An archer, one that shoots with a bow.
Bowne (*adj. obsolete*) Bound, obliged. *Chaucer.*
Bowse (*v. int. a sea term*) To pull, to hale. "Bowse away," pull altogether.
Bowse (*v. int. rather an incorrect spelling*) To bowse, to tope.
Bow^lfer (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The kufar, the treasurer of a college.
Bow^lshot (*s. from bow, and shot*) The space which an arrow may fly when shot from a bow.
Bow^ling (*p. from bowse, in the sea language*) Pulling, haling away, drinking.
Bow^lsprit (*s. a sea term, more usually spelt boltsprit*) The boltsprit, the mast that runs out at the head of the ship.
Bow^lsen (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, and not much used*) To drench, to soak. *Johnson.*
Bow^lsened (*p. from bowsen*) Drenched, soaked. *Carew.*
Bow^lstring (*s. from bow, and string*) The string of a bow.
Bowt (*s. a local word*) The bent of any thing, especially of the knee.
Bow^lwough (*s. from the sound*) The barking of a dog, a dog, so called by children.
Bow^lyer (*s. from bow*) An archer, a Bowman, one who makes bows.
BOX (*s. in botany, from the Sax.*) A tree, a kind of wood.
BOX (*s. from the Sax.*) A case of wood or some other matter made to hold any thing; a seat of the playhouse, a quantity of any thing put up in a box.
Box (*s. a cant word*) A house.
BOX (*s. from the Brit. bock a check*) A blow given with the hand on the face or ear.
Box (*v. t. from the subs.*) To enclose in a box.
Box (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strike with the fist.
Box (*v. int.*) To fight with the fist.
Box^led (*p. from box*) Put into a box.
Box^len (*adj. from box the tree*) Consisting of box, made of box.
Box^ler (*s. from box*) One that is skilled in fighting with the fist.
Box^lhauling (*s. a sea term*) A particular method of veering a ship when the swell renders tacking impracticable.
Box^ling (*p. from box*) Putting into a box, fighting with the fist.
Box^ling (*s. a sea term*) A method of veering much like boxhauling.
BOY (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A male child, one not arrived at a state of manhood, a forwardly young fellow.
Boy (*v. int. from the subs.*) To act the part of a boy. *Shakespeare.*

BOYA^lU (*s. in fortification*) A ditch covered with a parapet.
Boyl^ler (*s. in shipbuilding*) A small vessel, a smack.
Boy^lhood (*s. from boy, and hood*) The state of a boy, that part of life in which we are boys.
Boy^lish (*adj. from boy*) Belonging to a boy, childish, like a boy.
Boy^lishly (*adj. from boyish*) In the manner of a boy, childishly.
Boy^lishness (*s. from boyish*) Childishness, the conduct of a boy.
Boy^lism (*s. from boy*) The behaviour of a boy, childishness.
BOYNE (*s.*) A river in Ireland rising in the Queen's county in the province of Leinster and falls into the Irish channel a little below Drogheda, famous for a victory obtained on the banks of it by William the third over James the second.
Boy^lfly (*adv. obsolete*) Rudely, roughly. *Chaucer.*
BOYU^lNA (*s. in zoology*) A serpent in America all over black.
BO^lZEZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying mud*) The name of a rock.
BOZ^lRAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying in tribulation*) A city in the land of Edom.
BRAB^lBLE (*v. int. from the Dutch brabbalen*) To clamour, to contend in a noisy manner.
Brab^lble (*s. from the verb*) A broil, a noisy contest.
Brab^lbler (*s. from brabble*) A noisy fellow.
Brab^lbling (*p. a. from brabble*) Clamouring, making a noise. *Johnson.*
BRABE^lJUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BRAC^lCO (*s. in old records*) A large hound, a fleet dog for hunting. *Scott.*
BRACE (*v. t. from the French embrasser*) To bind, to tie close with a bandage, to strain up, to make tight. *In the sea language,* To bring the yard to either side.
Brace (*s. from the verb*) That which keeps any thing tight, a bandage, a cinch, tightness, tension. *In architecture,* A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint so disposed as to keep the parts of a building together. *In printing,* A crooked line inclosing a passage which ought to be taken together as a triplet or treble rhyme in a piece of poetry. *In the sea language,* One of the two ropes which are fastened to the yards of a ship to square or traveis them.
BRACE (*s. of uncertain derivation, and never takes s to make the plural*) A pair, a couple. It is generally used of game, and is never applied to persons but in very familiar or droll style.
Bra^lced (*p. from brace*) Bound tight, strained up.
Bra^lced (*adj. in heraldry*) Intermingled, placed over or within each other. Applied to three chevrons, or chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.
Bra^lcelet (*s. from brace*) An ornament for the arm, a string of beads worn round the neck, a defensive armour for the arms, a small hound.
Bracena^lrius (*s. in old records*) The huntsman, the master of the hounds.
Bra^lcer (*s. from brace*) A bandage, any thing that braces a piece of leather worn by archers on the left arm.
BRACE^lTUS (*s. in old records*) The smaller hound, the beagle.
BRACH (*s. from the French braque*) A bitch of the hound kind.
BRACHE^lRIUM (*s. with physicians*) A truss used in ruptures.
Bra^lchia (*s. plu. in botany, from brachium*) The arms of trees.
Bra^lchial (*adj. from brachium*) Belonging to the arm.
Bra^lchiale (*s. from brachium*) The wrist, a wrist band.
Bra^lchiated (*adj. from brachium*) Having arms, wearing sleeves.
Brachi^lcourt (*s. in the menage*) A horse whose fore legs are bent naturally. *Scott.*
Brachi^lolum (*s. from brachium*) A little arm, the member of an instrument used on the astrolabe.
BRACHIO^lNUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules, wheel animals. *Dr. Hill.*
BRA^lCHIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The arm.
BRACH^lMAN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) One of the sect of Indian philosophers known to the ancient Greeks by the name of gymnosophists.
BRACH^lURUS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of animalcules with tails shorter than their bodies and no visible limbs.
BRACHYCATALEC^lTON (*s. in poetry, from the Greek βραχυς short, and καταληγω to end*) A verse that has a syllable wanting at the end.

BRACHYGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek βραχυς short, and γραφω to write*) The art of writing in short hand.

BRACHYLOGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek βραχυς short, and λογος a speech*) Conciseness of expression.

BRACHYPRE'NIA (*s. in the history of fossils*) A genus of septariae.

BRACHYP'TERA (*s. in the history of birds*) A kind of hawk with wings so short as not to reach to the end of the tail.

BRACHYTELOS'TYLA (*s. in natural history*) A species of crystal.

Bra'cing (*p. from brace*) Making tight.

BRACI'NUM (*s. in old records*) The quantity of ale brewed at one time, a brewing of ale.

BRACK (*v. t. not much used, from the Dutch*) To salt.

Brack (*adj. a local word*) Salt, seasoned with salt.

Brack (*s. from break*) A breach, a rent, a broken part.

Brac'ken (*s. a local word*) The female fern.

Brac'ket (*s. in carpentry*) A piece of wood of a triangular form fixed against a wall to support something. *In gunnery*, One of the cheeks of a carriage. *In the sea language*, One of the knees that support the galleries.

Brac'kish (*adj. from the Dutch brack*) Saltish, like the taste of sea water.

Brac'kishness (*s. from brackish*) Saltiness.

BRACK'LEY (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 63 miles from London.

Brack'ley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brackley, made at Brackley.

BRACTE'A (*s. in natural history*) A thin flake or spangle of any substance.

BRACTEA'RIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of tales.

Bra'cyd (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Clapsed, braced. *Ch.*

BRAD (*adj. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Broad, spacious.

BRAD (*s. the derivation is not known*) A nail without a head.

Brade (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Broad. *Spenser.*

BRAD'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 47 miles from London.

Brad'field (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bradfield, made at Bradfield.

BRAD'FORD (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire, famous for its manufactory of superfine broad cloth; it has a market on Monday, and is 102 miles from London.

Brad'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bradford, made at Bradford.

BRAD'FORTH (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 201 miles from London.

Brad'forth (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bradforth, made at Bradforth.

BRAD'NICH (*s.*) An ancient and once a borough town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 167 miles from London.

Brad'nich (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bradnich, made at Bradnich.

BRADYPEPS'IA (*s. not much used, a physical term, from the Greek βραδυς slow, and πεψω to digest*) A slowness of digestion.

BRA'DYPUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, the sloth.

BRAG (*v. int. from the Dutch braggeren*) To boast; *with of*: as, "He brags of his impudence." *Sometimes, but improperly, with on.*

Brag (*s. from the verb*) A boast, the thing boasted of.

Brag (*adv. obsolete*) Proudly, boastingly. *Spenser.*

Braggado'cio (*s. from brag*) A boasting swaggering fellow.

Brag'gard (*s. not much used, from brag*) A braggadocio.

Brag'gart (*s. not much used, from brag*) A boaster, a bragger.

Brag'gart (*adj. not much used, from brag*) Boastful.

Brag'ged (*p. from brag*) Boasted of. *Johnson.*

Brag'ger (*s. from brag*) A boaster.

Brag'get (*s. a local word*) A kind of sweet drink or beverage much used in Wales.

Brag'ging (*p. from brag*) Boasting.

Brag'less (*adj. not much used*) Without boasting, without ostentation.

Brag'ly (*adv. not much used of late, from brag*) Timely, in a manner to be bragged of.

BRAID (*v. t. from the Sax. brædan*) To weave together.

Braid (*s. from the verb*) A knot or complication of something woven together, a kind of flat cord or lace.

Braid (*adj. a local word*) Bred, of a certain disposition from the breed. *Shakespeare.*

Braide (*v. obsolete*) To arise, to awake, to start up, to run. *Chaucer.*

Braide (*s. obsolete*) A start. *Chaucer.*

Brai'ded (*p. from braid*) Woven together.

Brai'ded (*adj. not much used*) Faded, having lost its colour. *Scott.*

Brai'ding (*p. a. from braid*) Weaving together.

Brail (*s. a sea term*) One of the small ropes made use of to furl the sail.

Brail (*s. in falconry*) The panel of a hawk. *Scott.*

BRAIN (*s. in anatomy, from the Sax. brægen*) The collection of organs and vessels in the head from whence all sensation arises. *Figuratively*, The understanding, the affections.

Brain (*v. t. rather a low expression, from the subs.*) To dash out the brains.

Brai'ned (*p. from brain*) Knocked on the head, having the brains dashed out.

Brai'ning (*p. a. from brain*) Knocking out the brains.

Brai'nish (*adj. from brain*) Hotheaded, furious.

Brain'less (*adj. from brain*) Silly, thoughtless, void of understanding.

Brain'pan (*s. from brain, and pan*) The skull, that part of the head which contains the brain.

Brain'sick (*adj. from brain, and sick*) Disordered in the head, giddy, thoughtless.

Brain'sickly (*adv. from brain, and sick*) Weakly, headily.

Brain'sickness (*s. from brain'sick*) Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAIN'TREE (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 40 miles from London.

Brain'tree (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Braintree, made at Braintree.

Braise (*s. in cookery*) Meat broiled, meat dressed in a campaign oven.

BRAIT (*s. with jewellers*) A rough diamond.

Brake (*v. pret. of break*) Did break.

BRAKE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A thicket, a large bush of brambles or thorns.

Brake (*s. from break*) An instrument for dressing hemp or flax, an engine for kneading dough, a sharp bit for a bridle, the handle of a ship's pump.

Bra'kit (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bragget, a kind of sweet beverage, said to be much used in Wales. *Chaucer.*

Bra'ky (*adj. from brake*) Full of brakes, encumbered with thickets.

BRA'MA (*s. in ichthyology*) The bream, the cyprinus.

Bra'man (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A bramin, an Indian philosopher.

BRAM'BER (*s.*) An ancient but small borough in Sussex; it has no market or fair, sends two members to parliament, and is 45 miles from London.

Bram'ber (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bramber, made at Bramber.

BRAM'BLE (*s. in botany, from the Sax. bremlar*) The blackberry bush, any thorny shrub, the rubus.

Bram'blebush (*s. from bramble, and bush*) A bush or collection of brambles growing together.

Bram'blenet (*s. from bramble, and net*) A net to catch birds, a hallier.

Brambl'ing (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of chaffinch.

BRA'MIN (*s.*) An Indian philosopher, an Indian priest.

BRAM'PTON (*s.*) A small town in Cumberland; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 311 miles from London.

Bram'pton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brampton, made at Brampton.

BRAM'YARD (*s.*) A town in Herefordshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 125 miles from London.

BRAN (*s. from the Ital. brenna*) The husks of ground corn.

BRANCH (*s. from the French branche*) A shoot of a tree, a small bough, any member or part of the whole, the antler of a stag's horn, one of the pieces of bended iron to which the reins of a bridle are fastened, a chandelier.

Branch (*v. int. from the subs.*) To spread out into branches, to spread out into several distinct parts or subdivisions.

Branch (*v. t.*) To adorn with needlework in the form of branches and flowers.

Bran'ched (*p. from branch*) Spread out in branches, divided into several parts, adorned with branches.

Bran'cher (*s. from branch*) One that shoots out into branches.

Bran'cher (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk that begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

Bran'chery (*s. in the anatomy of plants, from branch*) The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of the fruit.

BRAN'CHIA (*s. in the anatomy of fishes*) The parts corresponding to the lungs of land animals.

Bran'chilet (*s. obsolete*) A little branch. *Chaucer.*

Branchi'nefs (*s. from branch*) Fulness of branches.

Bran'ching (*p. a. from branch*) Shooting out into branches, dividing into several parts or branches.

Branchioste'gious (*adj. from branchioste'gi*) Belonging to the branchioste'gi.

BRANCHIOSTE'GI (*s. in ichthyology, from the Greek βραγχια gills, and οσσεω a bone*) One of the five general orders of fishes. *Branch'less*

Branch'less (*adj. from branch*) Having no shoots or branches, naked, barren.

BRAN'CHUS (*s. a physical term, from the Greek*) A species of catarrh.

Bran'chy (*adj. from branch*) Full of branches.

BRAND (*s. from the Sax.*) A log of wood for the fire, a log of wood put on the fire, a thunderbolt, a mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, a mark of infamy.

Brand (*v. t. from the subs.*) To burn a criminal with a hot iron, to fix a mark of infamy.

Brand, Brande (*s. obsolete*) A sword. *Spenser.*

Brand'ed (*p. from brand*) Burnt as a criminal with a hot iron, marked for infamy.

BRAN'DENBURG (*s. in geography*) A marquissate of the German empire, the capital of that marquissate.

BRA'NDEUM (*s. in the Roman church*) A relic, a bit of cloth said to have touched the body of some departed saint or martyr.

Brand'goose (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, something less than a goose, of a dark grey colour.

Brand'herring (*s.*) A kind of herring caught by the Dutch.

Brand'iron (*s. from brand, and iron*) An iron to brand a criminal, an iron frame to set a vessel upon over the fire.

Bran'dise (*s. a local word*) A kind of iron tripod to set a vessel upon over the fire.

Bran'dish (*v. t. from brand a sword*) To flourish, to play with by waving, as a weapon, in the hand.

Bran'dished (*p. from brandish*) Flourished, waved in the hand as a weapon.

Bran'dishing (*p. a. from brandish*) Flourishing, waving in the hand as a weapon.

BRAND'LING (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A dew worm, a lob worm.

BRANDON (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 78 miles from London.

Bran'don (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brandon, made at Brandon.

Brand'rith (*s. from brand*) An iron trevet or some other contrivance to set a vessel on over the fire; a fence or rail about the mouth of a well.

Brand'y (*s. supposed to be a contraction from brand, and wine*) A spirit distilled from wine.

Brand'y wine (*s.*) Brandy, a strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRAN'GLE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A squabble, a contest.

Bran'gle (*v. int. from the subs.*) To wrangle, to squabble.

Brangle'ment (*s. a kind of droll word, from brangle*) A wrangling, a contest.

Bran'gling (*p. a. from brangle*) Squabbling, wrangling.

BRANK (*s. the derivation unknown*) Buckwheat.

BRANK'URSIN (*s. in botany*) An herb, bear's breech.

Bran'lin (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of salmon.

Bran'ny (*adj. from bran*) Consisting of bran, having the appearance of bran.

Bran'rith (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A brandrith, a trevet.

BRAN'SLES (*s. from the French*) A sort of tune. *Spens.*

Brant (*adj. a local word*) Steep.

Brant'goose (*s.*) A brandgoose.

Braced (*adj. in heraldry, an incorrect spelling*) Braced.

Brahi'tor (*s. in old records, from brahum*) A malster, a brewer.

Brahi'trix (*s. from brahiator*) A brewing woman, a woman that brews.

Bra'hier (*s. from brafs*) One that works in brafs, a pan to hold coals.

BRA'SIL, BRA'SILS (*s. in geography*) A large maritime country of South America, subject to the Portuguese.

Bra'sil (*s. from the foregoing*) An American wood chiefly used in dying red.

Bra'il'wood (*s. from Brasil, and wood*) The wood imported from the Brasils and chiefly used in dying.

Bra'sina (*s. in old records, from brahum*) A brewhouse.

BRA'SIUM (*s. in old Latin records*) Malt.

BRASS (*s. from the Sax.*) A yellow metal made by mixing copper with the lapis calaminaris. *Figuratively*, Boldness, impudence.

Brass (*adj. from the subs.*) Made of brass, brazen.

BRASSATEL'LA (*s. in botany*) Adder's tongue.

Brass'colour (*s. from brass, and colour*) The colour of brass, a colour used in varnishing.

BRASSE (*s. in ichthyology*) The pale spotted perch with two long teeth on each side, the lucioperca.

BRAS'SICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cabbage.

Bras'sicourt (*s. in the manage*) A horse whose fore legs are bent naturally. *Scott.*

Bras'siness (*s. from brassy*) An appearance like brass, the quality of brass.

Bras'sy (*adj. from brafs*) Partaking of brass, having the quality of brass, hard as brass; impudent.

Braft (*p. obsolete, from burst*) Burst, broken. *Spenser.*

Braft (*v. obsolete*) To break. *Chaucer.*

BRAT, BRATTE (*s. it is now a local word, and nearly obsolete, from the Sax.*) Arag, a mantle, a coarse apron. *Ch.*

Brat (*s. a word of contempt, probably from the foregoing*) A child, an offspring or progeny.

BRAVA'DO (*s. from the Spanish bravada*) A boast, a vain threat.

Braud'ric (*s. obsolete*) Embroidery. *Chaucer.*

BRAVE (*adj. from the French*) Bold, generous, courageous, grand, graceful, excellent.

BRAVE (*s. not much used, from the French*) A hector, a boast, a defiance.

Brave (*v. t. from the subs.*) To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance, to bully.

Bra'ved (*p. from brave*) Defied, insulted. *Shakespeare.*

Bra'vely (*adv. from brave*) In a brave manner.

Bra'ver (*adj. comp. of brave*) Brave in a greater degree.

Bra'very (*s. from brave*) Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; ostentation, boast, bravado.

Bra'vest (*adj. sup. of brave*) Brave in the greatest degree.

Braugh'wam (*s. a local word*) A dish consisting of bread, butter, eggs and cheese all boiled up together.

Braugh'wham (*s. a local word*) A kind of pudding.

Bra'vie (*s. obsolete*) The prize, the reward of victory in games or feats of activity. *Chaucer.*

Bra'ving (*p. from brave*) Challenging, daring. *Chaucer.*

BRAUN (*s. obsolete*) A sinew.

Braunch (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A branch.

BRA'VO (*s. from the Ital.*) An assassin, one who murders for hire.

BRAWL (*v. int. from the French brawler*) To quarrel, to make a noise, to speak loud and inconsiderately.

Brawl (*s. from the verb*) A quarrel, a noise.

Braw'ler (*s. from brawl*) One that brawls, a quarrelsome fellow.

Braw'ling (*p. from brawl*) Quarrelling, making a noise.

Braw'ling (*s. from brawl*) A quarrelling. *Sidney.*

BRAWN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The fleshy or muscular part of the body, bulk or strength of body; the flesh of a boar; a fat boar.

Braw'ner (*s. from brawn*) A boar killed for the table.

Braw'nier (*adj. comp. of brawny*) Brawny in a greater degree.

Braw'niest (*adj. sup. of brawny*) Brawny in the greatest degree.

Brawni'ness (*s. from brawn*) Strength, hardness, insensibility.

Braw'ny (*adj. from brawn*) Fleishy, muscular, having great muscular strength.

BRAY (*v. t. from the Sax. braian*) To pound, to grind small.

BRAY (*v. int. from the Lat. barrio to cry like an elephant*) To make a noise like an ass, to make an offensive and disagreeable noise.

Bray (*s. from the verb*) The noise an ass makes, a disagreeable noise.

Brayd (*v. obsolete*) To break out.

Bray'ed (*p. from bray*) Pounded, ground small.

Bray'ed (*v. pret. tense, obsolete*) Awoke, arose, took.

Bray'er (*s. from bray*) One that brays like an ass, an instrument to beat or temper any thing.

Bray'ing (*p. from bray*) Making a noise like an ass, making an offensive noise; beating small, tempering any thing by beating the parts together.

Brayle (*s. in falconry*) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

Braze (*v. t. from brafs*) To solder with brass, to make impudent.

Bra'zed (*p. from braze*) Soldered with brass, hardened to impudence.

Bra'zen (*adj. from brafs*) Made of brass, like brass; bold, impudent.

Bra'zen (*v. int. from the adj.*) To be bold, to be impudent, to stand it out to the last; *with out*: as, "He brazened it out as though he had done nothing amiss."

Bra'zenface (*s. from brazen, and face*) A bold impudent wretch.

Bra'zenfaced (*adj. from brazenface*) Void of shame, impudent.

Bra'zening (*p. from brazen*) Behaving with impudence, standing out in a thing that is wrong.

Bra'zenness (*s. from brazen*) The quality of brass; boldness, impudence.

Bra'zier (*s. rather an incorrect spelling, from brafs*) A brasier, one that works in brass.

BRA'ZIL (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The Brasils.

Bra'zing (*p. from braze*) Soldering with brass, making impudent.

Breach (*s. from break*) The act of breaking, the state of being broken, a violation, a difference; a gap in a wall, an opening on the sea coast.

BREAD (*s. from the Sax. bread*) Food made of ground corn, food, the support of life.

Bread (*v. t. a local word*) To spread abroad.

Bread'chipper (*s. from bread, and chip*) One that chips bread, a baker's servant.

Bread'corn (*s. from bread, and corn*) Corn of which bread is made.

Bread'room (*s. from bread, and room*) A place on board a ship where the bread is kept.

Breadth (*s. from the Sax. brad 'broad*) The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

BREAK (*v. t. from the Sax. breccan*) To divide or separate the parts of any thing by force; to divide, to separate; to crush, to violate; to tame, to subdue; to frustrate, to prevent; to make bankrupt; to make a breach in; to discard, to put out of office. *To break of*, to subdue a habit. *To break off*, to put a sudden stop to any thing. *To break up*, to lay open, to separate, to dissolve.

Break (*v. int.*) To fall to pieces, to burst, to open as the morning, to issue forth; to decline, to grow weaker; to become bankrupt; to come to an explanation; to fall out. *To break from*, to separate from any thing with some degree of vehemence. *To break in*, to enter unexpectedly, to intrude upon. *To break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects, having eruptions on the body. *To break with*, to quarrel, to part friendship.

Break (*s. from the verb*) An opening, a pause, a line drawn denoting that the sense is suspended.

Brea'ker (*s. from break*) One that breaks, a wave broken upon any thing.

Break'fast (*s. from break, and fast*) The first meal in the day, that which is eaten at the first meal.

Break'fast (*v. int.*) To make the first meal.

Break'fasted (*p. from breakfast*) Entertained at breakfast.

Break'fasting (*p. a. from breakfast*) Eating a breakfast.

Break'neck (*s. from break, and neck*) A fall in which the neck is broken, a place that may endanger the breaking of the neck.

Break'promise (*s. from break, and promise*) One who is accustomed to break his word.

Break'vow (*s. from break, and vow*) One who breaks his vows.

Break'water (*s. a sea term, from break, and water*) The bulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the sea.

BREAM (*s. from the French bream*) A freshwater fish.

Bream (*v. t. a sea term*) To burn off the filth from the bottom of a ship.

BREAST (*s. from the Sax. breost*) That part of the body which is situate between the neck and the belly, one of the two glandulous protuberances situate on the anterior and a little towards the lateral parts of the thorax; the heart, the disposition of the mind; the passions, the affections.

Breast (*v. t. from the subj.*) To meet in front, to oppose breast to breast.

Breast'bone (*s. from breast, and bone*) The bone of the breast, the sternum.

Breast'casket (*s. a sea term, from breast, and casket*) One of the longest and strongest of the caskets or strings in the middle of the yard.

Breast'fast (*s. a sea term, from breast, and fast*) A rope fastened to a ship towards the stern, to hold her head to a warp.

Breast'high (*adj. from breast, and high*) High as the breast.

Breast'hook (*s. in ship building*) The compassing timbers which help to strengthen the stern or fore part of the ship.

Breas'ting (*s. from breast*) Opposing front to front.

Breast'knot (*s. from breast, and knot*) A knot of ribbands worn on the breast.

Breast'pain (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.

Breast'plate (*s. from breast, and plate*) Armour for the breast, a strap that runs across the horse's breast.

Breast'plough (*s. in husbandry*) A plough or instrument to cut turf driven by the breast.

Breast'rope (*s. a sea term, from breast, and rope*) One of the ropes that fasten the yard to the parrels.

Breast'work (*s. in fortification*) A work thrown up breast-high, a parapet.

BREATH (*s. from the Sax. breathe*) The air which is drawn in and ejected out of the body of an animal in the act of respiration, the state of breathing; life; rest, respite; time to breathe; a breeze, a motion of

the air; the same instant, the time in which we draw breath.

Bre'athable (*adj. from breath*) Capable of being breathed.

Breathe (*v. int. from breath*) To perform the act of breathing, to live; to rest, to take breath.

Breathe (*v. t.*) To take in by breathing; to inspire, to inject by breathing; to expire, to breathe out; to exercise, to keep in breath, to inhale, to send forth an odour; to utter, to be in a state of desire, to give vent, to give air.

Bre'athed (*p. from breathe*) Exercised, kept in breath.

Brea'ther (*s. from breathe*) One that breaths.

Brea'thing (*p. from breathe*) Performing the act of respiration, living, taking breath, inspiring, inhaling, giving vent.

Brea'thing (*s. from breathe*) The act of drawing breath; the state of respiration, inspiration, fervent desire, prayer.

Breath'less (*adj. from breath*) Out of breath, dead.

Bre'ca (*s. in Old Latin records*) A breach, a want of repair.

BRE'CHIN (*s.*) A borough town in the county of Angus in Scotland.

Breck, Brecke (*s. obsolete*) A breach, a gap. *Chaucer.*

BRECK'NOCK (*s.*) A borough town in Brecknockshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Friday; sends one member to parliament, and is 163 miles from London.

BRECK'NOCKSHIRE (*s.*) An inland county in the principality of Wales.

BRE'CON (*s.*) Brecknock.

Bred (*v. pret. of breed*) Did breed.

Bred (*p. from breed*) Generated, produced, educated.

Brede (*s. from braid*) A knot, a complication of woven work. *Addison.*

Brede (*s. obsolete*) Breadth, bread. *Chaucer.*

Brede (*v. obsolete*) To make broad.

Brede (*adv. obsolete*) Abroad.

Bred'wite (*s. in old law books, from the Sax.*) A fine for default in the assize of bread.

Bree (*v. obsolete*) To frighten.

BREECH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The lower part of the body, the posteriors; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance; a pair of breeches.

Breech (*v. t. from the subj.*) To put into breeches, to fit with a breech.

Bre'ched (*p. from breech*) Put into breeches, furnished with a breech, whipped.

Bree'ches (*s. from breech*) The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *To wear the breeches*, To usurp the authority of the husband.

Bree'ching (*p. from breech*) Putting into breeches, furnishing with a breech.

Bree'ching (*s. from breech*) That part of the harness that comes round the breech of a horse, the ropes with which the guns are lashed to the side of the ship.

BREED (*v. t. from the Sax. bræden*) To generate, to produce, to give birth to, to contrive, to bring up, to foster, to educate.

Breed (*v. int.*) To bring young, to encrease by new production, to be produced, to raise a breed.

Breed (*s. from the verb*) An offspring, a progeny, a cast, a kind, a hatch, a number produced at once.

Breed'bate (*s. from breed, and bate*) One that breeds quarrels, a makebate.

Bree'der (*s. from breed*) A prolific female, that which produces any thing, one that brings up another, one that takes care to raise a breed.

Bree'ding (*p. from breed*) Pregnant, producing, raising a breed.

Bree'ding (*s. from breed*) Education, manners, nurture.

Breem (*adj. obsolete*) Fierce. *Spenser.*

BREESE (*s. from the Sax. broiofa*) The gad-fly, the horse fly.

BREEZE (*s. from the Ital. brezza*) A gentle gale, a soft wind. *With sailors*, A shifting wind that blows from land or sea for some hours and then shifts to the contrary point. *In brick-making*, Small ashes or cinders used instead of coal.

Bree'zy (*adj. from breeze*) Fanning with breezes.

Brest (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Brief, short.

BRE'HONE (*s. in the Irish dialect*) A judge.

Bre'hone (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to the laws of Ireland.

Brei'd (*adj. obsolete*) Bred, of a certain disposition from the breed.

Brei'de (*v. obsolete*) Did arise. *Chaucer.*

Breme (*adv. obsolete*) Fiercely. *Spenser.*

Breme (*adj. obsolete*) Fierce, bitter, furious, sharp, severe. *Chaucer.*

Bren

Bren (*v. obsolete*) To burn.
Bren (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Bran.
Brende (*v. obsolete*) To burn.
Brende (*adj. obsolete*) Burnt, burnished.
Bren'ning (*adj. obsolete*) Burning.
Bren'ningly (*adj. obsolete*) Warmly.
BRENT (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 108 miles from London.
Brent (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brent, made at Brent.
Brent (*adj. obsolete*) Burnt. *Chaucer.*
BRRENT'FORD (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Tuesday, and is seven miles from London.
Brentford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brentford, made at Brentford.
BRENT'GOOSE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the goose kind with a black neck and white collar round it.
BRENT'WOOD (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 18 miles from London.
Brent'wood (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brentwood, made at Brentwood.
BREPHOT'ROPHY (*s. from the Greek βρεφος a babe, and τροφη nourishment*) An hospital for orphans, the nurture of orphans.
Brere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bryar. *Chaucer.*
BREST (*s. in architecture*) The torus, the tore, a member of a column so called.
Breste (*v. obsolete*) To burst. *Chaucer.*
Brest'summer (*s. in building*) The piece into which the girders are framed.
BRET (*s. in ichthyology*) The brut or burt, a fish of the turbot kind.
BRETESS'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Embattled, embattled on both sides.
Bretful (*adj. obsolete*) Quietful. *Chaucer.*
Bre'therne (*s. obsolete*) Brethren. *Chaucer.*
Bre'thren (*s. plu. of brother*) Persons allied to each other in blood, affinity or profession.
BRE'TOISE, BRE'TOYSE (*s. in old records*) The law of the marches, used by the Ancient Britons.
BREVE (*s. in music*) A note equal in time to two minims. *In law*, Any writ, directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or any other officer, by which a person is summoned to appear in the King's Courts.
Breve (*adj. obsolete*) Brief, short. *Chaucer.*
BRE'VIARY (*s. from the Lat. breviarium*) An abridgement, an epitome; the daily office, or book of divine service in the Roman church.
BRE'VIAT (*s. from the Lat. brevis short*) A short account of any thing, a compendium.
Bre'viature (*s. from breviat*) An abbreviation, a shortening.
Bre'vier (*s. with printers*) A particular size of Letter.
BREVILOQUENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. brevis short, and loquor to speak*) A short and apt way of speaking.
BRE'VIS (*adj. in anatomy, and botany*) Short, extending but a little way.
BRE'VITY (*s. from the Lat. brevis short*) Conciseness, shortness.
BREW (*v. t. from the Sax. briwan*) To make liquor by mixing several ingredients together; to contrive, to plot.
Brew (*v. int.*) To perform the office of a brewer.
Brew (*s. from the verb*) A manner of brewing, that which is brewed.
Brew'age (*s. from brew*) A mixture of various things.
Brew'ed (*p. from brew*) Made by mixing several ingredients together; contrived, plotted.
Brew'er (*s. from brew*) One that brews.
Brew'efs (*s. in cookery*) Brewis.
Brew'house (*s. from brew, and house*) A house for brewing.
Brew'ing (*p. from brew*) Making liquor by mixing several ingredients together; contriving, plotting.
Brew'ing (*s. from brew*) The process of making liquor by a mixture of various ingredients.
BRE'WOOD (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 131 miles from London.
Bre'wood (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Brewood, made at Brewood.
BREW'IS (*s. in cookery*) A piece of bread sopped in fat boiling broth made of salted meat.
Breyde (*v. obsolete*) To start, to run away frightened. *Chaucer.*
BREY'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BRI'AN (*s.*) The name of a man.
Bri'ar (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A brier.
BRIBE (*s. from the French signifying a piece of bread taken from other pieces*) A reward given to pervert the judgement, or corrupt the conduct.

Bribe (*v. t. from the subs.*) To hire for bad purposes, to gain by bribes.
Bri'bed (*p. from bribe*) Hired for some bad purpose, corrupted with bribes.
Bri'ber (*s. from bribe*) One that bribes.
Bri'bing (*p. a. from bribe*) Hiring for some base purpose, corrupting with bribes.
Bri'bery (*s. from bribe*) The crime of giving or taking bribes for bad practices.
Bri'bor, Bri'bour (*s. in law, from bribe*) A thief, one who pilfers another man's goods.
BRICK (*s. from the Dutch*) A squared mass of clay burnt hard for the use of building, a loaf of bread shaped like a brick and baked hard.
Brick (*v. t. from the subs.*) To lay with brick, to wall up with brick, to make any thing look like brick.
Brick (*adj. from the subs.*) Made of brick.
Brick'hat (*s. from brick, and hat*) A piece of brick.
Brick'clay (*s. from brick, and clay*) Clay used for making brick.
Brick'dust (*s. from brick, and dust*) The dust or powder of brick.
Brick'earth (*s. from brick, and earth*) Earth used in making bricks.
Brick'ed (*p. from brick*) Laid or made up with brick, made to look like brick.
Brick'en (*v. obsolete*) To bridle up the chin. *Phillips.*
Brick'ing (*p. a. from brick*) Laying with brick, walling up with brick, making any thing look like brick.
Brick'kiln (*s. from brick, and kiln*) A kiln for burning bricks.
Brick'layer (*s. from brick, and lay*) One whose profession it is to lay bricks.
Brick'maker (*s. from brick, and make*) One who makes bricks.
Bric'kol (*s. not so common a spelling*) A bricole.
Bric'ole (*s. obsolete*) A brick wall, the rebounding of a ball after a side stroke at tennis, an engine to batter down a wall.
Bre'cole (*v. t. from the subs.*) To give a brecole, to toss a ball sideways.
Brid (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bird. *Chaucer.*
Bri'dal (*adj. from bride*) Belonging to a wedding, nuptial, connubial.
Bri'dal (*s. from the adj.*) A wedding, a wedding feast.
Bridde (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bird. *Chaucer.*
BRIDE (*s. from the Sax. bryd*) A woman newly married, a contraction for Bridget.
Bri'debed (*s. from bride, and bed*) The marriage bed, the bed prepared for a new-married pair.
Bri'decake (*s. from bride, and cake*) The cake distributed to guests at a wedding.
Bridegroom (*s. from bride, and groom*) A man newly married.
Bri'demaids (*s. from bride, and maid*) A woman who attends the bride on her wedding day.
Bri'deman (*s. from bride, and man*) One who attends the bride and bridegroom on the wedding day.
Bri'destake (*s. from bride, and stake*) A kind of Maypole, a pole set up to dance round it.
Bri'dewell (*s. from Bride, Bridget, and well*) A house of correction.
BRIDGE (*s. from the Sax. bric*) A building raised over a water for the convenience of passage, the upper part of the nose, that which supports the strings of a musical instrument.
Bridge (*v. t. from the subs.*) To provide with a bridge. *Johnson.*
Bridge'bote (*s. from bridge, and bote*) A tax formerly levied for the repair of bridges.
BRIDG'END (*s.*) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 178 miles from London.
Bridg'end (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bridgend, made at Bridgend.
BRIDGE'NORTH (*s.*) A borough town in Shropshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 138 miles from London.
Bridg'north (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bridgenorth, made at Bridgenorth.
BRID'GET (*s.*) The name of a woman.
BRIDGE'WATER (*s.*) A large borough town in Somersetshire, situate on the river Perret, which is there capable of receiving ships of a hundred tons burden; it has a good market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, is a county of itself, distant from London 142 miles.
Bridge'water (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bridgewater, made at Bridgewater.
Bridg'ing (*p. from bridge*) Making a way by means of a bridge.

Bridgum (*s. obsolete*) A bridegroom.
BRIDLE (*s. from the French, brider, to tie*) The head
 rail and reins by which a horse is held in subjection;
 a restraint, a check; the upper part of a ship's
 moorings.
Bridle (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put on a bridle, to re-
 train, to govern.
Bridle (*v. int.*) To hold up the head.
Bridled (*p. from bridle*) Having on a bridle, restrained,
 governed.
Bridlehand (*s. from bridle, and hand*) The left hand, the
 hand that holds the bridle.
Bridling (*p. a. from bridle*) Putting on a bridle; re-
 straining, governing, holding up the head.
BRIDLINGTON (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a mar-
 ket on Saturday, and is 207 miles from London.
Bridlington (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bridling-
 ton, made at Bridlington.
Bridon (*s. from bridle*) A snaffle, a very slender bitmouth,
 a bit without any branches.
BRIDPORT (*s.*) A borough and port town in Dorsetshire;
 it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to
 parliament, and is 138 miles from London.
Bridport (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bridport,
 made at Bridport.
BRIEF (*adj. from the Lat. brevis, short*) Concise, consti-
 ting of few words, contracted, proceeding the shortest
 way.
Brief (*s. from the adj.*) A short writing, an epitome, an
 extract; letters patent giving licence to a public col-
 lection for charitable uses. *In law*, A summons to
 answer to an action, the writing given to a pleader at
 the bar containing the case. *In music*, A breve, a note
 equal in time to two minims.
Brief (*adj. comp. of brief*) Brief in a greater degree.
Briefest (*adj. sup. of brief*) Brief in the greatest degree.
Briefly (*adv. from brief*) In a brief manner, in few
 words.
Briefness (*s. from brief*) Shortness, conciseness.
BRIER (*s. in botany, from the Sax. bræcer*) A prickly
 plant, a species of rose tree.
Briery (*adj. from brier*) Full of briars.
Brieze (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A breeze.
BRIG (*s. from the Sax. brieg, it is now a local word*) A
 bridge.
Brig (*s. a sea term*) A ship with two masts.
BRIGA (*s. in old records*) A quarrel.
BRIGADE (*s. a military term, from the French*) A divi-
 sion of forces, a considerable body of soldiers.
Brigademajor (*s. from brigade, and major*) An officer
 under the brigadier, one appointed to assist in the
 command of a brigade.
Brigadier (*s. from brigade*) The officer that commands
 a brigade.
BRIGAND (*s. from the French*) A robber.
Brigandine (*s. from brigand*) A coat of mail, a kind of
 ancient defensive armour, a light vessel with oars and
 sails.
Brigantes (*s. plu. obsolete*) The ancient inhabitants of the
 northern counties of England.
Brigantine (*s. from brigand*) A small light vessel such as
 was formerly used by pirates.
Brigbote (*s. in law*) A tax or rate for repairing bridges.
Brige, Brigge (*s. obsolete*) A breach, a rupture. *Ch.*
Brigg, Brigge (*s. obsolete*) A bridge. *Chaucer.*
BRIGGE (*s.*) Glandford Bridge, A town in Lincoln-
 shire.
Brig'ham (*s. a local word*) A horse-collar.
BRIGHT (*adj. from the Sax. breacht*) Shining, clear, evi-
 dent, illustrious, witty.
Brighten (*v. t. from bright*) To make brighter, to make
 to shine, to make clear, to make illustrious, to make
 witty.
Brighten (*v. int.*) To grow bright, to clear up.
Brighter (*adj. comp. of bright*) Bright in a greater de-
 gree.
Brightest (*adj. sup. of bright*) Bright in the greatest
 degree.
BRIGHTHELMSTONE (*s.*) A town in Suffex; it has a
 market on Thursday, and is 53 miles from London.
Brightelmstone (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bright-
 helmstone, made at Brightelmstone.
Brightly (*adv. from bright*) Splendidly.
Brightness (*s. from bright*) Lustre, splendor, acuteness,
 sharpness of wit.
Brike (*adj. obsolete*) Straight, narrow. *Chaucer.*
BRILL (*s. of uncertain derivation, and not much used*)
 One of the hairs on the eye-lids of an horse.
Brilliant (*adj. an antiquated spelling*) Brilliant.
Brilliance (*s. from brilliant*) Splendor, brightness.

BRILLIANT (*adj. from the French, brilliant shining*)
 Bright, sparkling, splendid.
Brilliant (*s. from the adj.*) A diamond of the finest cut.
Brilliantness (*s. from brilliant*) Splendor, lustre.
BRIM (*s. from the Icelandic*) The edge, the upper edge
 of any thing.
Brim (*v. a. from the subs.*) To fill up to the brim.
Brim (*v. int.*) To be full to the brim.
Brim (*v. a. in country affairs*) To perform the act of ge-
 neration, applied to a boar and a sow.
Brim (*s. from the foregoing verb*) The act of generation
 between a boar and a sow.
Brime (*v. obsolete*) To bring.
Brimful (*adj. from brim*) Full to the top, overcharged.
Brimfulness (*s. from brimful*) Fullness to the top.
Brimme (*adj. obsolete*) Fierce, cruel. *Chaucer.*
Brimmed (*p. from brim*) Filled to the brim; having re-
 ceived the boar.
Brimmer (*s. from brim*) A bowl or any vessel filled up to
 the brim.
Brimming (*adj. from brim*) Full to the brim.
Brimming (*s. in country affairs*) The act of generation
 between a boar and a sow.
Brimstone (*s. supposed to be corrupted from brenstone, a
 fiery stone*) Sulphur.
Brimstony (*adj. from brimstone*) Full of brimstone.
BRINDED (*adj. from the French, brin a branch*) Marked
 with branches, tabby, streaked.
Brindice (*s. from the French, brinde*) A health, health.
Scott.
Brindle (*s. from brinded*) The state of being brinded.
Brindled (*adj. from brindle*) Brinded, streaked.
BRINE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Water impregnated
 with salt, the sea water, tears.
Brine (*v. t. a local word*) To bring.
Brinepan (*s. in salt works*) The pan in which the brine
 is put for making salt.
Brinepit (*s. from brine, and pit*) A pit of salt water.
Brinewater (*s. from brine, and water*) Salt water.
BRING (*v. t. from the Sax. bringen*) To fetch, to cause
 to come along with one; to convey in one's one hand,
 to lead, to conduct, to induce, to prevail upon;
*To bring about, To bring to pass: To bring forth, To
 give birth to, to bring to light: To bring in, To in-
 troduce, to prevail upon, to afford gain. To bring off,
 To clear. To bring on, To bring to action. To bring
 over, To convert from one party to another. To bring
 out, To exhibit, to shew. To bring to, To check, to
 keep a ship from sailing. To bring under, To subdue.
 To bring up, To educate, to bring into fashion, to cause
 to advance.*
BRINGER (*s. from bring*) The person that brings any
 thing.
Bringerup (*s. from bring, and up*) An instructor, one
 that takes the care of another's education.
Brinish (*adj. from brine*) Salty, having the taste of
 brine.
Brinishness (*adj. from brinish*) Saltiness, a tendency to
 saltiness.
BRINK (*s. from the Danish*) The edge of any place.
Brinne (*v. obsolete*) To burn. *Chaucer.*
Briny (*adj. from brine*) Salt, having the quality of
 brine.
Briony (*s. in botany, rather an incorrect spelling*) Bryony.
BRISCOIDES (*s. in zoology*) A shellfish fet with bristles
 like a hedgehog.
Brise (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken, belonging to an ordina-
 ry that has some part of it broken off.
BRISK (*adj. from the French, brisque, hasty*) Lively, gay,
 sprightly; vivid, bright; spirituous, strong. *To brisk
 up, To come up briskly.*
BRISKET (*s. from the French brisset*) The breast of
 an animal, that part that lies next the ribs.
Briskly (*adj. from brisk*) Actively, vigorously.
Briskness (*s. from brisk*) Liveliness, vigor, gayety.
BRISUS (*s. in zoology*) The echinus, a shellfish like a
 hedgehog.
Bristle (*s. from the Sax. bristl*) One of the stiff hairs that
 stand upright on the backs of swine.
Bristle (*v. t. from the subs.*) To erect in bristles, to set
 up the hair.
Bristle (*v. int.*) To stand erect as bristles, to make up to
 any one in an angry manner.
Bristled (*p. from bristle*) Set up in the form of bristles.
Bristletail (*s. from bristle, and tail*) A kind of fly.
Bristling (*p. from bristle*) Setting up the bristles, making
 up to any one in an angry mode.
Bristly (*adj. from bristle*) Thick set with bristles.
BRISTOL (*s.*) A large populous and trading city situate
 on the rivers Avon and From, partly in Gloucestershire
 and

- and partly in Somersetshire; the key for the shipping and landing of goods is reckoned one of the most commodious in England; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 117 miles from London.
- Bris'tol** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bristol, made at Bristol.
- BRIS'TOLFLOWER** (*s. in botany*) The lychnis.
- Bris'tolmilk** (*s. a cant word*) Sherry.
- Bris'tolstone** (*s. from Bristol, and stone*) A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.
- Bris'tolwater** (*s. from Bristol, and water*) The water of a hot spring near the city of Bristol.
- BRIS'TOW** (*s. an antique spelling*) The city of Bristol.
- BRIS'URE** (*s. in fortification*) A line of four or five fathom parallel to the line of defence.
- BRIT** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a salt water fish.
- BRIT'AIN** (*s. in geography, of uncertain derivation*) The largest island in Europe; England, Scotland with the islands belonging to both.
- BRITAN'NIA** (*s. from the Lat.*) The Latin name for England, Scotland, and the islands belonging to both.
- Britan'nic** (*adj. from Britannia*) Belonging to Great Britain, belonging to the king of Great Britain who is styled his Britannic majesty.
- BRITAN'NICA** (*s. in botany*) The great waterdock.
- Brite** (*v. int. in husbandry*) To grow over ripe, applied to wheat, barley and hops.
- BRIT'HELM** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- BRITH'WOLD** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- Br'i'tish** (*adj. from Britain*) Belonging to Britain.
- BRIT'TANY** (*s. in geography*) A province in France, Armorica, from whence it is supposed this island was first peopled.
- BRIT'TLE** (*adj. from the Sax. brittan*) Apt to break, fragile.
- Brit'tleness** (*s. from brittle*) The state of being brittle.
- Br'i'ton** (*s. from Britain*) A native of Britain.
- Brit'toner** (*s. obsolete*) A boaster.
- BRIZ'ZA** (*s. in botany*) The dangle thorn.
- Brize** (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The breeze, the gad fly; a breeze, a gentle motion of the wind.
- Brize** (*s. obsolete*) Land that has lain sometime untilled.
- Briz'ze vents** (*s. in gardening*) A kind of screen to keep off the wind from tender plants.
- BROACH** (*s. from the French broche*) A spit, a musical instrument in which the sounds are made by turning round a handle.
- Broach** (*s. with hunters*) The start of a young stag's horn.
- Broach** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to tap, to open any store; to utter, to let out any thing.
- Broach** (*v. a sea term*) To turn suddenly to windward so as to be in danger of oversetting; *with to: as, "She is said to broach to."*
- Broa'ched** (*p. from broach*) Spitted, pierced, tapped, uttered.
- Broa'cher** (*s. from broach*) A spit, one that opens or broaches any thing.
- Broa'ching** (*p. a. from broach*) Spitting, piercing, tapping, uttering.
- BROAD** (*adj. from the Sax. brad*) Wide, extended in breadth; large, ample; clear, open; gross, coarse; bold, indelicate; obscure, fulsome.
- Broad** (*s. a local word*) A large collection of standing water.
- BROAD AL'BIN** (*s. in geography*) A district of Perthshire in Scotland.
- Broad'cloth** (*s. from broad, and cloth*) A broad fine cloth.
- Broa'den** (*v. int. not much used, from broad*) To grow wide, to grow wider. *Tbompson.*
- Broad'eyed** (*adj. from broad, and eye*) Having a wide survey.
- Broad'leaved** (*adj. from broad, and leave*) Having broad leaves.
- Broad'ly** (*adv. from broad*) In a broad manner.
- Broad'ness** (*s. from broad*) Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome.
- Broad'shouldered** (*adj. from broad, and shoulder*) Having broad shoulders.
- Broad'side** (*s. a sea term, from broad, and side*) The side of a ship, the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
- Broad'side** (*s. in printing*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, a large sheet of paper printed on one side only.
- Broad'sword** (*s. from broad, and sword*) A sword with a broad blade and cutting edge.
- Broad'wise** (*adv. from broad, and wise*) In the direction of the breadth.
- Broca'de** (*s. from brocado*) A silk stuff variegated with colours of gold or silver.
- Broca'ded** (*adj. from brocade*) Woven in the manner of a brocade, dressed in brocade.
- BROCA'DEL** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of brocade.
- BROCA'DO** (*s. from the Ital.*) A silk flowered with gold or silver.
- Bro'cage** (*s. from broke*) An allowance or hire for making bargains, the wages of a broker, the trade of dealing in old things; the act of pimping. *Spenser.*
- Broc'atel** (*s. in commerce*) The brocadel, a kind of coarse brocade used for tapestry.
- BROCCA'RIUS** (*s. a Scotch law term*) A mediator in any business, an arbitrator.
- BROCCEL'LA** (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a covert of bushes.
- BROC'GOLI** (*s. from the Ital.*) A species of cabbage.
- Broch** (*s. not much used*) An ornament; a buckle, a bracelet, a noose, a spit. *Chaucer.*
- Bro'cha** (*s. not much used*) An awl, a packing needle.
- Broche** (*v. t. an uncommon spelling*) To broach.
- BROCHET'TE** (*s. from the French*) A skewer to stick meat on.
- Brochet'te** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing a fowl.
- Bro'chia** (*s. obsolete*) A great can or pitcher.
- Broch'ity** (*s. obsolete*) Crookedness, the crookedness of the teeth.
- BROCK** (*s. from the Sax.*) A badger.
- Broc'ket** (*s. with hunters*) A red deer two years old.
- Broc'king** (*adj. obsolete*) Throbbing.
- Brode** (*adv. obsolete*) Abroad. *Chaucer.*
- Brode'rer** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An embroiderer.
- Brodhals'peny** (*s. from board, and halfpeny*) The toll to the lord of the manor for setting up boards in a fair or market.
- Bro'dir** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A brother. *Chaucer.*
- Brog'le** (*s. a local word*) To fish for eels by troubling the water.
- Brog'ling** (*p. from brogle*) Fishing for eels by troubling the water.
- Brogue** (*v. t.*) To brogle.
- BROGUE** (*s. from the Irish brog*) A kind of shoe. *Shakespeare.*
- Brogue** (*s. a cant word*) A corrupt dialect, a vicious pronunciation.
- BROI'DER** (*v. t. from the French brodir*) To adorn with figures of needlework.
- Broi'did** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Broidered. *Chaucer.*
- Broi'dered** (*p. from broider*) Ornamented with figures in needlework.
- Broi'dering** (*p. a. from broider*) Ornamenting with figures in needlework.
- Broi'dery** (*s. from broider*) Embroidery, embroidered work.
- BROIL** (*s. from the French brouiller to jumble*) A quarrel, a tumult.
- BROIL** (*v. t. from the French bruler to burn*) To dress meat by laying it on the coals.
- Broil** (*v. int.*) To be in the heat.
- Broi'led** (*p. from broil*) Dressed by being laid on the coals, heated.
- Broi'ling** (*p. from broil*) Dressing any thing by laying it on the coals, heating one's self before the fire or in the sun.
- Brok** (*s. obsolete*) An old sword.
- Bro'kage** (*s. from broke*) The hire or wages of a broker.
- BROKE** (*v. int. not much used, of uncertain derivation*) To transact business for others.
- Broke** (*v. obsolete*) To brook, to keep safe. *Chaucer.*
- Broke** (*v. pret. of break*) Did break.
- Bro'ken** (*p. from break*) Separated by force, crushed, violated, tamed, subdued, discarded, reduced, become bankrupt.
- Bro'kenhearted** (*adj. from broken, and heart*) Broken with grief, disconsolate, dispirited.
- Bro'kenly** (*adv. from broken*) In a broken incoherent manner.
- Bro'kenmeat** (*s. from broken, and meat*) Fragments of meat, meat that has been cut and left.
- Bro'kenwind** (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.
- Bro'kenwinded** (*adj. in farriery*) Having the wind broken.
- Bro'ker** (*s. from broke*) A factor, one that does business for another, one who deals in old things.
- Bro'kerage** (*s. from broker*) The hire or wages of a broker.
- Bro'kin** (*v. obsolete*) To brook. *Chaucer.*
- Bro'king** (*adj. obsolete*) Throbbing. *Chaucer.*
- Broll** (*s. obsolete*) A part, a piece.
- BROMAS** (*s. from the Greek*) The wild oat.
- BROME'LLIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants. *BROME.*

BROMES' GROVE (s.) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 114 miles from London.

Bromes'grove (adj. from the subs.) Belonging to Bromesgrove, made at Bromesgrove.

BROM'LEY (s.) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 9 miles from London.

BROM'LEY (s.) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 129 miles from London.

Brom'ley (adj. from the subs.) Belonging to Bromley, made at Bromley.

BROM'US (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

BROM'YARD (s.) Bramyard, a town in Herefordshire.

Brom'yard (adj. from the subs.) Belonging to Bramyard.

BRON'CHANT (adj. in heraldry) Standing out, standing before some other bearing.

BRON'CHLÆ (s. plu. in anatomy, from the Greek βρογχος the throat) The ramifications of the windpipe entering into the lungs and distributed to every part to answer the purpose of respiration.

Bron'chial, Bron'chic (adj. from bronchus) Belonging to the throat, pertaining to the windpipe.

BRON'CHOCELE (s. in surgery, from the Greek βρογχος the throat, and κηλη a rupture) A tumor of the bronchus, a Derby neck, a swelling of the neck about the windpipe.

BRONCHO'TOMY (s. in surgery, from the Greek βρογχος the throat, and τέμνω to cut) The opening of the windpipe by incision to prevent suffocation in a quinsy.

BRON'CHUS (s. in anatomy, from the Greek βρογχος the throat) The windpipe, the throat.

Brond (s. an obsolete spelling) A brand. *Spenser.*

Fron'd'iron (s. obsolete) A sword. *Spenser.*

BRONTE'A (s. from the Greek βροντή thunder) An instrument sometimes used in the theatres to imitate thunder.

BRON'TES (s. in heathen mythology) One of the Cyclops, one who was supposed to be employed by Vulcan to make thunderbolts for Jupiter.

BRON'TEUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names of Jupiter, one of the names of Bacchus.

BRON'TIAS (s. in natural history) A kind of precious stone, a thunderstone.

BRONTO'LOGY (s. from the Greek βροντή thunder, and λόγος a discourse) A discourse on thunder.

BRONZE (s. from the French) Brass, a metal compounded of copper and brass used by the ancients for medals and statues, a copper medal, any statue or figure having the colour or made of copper.

Bron'zing (s. from bronze) The art of varnishing any thing so as to make it look like bronze.

BROOCH (s. from the Dutch broke) A jewel, an ornament of jewels. *With painters,* A painting all of one colour.

Brooch (v. t. from the subs.) To adorn with jewels. *Johnson.*

Brooch'ed (p. from brooch) Adorned with jewels. *Shakespeare.*

BROOD' (v. int. from the Sax. brædan) To sit on eggs as a hen, to cover chickens under the wing, to watch, to bring any thing to maturity by constant care.

Brood (v. t.) To cherish, to hatch.

Brood (s. from the verb) An offspring, a progeny, a generation, a hatch, a number produced at once, a production, the act of brooding.

Bro'oding (p. from brood) Sitting on eggs, covering under the wing, cherishing.

Brooding (s. from brood) The act of cherishing.

Broo'dy (adj. from brood) Disposed to sit, inclined to brood over the eggs or chickens.

BROOK (s. from the Sax. broc) A running water, a rivulet.

BROOK (v. t. from the Sax. brucan) To bear, to endure.

Brook (v. int.) To be content, to be content to endure.

BROOK'LIME (s. in botany) An herb, the water anagallis.

BROOM (s. in botany, from the Sax. brom) A plant, the genista.

Broom (s. from the foregoing) A besom so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Broom'ing (s. a sea term) The act or process of cleaning the sides of a ship from any filth she may have contracted while on the ground in the harbour or on the ca-reen.

Broom'land (s. from broom, and land) The land on which broom grows.

BROOM'LIME (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the veronica.

BROOM'RAPE (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the orobanche.

Broom'staff (s. from broom, and staff) The handle of broom.

Broom'stick (s. from broom, and stick) The handle of a broom.

Broom'y (adj. from broom) Full of broom.

BROS'SUS (adj. in old records) Bruised, hurt with blows.

Brost, Bros'tin (adj. obsolete) Broken, torn. *Chaucer.*

BROTH (s. from the Sax.) The liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTH'EL (s. from the French bordel) A house of ill fame.

Broth'elhouse (s. from brothel, and house) A house of lewd entertainment, a brothel.

Broth'elry (s. from brothel) Obscenity, lewdness.

BRO'THER (s. from the Sax. brothor) One of the male kind born of the same father and mother, a man who is closely united in friendship with another, a man of the same profession. *In divinity,* One of the human race.

Bro'therhed (s. obsolete) Brotherhood. *Chaucer.*

Bro'therhood (s. from brother) The state of being a brother, a class of men of the same kind, an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity.

Bro'therly (adv. from brother) After the manner of a brother.

Bro'therly (adj. from brother) Belonging to a brother, becoming a brother.

Bro'til (adj. obsolete) Brittle. *Chaucer.*

Bro'tilness (s. obsolete) Brittleness. *Chaucer.*

Brouce (s. an incorrect spelling) Browse, the branches of underwood.

Brouch (s. obsolete) A jewel.

Brou'dred (adj. an obsolete spelling) Embroidered, broi-dered. *Chaucer.*

BROUGH (s.) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 261 miles from London.

Brough (adj. from the subs.) Belonging to Brough, made at Brough.

Brought (p. from bring) Fetched, conveyed, prevailed upon, conducted, led on.

BROU'ILLER (v. int. in the manage, from the French) To plunge, to appear in disorder.

Brouke, Brou'kin (v. obsolete spelling) To brook. *Ch.*

BROU'VETS (s. in cookery) A kind of soup, soup made of meat.

BROW (s. from the Sax. browa) The forehead, the arch of hair over the eye, the edge of any high place.

Brow (v. t. from the subs.) To bound, to edge. *Milton.*

BROWAL'LIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Brow'antler (s. among hunters) The branch of a deer's horn next the head.

Brow'beat (v. t. from brow, and beat) To depress with severe looks.

Brow'beater (p. from browbeat) Depressed with severe looks.

Brow'beating (p. a. from browbeat) Depressing with severe looks.

Brow'beating (s. from browbeat) The act of depressing with severe looks.

Brow'bound (adj. from brow, and bound) Having the brow encircled with a garland or crown.

Browch (s. obsolete) An ornament of gold worn about the arm or neck. *Shakespeare.*

Brow'ded (adj. an obsolete spelling) Broi-dered.

Browk (v. obsolete) To use, to enjoy.

BROWN (adj. from the Sax. brun) Of a dusky colour, inclined towards redness.

Brown'bill (s. from brown, and bill) The ancient weapon of the English foot soldiery.

Brown'er (adj. comp. of brown) Brown in a greater degree.

Brown'est (adj. sup. of brown) Brown in the greatest degree.

Brown'ish (adj. from brown) Inclined to a brown colour.

Brown'ist (s. in church history) One of a very rigid sect of Independents that arose in England about the end of the sixteenth century.

Brown'ness (s. from brown) The state of being brown, a brown colour.

Brown'study (s. from brown, and study) A state of gloomy meditation, a state in which we direct our studies to no particular point.

BROWN'WORT (s. in botany) The name of two distinct genera of plants, the brunella, and the scrophalaria.

Brow'poft (s. in building) A beam that crosses a building.

BROWSE (v. t. from the French brouser) To eat branches, to eat shrubs.

Browse (v. int.) To feed on branches; *with on:* "Browse on the shrubs."

Browse

BRU

Browse (*s. from the verb*) The branches of shrubs and underwood on which cattle feed.

Browse'wood (*s. from browse, and wood*) Brushwood, small wood for the fire.

Brow'fick (*adj. from brow, and fick*) Dejected, hanging down the head.

Brow'fing (*p. from browse*) Feeding on browse.

Brow'fiter (*s. a local word*) A brewer.

Bru'art (*s. a local word*) The brim, the brim of an hat.

Bruch'bote (*s. obsolete*) Brigebote.

BRU'CHUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The field cricket, a kind of locust.

Bruck'bote (*s. obsolete*) Brigebote.

Bruc'kle (*v. t. a local word*) To dirty.

BRUELLETUS (*s. in old records*) A small thicket, a little wood.

BRUE'RIA (*s. in old records*) Brushwood, briars, thorns.

Brug'bote (*s. an old law term*) A tax for the repair of bridges, an exemption from such a tax.

BRUISE (*v. t. from the French briser*) To crush or mangle, to crush with a weight, to beat into a coarse powder.

Bruise (*s. from the verb*) A hurt with something blunt and heavy, a contusion.

Bruis'ed (*p. from bruise*) Hurt by something blunt and heavy, reduced to a coarse powder.

BRUISE'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb, comfrey.

Bruis'ing (*p. a. from bruise*) Hurting by a bruise, reducing to a coarse powder.

BRU'IT (*s. nearly obsolete, from the French*) A rumour, a noise, a report.

Bru'it (*v. nearly obsolete*) To report, to noise abroad.

Bru'ited (*p. obsolete, from bruit*) Reported, rumoured.

Bru'iting (*p. nearly obsolete*) Reporting, noising abroad.

BRU'MAL (*adj. from the Lat. bruma winter*) Belonging to the winter.

BRUMA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Drunken feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Brun (*s. obsolete*) A brook.

BRUNEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BRUNET'TE (*s. from the French*) A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*

BRUNFEL'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BRU'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BRU'NION (*s. from the French brugnion*) A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

BRUNS'WICK (*s. in geography*) A dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony in Germany, the capital of that dutchy.

BRUNT (*s. from the Dutch brunst*) A blow, a stroke, an act of violence.

BRUNT'ISLAND (*s.*) A parliament town on the coast of Fife in Scotland.

BRUS'CUS (*s. in botany*) A shrub of which brushes were anciently made.

Brush (*s. from bruscus*) An instrument to clean any thing by rubbing off the dust, an instrument used to lay on paint; the tail of a fox; a rough assault, a scouring.

Brush (*v. t. from the subs.*) To rub or sweep with a brush, to paint with a brush, to move as a brush, to carry away by an act like that of brushing.

Brush (*v. int.*) To move with haste, to fly over, to skim lightly.

Brush'ed (*p. from brush*) Rubbed or swept with a brush, painted over, carried away by a sudden brush.

Brush'er (*s. from brush*) He that uses a brush.

Brush'ing (*p. a. from brush*) Rubbing or sweeping with a brush, painting over, taking away with a sudden motion, moving with haste, flying over with a gentle touch.

Brush'ment (*s. in old writings*) Browse, underwood.

Brush'wood (*s. perhaps from browsewood*) Underwood, small wood for the fire.

Brush'hy (*adj. from brush*) Shaggy, like a brush.

BRUSK (*adj. in heraldry*) Tinne, tawny.

Bru'sle (*v. t. not used*) To dry, to parch.

Bru'soles (*s. in cookery*) Veal steaks dressed in a particular manner.

Bru'stin (*adj. obsolete*) Burst, broken. *Chaucer.*

BRUS'TLE (*v. int. from the Sax. brustlian*) To rustle as silk or any stiff garment, to vapour, to act the part of a bully.

Brust'ling (*p. from brustle*) Rustling, vaporizing.

Bru'tal (*adj. from brute*) Belonging to a brute, savage, cruel.

Bruta'lity (*s. from brute*) Brutishness, savageness.

Brutali'ze (*v. t. from brutal*) To make brutal.

Brutali'ze (*v. int.*) To grow brutal. *Johnson.*

Brutalized (*p. from brutalize*) Made brutish, grown brutish.

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Brutali'zing (*p. a. from brutalize*) Making brutish, growing brutish.

Brutal'ly (*adv. from brutal*) In the manner of a brute.

BRUTE (*adj. from the Lat. brutus insensible*) Unconscious, senseless, irrational, savage, fierce, uncivilized.

Brute (*s. from the adj.*) An animal without reason, a savage.

Brute (*v. an incorrect spelling*) To bruit, to report.

Bru'teness (*s. not used of late, from brute*) Brutality.

Bru'tified (*p. not much used, from brutify*) Made a brute, brutalized.

Bru'tify (*v. t. not much used, from brute*) To make a man a brute.

Bru'tilness (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Brittleness, inconstancy. *Chaucer.*

Bru'tish (*adj. from brute*) Resembling a brute, savage, ignorant, uncivilized.

Bru'tishly (*adv. from brutish*) In the manner of a brute.

Bru'tishness (*s. from brutish*) Brutality, savageness.

BRU'TON (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 114 miles from London.

Bru'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bruton, made at Bruton.

Brutte (*v. a local word*) To browse.

Brut'tle (*s. not much used*) Browse, underwood.

BRY'A (*s. in botany*) A shrub of which brushes were made, an herb used by the ancients in purification.

BRY'ANSBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Clare and province of Connaught.

BRIG'MUS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A grating noise made by the gnashing of the teeth.

Bryke (*adj. obsolete*) Straight, narrow.

BRY'ONY (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BRY'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses, wall moss.

Bub (*s. a cant word*) Strong malt liquor.

BUPALI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of serpent so called from the mischief it does amongst the cattle.

BU'BALUS (*s. in zoology*) The buffalo, the wild bull.

BUB'BLE (*s. from the Dutch bobbel*) A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat; the person cheated.

Bub'ble (*v. int. from the subs.*) To rise in bubbles.

Bub'ble (*v. t. a cant word*) To cheat.

Bub'bled (*p. a cant word*) Cheated.

Bub'bler (*s. a cant word*) A cheat.

Bub'bling (*p. from bubble*) Rising in bubbles; cheating.

Bub'by (*s. used only in familiar or droll style*) A woman's breast.

BUBO (*s. in surgery, from the Greek βουβων the groin*) An inflammatory tumor of the armpit or groin.

BU'BO (*s. in ornithology*) The great horned owl, the screech owl.

BU'BON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUBO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The tutelary goddess of the larger cattle.

BUBO'NICOLE (*s. in surgery, from the Greek βουβων the groin, and κηλη a rupture*) A rupture in which some part of the intestines break down into the groin.

Buc'aniers (*s. a cant word*) The privateers or pirates of America. *Johnson.*

BUCA'RDIA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of figured stone found in the shells of the larger cockles.

BUCAR'DIUM (*s. in the history of shell fish*) A cockle of the larger sort so called from its resemblance to an ox's heart.

BUC'CA (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek.

Buc'cal (*adj. from bucca*) Belonging to the cheek.

BUC'CAN (*s.*) The place where the natives of America smoke and dry their flesh and fish.

Buc'caneer (*s. from buccan*) One who smokes and dries flesh or fish after the manner of the Americans, inhabitants of the island of Saint Domingo.

Buccanee'ring (*s. from buccaneer*) The process of smoking and drying fish or flesh after the manner of the Americans.

BUCCEL'ATION (*s. a chymical term, from the Lat. buccella a mouthful*) A division into large pieces.

BUCCI'NA (*s. from bucca*) An ancient instrument of martial music, a kind of trumpet.

Buc'cinate (*v. not used*) To blow a trumpet.

Buccina'tor (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle on each side of the face common to the cheeks and lips.

Buccina'tor (*s. from bucca*) A trumpeter.

BUCCI'NUM (*s. in natural history*) The trumpet shell, a genus of univalve shells shaped like a horn.

BUC'CU'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The fleshy part under the chin. *Scott.*

Buc'culent (*adj. not used*) Wide mouthed.

BUCCUTAU'RUS (*s. in naval architecture*) A kind of carrack, a huge ship ornamented with the figure of a centaur.

Buccuto'ro (*s. from buccutaurus*) A large vessel, a stately galley in which the doge and senate of Venice perform the annual ceremony of espousing the sea.

BUCEPH'ALON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUCEPH'ALUS (*s. from the Greek βυς, an ox, and κεφαλη, a head*) The name of a famous horse of Alexander the Great.

BU'CER (*s.*) The name of a German reformer.

BUCE'RAS (*s. in botany*) Fœnugreek.

Bu'cerism (*s. from Bucer*) The tenets of Martin Bucer, a German divine, who differed in some points from the other reformers.

BU'CHAN (*s. in geography*) A country or district of Aberdeenshire in Scotland.

BUCHNE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUCI'NAM (*s. in botany*) The consound.

BUCK (*s. from the Brit. bwch*) The male of deer, the male of rabbits, and other animals.

BUCK (*s. from the German bouche fuds*) The liquor in which cloaths are washed, the cloaths washed, the process of washing.

Buck (*v. t. from the subs.*) To wash cloaths in a particular manner, to clean linen in order to make it white.

Buck (*v. int. from the subs.*) To perform the act of generation as a buck and doe.

Buck'basket (*s. from buck, and basket*) The basket in which cloaths are carried to the bucking.

BUCK'BEAN (*s. in botany*) The marsh trefoil.

Buc'ked (*p. from buck*) Washed in a bucking.

BUCK'ENHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 96 miles from London.

Buck'enhams (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Buckenham, made at Buckenham.

BUCKET (*s. from the French boquet*) The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well, that part of a pump that draws up the water, a vessel in which water is carried on any occasion.

Buck'et rope (*s. from bucket, and rope*) The rope fastened to a bucket, to draw water out of a well.

Buck'hunting (*s. from buck, and hunt*) The diversion of hunting the buck.

Buck'ing (*p. from buck*) Washing in a bucking.

Buck'ing (*s. from buck*) A particular process in washing and whitening linen.

BUCK'INGHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.

Buck'ingham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Buckingham, made at Buckingham.

BUCK'INGHAMSHIRE (*s.*) An inland county of England, remarkable for the manufactory of thread or bone lace.

Buck'inghamshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Buckinghamshire, produced in Buckinghamshire.

BUCK'LE (*s. from the Brit. bwcel*) A link of metal with a tongue to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair when it has been long in curl.

Buck'le (*v. t. from the subs.*) To fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action, to engage in battle.

Buck'le (*v. int.*) To bend, to bow. *To buckle to, to apply to. To buckle with, to engage with.*

Buck'led (*p. from buckle*) Fastened with a buckle.

Buck'ler (*s. from buckle*) A shield, a defensive weapon buckled on to the arm.

Buck'ler (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To support.

Buck'lerthorn (*s. in botany*) A particular kind of thorn.

Buck'mast (*s. from buck, and mast*) The mast of beech, the fruit of the beech tree.

Buck'ram (*s. in commerce*) A coarse linen cloth stiffened with gum or glew.

Buck'rams (*s. in botany*) Wild garlick.

BUCK'SHORN CRESS (*s. in botany*) A plant, the noster-tium.

BUCKS'HORN PLANTAIN (*s. in botany*) An herb, the coronopus.

Buck'skin (*adj. from buck, and skin*) Made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

Buck'some (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Buxom.

Buck'somely (*adv. an incorrect spelling*) Buxomly.

Buck'someness (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Buxomness.

Buck'stall (*s. with sportsmen*) A toil, a large net.

BUCK'THORN (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn, the rhamnus.

Buck'weed (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BUCK'WHEAT (*s. in botany*) A plant, French wheat.

BUCOL'IC (*adj. from the Greek βυς, an ox, and κολος, food*) Pastoral, belonging to shepherds.

Bucol'ics (*s. from bucolic*) Pastorals, writings relative to shepherds and country affairs.

BUCCRA'NIUM (*s. in botany*) Calvesmart.

BUD (*s. from the French bouton*) The first shoot of a plant, the germ.

Bud (*v. t. from the subs.*) To inoculate, to graft by inserting a bud.

Bud (*v. int. from the subs.*) To put forth young shoots, to be in bloom.

Bud'ded (*p. from bud*) Inoculated, grafted by having a bud inserted, having buds.

BUD'DESDALE (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 87 miles from London.

Bud'desdale (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Buddesdale, made at Buddesdale.

Bud'ding (*p. from bud*) Shooting forth in buds, inoculating, grafting by the insertion of a bud.

BUD'DLE (*s. in mines*) A large square frame of boards, used in washing oar.

Bud'dle (*v. from the subs.*) To wash oar.

Bud'dled (*p. from buddle*) Washed, cleaned.

BUD'DLEIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bud'dling (*p. from buddle*) Washing oar.

Bud'dling (*s. from buddle*) The process of washing oar in a buddle.

Bud'dlingdish (*s. from buddle, and dish*) A small vessel for washing oar by hand.

BUDGE (*v. int. a low word, from the French bouger*) To stir, to move off the place. *Shakespeare.*

Budge (*s. from the verb*) The dressed skins of lambs with the wool on. *In cant language, One that slips into a house to steal, a thief.*

BUDGE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Surly, stiff, formal.

Budge'bachelors (*s.*) A company clothed in long gowns lined with lambs fur who attend the Lord Mayor of London during the solemnity of his inauguration.

Budge'barrel (*s. in military affairs*) A tin barrel to carry powder and used especially on board a ship.

Bud'ger (*s. from budge*) One that budges.

BUD'GET (*s. from the French bogette*) A little kind of bag such as may easily be carried; a stock or store.

Budg'ing (*p. from budge*) Stirring, going off the place.

BUD'ZIAC (*adj. in geography*) Belonging to a part of Tartary.

Bu'er (*s. a local word*) A gnat.

Buff (*s. from buffalo*) A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, the skin of an elk, an ox, or a calf, dressed after the manner of that of the buffalo; a coat made of buff; the skin when a man strips naked to fight.

BUFF (*v. t. not used at present, from the French buffe*) To strike.

BUFFALO (*s. in zoology, from the Ital.*) A kind of wild bull.

Buffe (*s. obsolete*) A blow, a stroke. *Spenser.*

BUFFET (*s. from the French buffette*) A kind of cupboard.

BUFFET (*s. from the Ital. buffeto*) A blow with the fist, a box on the ear.

Buffet (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strike with the hand, to box, to beat, to exercise.

Buffet (*v. int.*) To fight, to box.

Buffeted (*p. from buffet*) Beaten, boxed.

Buffeter (*s. from buffet*) One that buffets.

Buffeting (*p. a. from buffet*) Beating, boxing.

Buffle (*s. in zoology*) The buffalo.

Buffle (*v. int. from the subs.*) To puzzle, to be at a loss.

Buffleheaded (*adj. from buffle, and head*) Having a large head, dull, stupid.

BUFFOON (*s. from the French buffon*) A man whose profession is to make sport, a man who practises indecent raillery.

Buffoonery (*s. from buffoon*) The practice of a buffoon, low jests.

BUFO (*s. in zoology*) A common toad.

BUG (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects, the cimex, an insect extremely troublesome in beds.

BUG, BUG'BEAR (*s. most probably from the Brit. pug*) A frightful object, something to frighten children.

Bugga'nes (*s. in commerce*) Buckrams made of callico.

Bug'ger (*v. t. a low word*) To commit an unnatural crime.

Bug'gers (*s. in church history*) The Bulgarians.

Bug'gery (*s. from bugger*) An unnatural intercourse.

Bug'ginets (*s. from buggy*) The state of being infected with bugs.

Bug'gy (*adj. from bug*) Full of bugs, infected with bugs.

Bug'gys (*s. obsolete*) Bugbears. *Chaucer.*

BUGLE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A hunting horn, a sort of wild bull, a shining bead of black glass.

Bugle (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Bu'glehorn (*s. from bugle, and horn*) A hunting horn. *Chaucer.*
BUG'LOSS (*s. in botany*) The herb ox tongue.
Buie (*v. obsolete spelling*) To buy, to pay dear for. *Ch.*
BUILD (*v. t. from the Dutch, bidden*) To raise up from the ground, to erect an edifice.
Build (*v. int.*) To rest on, to depend on.
Buil'ded (*p. nearly obsolete, from build*) Built, raised up.
Buil'der (*s. from build*) One that builds, an architect.
Buil'ding (*p. from build*) Raising up, erecting an edifice.
Buil'ding (*s. from build*) An edifice, a fabrick, the art of raising a fabrick.
Built (*v. pret. of build*) Did build.
Built (*p. from build*) Raised up, erected into an edifice.
Built (*s. from build*) A construction, a manner of building. *Dryden.*
BUILTH (*s.*) A town in Brecknockshire; it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 171 miles from London.
Builth (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Builth, made at Builth.
BUL (*s. in the Heb. chronology*) The eighth month of the ecclesiastical and the second of the civil year among the Jews.
BULAP'ATHUM (*s. in botany*) The great dock.
BULB (*s. from the Lat. bulbus a round root*) A round body, a round root.
BULBA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. bulbaceus*) Bulbous, consisting of bulbs.
BUL'BICE (*s. in botany*) A kind of leek, dog'sleek.
Bul'bine (*s. in botany*) The anthericum.
BULBOCASTA'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
BULBOCO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Bul'bose (*adj. from bulb*) Bulbous, consisting of bulbs.
Bul'bous (*adj. from bulb*) Consisting of bulbs, having a round root.
BUL'CARD (*s. in ichthyology*) The blenius.
BUL'GA (*s. in old law records*) A budget, a mail.
BULGA'RIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Turkey in Europe.
Bulga'rian (*adj. from Bulgaria*) Belonging to the province of Bulgaria.
Bulga'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Bulgaria.
Bulga'rians (*s. in church history*) A sect who denied the authority of the old testament and some other opinions of less dangerous consequence.
Bulge (*v. int. a sea term, from bilge the lower part of a ship*) To spring a leak, to founder by striking against something.
Bulge (*v. int.*) To jut out, to batter.
Bul'ging (*p. from bulge*) Jutting out, battering.
BUL'IMY (*s. not much used, from the Greek βουλιμος, an ox, and λιμος hunger*) An enormous and unnatural appetite attended with faintings and coldness of the extremities.
BULK (*s. from the Dutch, bulcke the breast*) The magnitude, the largeness, the majority, the main fabrick, the main part of a ship's cargo; a part of a building that projects from the rest, a kind of bench even with a window.
Bulk (*v. t. a sea term*) To break bulk, to take out part of a ship's lading.
Bulk (*v. int. not much used*) To jut or bulge out.
Bul'kar (*s. a local word*) A beam, a rafter.
Bul'ker (*s. a cant and low word*) A woman of ill fame.
Bulk'head (*s. a sea term*) A partition of boards to divide one part of the ship from another.
Bul'ky (*adj. from bulk*) Large, of a great size.
BULL (*s. from the Dutch bulle*) The male of black cattle; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, a mandate from the pope; a blunder or contradiction.
BUL'LACE (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild plum.
Bul'lacetre (*s. from bullace, and tree*) A kind of wild plum tree.
Bul'lary (*s. a corruption, from bollary*) A salt house, a place where salt is boiled. *Scott.*
Bul'lated (*adj. not much used*) Bubbling, boiling. *Scott.*
Bull'baiting (*s. from bull, and bait*) The barbarous diversion of baiting a bull with dogs.
Bull'bee (*s. in the history of insects*) The bull-fly.
Bull'beef (*s. from bull, and beef*) The flesh of a bull.
Bull'beggar (*s. from bull, and beggar*) Something terrible, something to frighten children.
Bull'calf (*s. from bull, and calf*) A calf of the bull kind.
Bull'dog (*s. from bull, and dog*) A particular kind of dog used in baiting bulls remarkable for resolution and courage.
Bul'len (*s. a local word*) The stalks of hemp after they are pilled.

BUL'LENGER (*s. in old statutes*) A small sea vessel, a boat.
BUL'LET (*s. from the French, boulet*) A round ball of metal chiefly used for shooting.
Bull'eyed (*adj. from bull, and eye*) Having large eyes.
Bull'feast (*s. from bull, and feast*) A kind of bull-baiting.
BULL'FINCH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird.
Bull'fly (*s. in the history of insects*) A particular kind of fly.
Bull'frog (*s. in zoology*) The largest kind of frog.
Bull'head (*s. from bull, and head*) The name of a fish, a small kind of water vermin, a stupid fellow.
Bull'ied (*p. from bully*) Overborne with noise and tumult.
Bul'limong (*s. not much used*) Bullimony, a mixture of several sorts of grain.
Bul'limony (*s. not much used*) Buckwheat, a mixture of grain.
BUL'LINGBROKE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 133 miles from London.
Bul'lingbroke (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bullingbroke, made at Bullingbroke.
BUL'LION (*s. from the French, billon*) Gold or silver in the lump.
Bul'lis (*s. in botany*) The bullace, the wild plum.
BULL'ITION (*s. from the Lat. bullio to boil*) The act or state of boiling.
Bul'lock (*s. from bull*) A young bull, any kind of black cattle.
Bul'lockseye (*s. in architecture*) A small circular sky light.
BULLS'EYE (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Taurus, aldebaran. *With sea men,* A small obscure cloud of a particular form and colour supposed to be the presage of a storm.
Bulls'wort (*s. in botany*) Bishop's weed. *Millar.*
BULL'TROUT (*s. in ichthyology*) A fresh water fish, the scurf.
BULL'WEED (*s. in botany*) An herb, knapweed.
BULL'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb, bishop's weed.
BUL'LY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A noisy blustering quarrelsome fellow.
Bul'ly (*v. int. from the subs.*) To be noisy and quarrelsome.
Bul'ly (*v. t.*) To overbear with noise and tumult. *Johnson.*
Bul'lyfly (*s. in the history of insects*) The horned beetle.
Bul'lying (*p. a. from bully*) Bearing down with noise and tumult.
Bul'lyrock (*s. obsolete*) A bully.
Bul'lytree (*s. in botany*) The bullace tree.
Bul'rush (*s. from bull, and rush*) A large kind of rush.
Bul'tel (*s. a local word*) The branny part of meal, bran.
BUL'WARK (*s. from the Dutch bolwerke*) A fortification, a citadel; a security.
Bul'wark (*v. from the subs.*) To fortify, to strengthen. *Johnson.*
Bul'warked (*p. from bulwark*) Fortified, secured. *Addison.*
BUM (*s. from the Dutch bomme*) The buttocks, the posteriors, that part of the body on which we sit, a bum-bailiff.
BUMAS'TUS (*s. in botany*) A large kind of grape.
Bumbail'iff (*s. from bum, and bailiff*) A bailiff of the lowest kind, one employed in arrests.
Bumba'rd (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A bombard, a great gun.
Bum'basin (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Bombasin, a kind of stuff worn for mourning.
Bum'bast (*s. a corrupt spelling*) Bombast, a kind of patchwork, linen stuffed with cotton.
Bum'bast (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Bombast.
Bum'bast (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Bombast.
Bumba'ste (*v. t. a low word, from bum, and baste*) To beat, to bang.
Bum'blekite (*s. a local word*) The fruit of the bramble, a blackberry.
Bum'boat (*s. a sea term*) A small boat employed in carrying vegetable and other provisions to ships lying at a distance from the shore.
BUMICEL'LI (*s. plu.*) A sect of Mahometans in Africa who are said to be great forcerers and pretend to fight against the devil.
Bum'med (*adj. obsolete*) Tasted, enjoyed.
Bump (*s. perhaps from bum*) A swelling, a protuberance.
Bump (*v. int. applied only to the bittern*) To make a loud noise.
Bump (*s. used only in familiar or droll style*) A stroke with something heavy giving a kind of dull sound.
Bump (*v. t. from the foregoing subs.*) To beat, to give bumps.
Bum'ped (*p. from bump*) Beaten, used roughly.

Bum'per (*s. from bump*) A glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim.
Bum'ping (*p. a. from bump*) Beating, using roughly.
BUMP'KIN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) An awkward heavy fellow, a country lout.
Bump'kinly (*adj. from bumpkin*) Clownish, rustical.
Bun (*s. in pastry*) A kind of cake.
BUNCH (*s. from the Danish bunker the crag of a rock*) A hard lump, a cluster, a number of things tied together, any thing bound into a knot.
Bunch (*v. int. from the subs.*) To swell out into a bunch.
Bunch'backed (*adj. from bunch, and back*) Having a bunch on the back.
Bun'ches (*s. in farriery, from bunch*) A disease incident to horses.
Bunch'iness (*s. from bunchy*) The quality of being bunchy.
Bunch'ing (*p. from bunch*) Swelling out in bunches.
Bunch'y (*adj. from bunch*) Having bunches, full of bunches.
BUN'DLE (*s. from the Sax. bynd*) A number of things bound up together, a roll of any thing.
Bun'dle (*v. t. from the subs.*) To tie in a bundle, to bind together; *with up*: as, "He bundled up all his things."
Bun'dled (*p. from bundle*) Bound up in a bundle.
Bund'ling (*p. a. from bundle*) Binding up in a bundle.
BUNG (*s. from the Brit. bing*) The stopple of a barrel.
Bung (*v. t. from the subs.*) To stop, to close up.
BUN'GAY, BUN'GEY (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 107 miles from London.
Bun'gay (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bungay, made at Bungay.
Bun'ged (*p. from bung*) Stopped with a bung.
Bung'hole (*s. from bung, and hole*) The hole by which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up with the bung.
Bung'ing (*p. a. from bung*) Stopping with a bung.
Bun'gle (*v. int. from bungler*) To perform in a clumsy manner.
Bun'gle (*v. t.*) To botch, to conduct any thing in a blundering manner.
Bun'gle (*s. from the verb*) A botch, a clumsy performance.
Bun'gled (*p. from bungle*) Performed in a clumsy manner.
BUN'GLER (*s. supposed to be from the Brit. bwngler*) A bad workman, a man who has little skill or dexterity in his profession.
Bun'gling (*p. a. from bungle*) Performing in an awkward manner, clumsy.
Bun'glingly (*adv. from bungling*) Awkwardly, clumsily.
BU'NIAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the turnip.
BU'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the earth nut.
BUNK, BUN'KEN (*s. in medicine*) The leucacantha.
BUNN (*s. from the Spanish bunco*) A kind of sweetmeat, a kind of cake.
Bunt (*s. supposed to be a corruption of bent*) A swelling the middle part of a sail formed into a kind of bag, or belly, to receive the more wind.
Bunt (*v. int. from the subs.*) To swell out, to swell out as the sail of a ship when filled with wind.
Bun'ter (*s. a cant word*) A woman that picks up rags about the streets, a low vulgar woman.
BUN'TINE (*s. a sea term*) The thin stuff of which the colours of ships are usually made.
Bun'ting (*p. from bunt*) Swelling out.
BUN'TING (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of lark.
BUN'TINGFORD (*s.*) A small town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 31 miles from London.
Bun'tingford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Buntingford, made at Buntingford.
Bunt'line (*s. a sea term*) A small rope fastened to the bottom of a sail to trice up the bunt.
BUOY (*s. from the French boye*) A piece of cork or wood floating on the water and tied to a weight at the bottom.
Buoy (*v. t. from the subs.*) To keep afloat; to support, to keep any thing in agitation.
Buoy (*v. int.*) To float.
Buoy'ance (*s. from buoy*) Buoyancy, the state of being buoyant.
Buoy'ancy (*s. from buoyant*) The quality of floating.
Buoy'ant (*adj. from buoy*) Floating, bearing up.
Buoy'ed (*p. from buoy*) Kept from sinking, kept in agitation; *with up*: as, "Presbytery was buoyed up in Scotland."
Buoy'ing (*p. a. from buoy*) Bearing up, keeping in agitation.

Buoy'rope (*s. a sea term, from buoy, and rope*) The rope which fastens the buoy to the anchor.
BUPHTHA'LMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ox eye.
BUPHO'NON (*s. in botany*) The chamæleon.
BUPLEU'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, hare's ear.
BUPRES'TIS (*s. in botany*) Blainwort.
Bur (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) An inner chamber.
BUR (*s. in botany*) The rough head of a plant.
Bur (*s.*) An iron ring fastened to a spear formerly used in tilting; the sweetbread.
BUR'BOT (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish armed all over with prickles.
BURDELA'IS (*s. in botany*) A sort of grape.
BUR'DEN (*s. from the Sax. byrthen*) A load, something to be carried, something grievous and hard to be born, the quantity or weight that a ship will carry; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
Bur'den (*v. t. from the subs.*) To load, to encumber.
Bur'dened (*p. from burden*) Loaded, oppressed.
Bur'dener (*s. not much used, from burden*) One that lays on burdens, an oppressor. *Johnson.*
Bur'dening (*p. a. from burden*) Laying on burdens, oppressing.
Bur'denous (*adj. not much used, from burden*) Grievous, oppressive, useless.
Bur'densome (*adj. from burden*) Grievous, oppressive, hard to be born.
Bur'densomeness (*s. from burdensome*) The state or quality of being burdensome.
BUR'DOCK (*s. in botany, from bur, and dock*) A plant, the xanthium.
Burdoun (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The burden of a song, the drone of a bagpipe. *Chaucer.*
BUREAU' (*s. pronounced as though it were written burô from the French*) A particular kind of chest with drawers.
Bu'rel (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The beryl, a precious stone. *Chaucer.*
Burelle' (*adj. in heraldry*) Barry, divided by bars.
BUR'FORD (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 79 miles from London.
Bur'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Burford, made at Burford.
BURG (*s. from the Sax. nearly obsolete*) A borough town, a burrow.
Bur'gage (*s. in law, from burg*) A tenure proper to cities and towns where the lands and tenements are held of the king or some other lord at a yearly rent; a dwelling house in a borough.
BUR'GAMOT (*s. from the French*) A species of pear.
BUR'GANET (*s. from the French, bourginote*) A kind of helmet.
BUR'GEIN, BUR'GEON (*v. int. obsolete, from the French*) To bud forth, to grow big. *Spenser.*
BUR'GEOIS (*s. from the French bourgeois*) A citizen, a burges. In printing, A particular sort of letter.
Bur'gerhip (*s. from burgher*) The dignity or privilege of a burgher. *Scott.*
Bur'gefs (*s. from bourgeois*) A citizen, a free man of a city or town corporate; a representative of a borough.
Bur'gefskip (*s. from burges*) The privilege or dignity of a burges. *Scott.*
BURGH (*s. from the Sax.*) A corporate town, a borough.
BURGH (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 137 miles from London.
Burgh (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Burgh, made at Burgh.
Burgh'bote, Burgh'boote (*s. a law term, from burgh, and boot*) A tax for the repair of castles, an exemption from that tax.
Burgh'breech (*s. from the Sax.*) A fine anciently imposed on the inhabitants of a town for breach of the peace or some other misdemeanor.
Burgh'er (*s. from burg*) One who has a right to certain privileges.
Burgh'erhip (*s. from burgher*) The privileges of a burgher.
BURGH'GRAVE (*s. from the Teutonic burgraff*) A German count, the chief governor of a city or castle.
Burgh'master (*s. from burgh, and master*) A burgomaster, one employed in the government of a town.
Burgh'mote (*s. from burgh, and mote*) The court of a city or borough.
Burgh'ware (*s. in old statutes*) A citizen, a burges.
Burgh'lar (*s. from burglary*) A house breaker.
Burgh'larious (*adj. from burglary*) Belonging to the crime of house breaking.

BURGLARY

BUR

BURG/LARY (*s. from the Sax. burg a house, and larron a thief*) The crime of breaking into a house with an intent to steal, breaking into a house in the night.

Bur'gomaster (*s. from burg, and master*) One employed in the government of a city.

BURGO/O (*s. in the sea language*) A rich kind of gruel.

BUR'GRAVE (*s. from the Teut. burgraff*) A German count, the chief governor of a city or castle.

BUR'GUNDY (*s. in geography*) A province of France.

Bur'gundy (*s. in commerce*) A rich kind of French wine, wine of the growth of Burgundy.

Bur'gyn (*v. obsolete*) To bud. *Chaucer.*

Burh (*s. obsolete*) A tower, help, defence.

Bu'riable (*adj. not much used, from bury*) Proper to be buried, capable of being buried. *Scott.*

Bu'rial (*s. from bury*) The act of burying, the act of putting any thing under ground, the church service for funerals.

Bur'ied (*p. from bury*) Interred, put under the ground.

Bu'rier (*s. from bury*) One that buries.

BU'RINE (*s. from the French*) A graving tool, a graver.

Bur'lace (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A kind of grape, the burdelais.

BURL (*v. t. with clothiers*) To pick the knots and loose threads off the cloth.

Bur'led (*p. from burl*) Having the knots and loose threads picked off.

Bur'led (*adj. obsolete*) Armed.

Bur'lesk (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Burlesque.

BURLES'QUE (*adj. from the Ital. burlare to jest*) Jocular, ludicrous.

Burles'que (*s. from the adj.*) Ridicule, ludicrous language.

Burles'que (*v. t. from the adj.*) To turn into ridicule.

Burles'qued (*p. from burlesque*) Ridiculed, turned into jest.

Burles'quing (*p. a. from burlesque*) Turning into jest, ridiculing.

Bur'let (*s. obsolete*) A hood, a coif.

Bur'linefs (*s. from burly*) Bulkiness.

Bur'ling (*p. from burl*) Picking the knots and threads off a piece of cloth.

Bur'ling (*s. from burl*) The act or process of clearing cloths from knots and threads.

Bur'lingirons (*s. with clothiers*) An instrument made use of in burling cloth.

BUR'LY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Bulky, tumid.

Bur'ly brand (*s. obsolete*) A great sword, a great fury.

BURMAN'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BURN (*v. t. from the Sax. burnan*) To consume with fire, to hurt or wound with fire.

Burn (*v. int.*) To be on fire, to act as fire, to be hot, to be enflamed with passion.

Burn (*s. from the verb*) A hurt or wound caused by fire.

Bur'ned (*p. from burn*) Burnt, destroyed by fire, hurt by fire.

Bur'ner (*s. from burn*) One that burns any thing.

Bur'net (*s. in botany*) An herb, the sanguis orba.

Burnet'te (*s. obsolete*) A kind of rich stuff formerly worn by persons of quality. *Chaucer.*

BURN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 126 miles from London.

Burn'ham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Burnham, made at Burnham.

Bur'ning (*p. a. from burn*) Destroying by fire, hurting by fire, making hot.

Bur'ning (*s. from burn*) A conflagration, a fire, an inflammation.

Bur'ningglass (*s. from burning, and glass*) A glass which collects the rays of the sun into one point and sets fire to any thing.

BUR'NISH (*v. t. from the French burnir*) To polish, to make any thing to shine.

Bur'nish (*v. int.*) To grow bright.

Bur'nished (*p. from burnish*) Polished, made bright.

Bur'nisher (*s. from burnish*) The person that burnishes, a tool made use of in burnishing.

Bur'nishing (*p. a. from burnish*) Making bright, polishing.

Bur'nishing (*s. from burnish*) The act or process of giving a polish.

BURN'LEY (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 207 miles from London.

Burn'ley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Burnley, made at Burnley.

Burnt (*v. pret. of burn*) Did burn.

Burnt (*p. from burn*) Destroyed by fire, hurt by fire.

Bur'nyd (*adj. obsolete*) Polished. *Chaucer.*

Burr (*s. not much used*) The lobe or lap of the ear.

BUR'RASPIPE (*s. with surgeons*) A vessel or instrument to keep corroding powders in.

BUR

BURRE' (*s. from the French bourree*) A kind of dance.

BUR'REL (*s. in botany*) A sort of pear.

Bur'rel fly (*s. in the history of insects*) The oxfly, the breeze.

BUR'RELSHOT (*s. from the French baurreler to do execution, and shot*) A sort of case shot.

BUR'ROCK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A small ware or dam where wheels are laid to catch fish.

BUR'ROW (*s. from the Sax. burgh*) A borough, a town that has a right of representation in parliament; a hole made in the ground by rabbits.

Burr'pump (*s. a sea term*) A pump by the side of a ship.

Burr'weed (*s. in botany*) The burflag.

BURSA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle in the inside of the thigh. *Scott.*

BUR'SAPOSTORIS (*s. in botany*) Shepherd's purse.

BUR'SAR (*s. from the Greek *supra* a leather purse*) The treasurer of a college or monastery; an exhibitioner in the universities of Scotland.

BURSA'RIA (*s. in old records*) The treasury of a college.

BURSE (*s. supposed to be from the Greek *supra* a purse*) An exchange, a place where merchants meet to do business, a place where shops are kept.

Bur'sery (*s. from burfar*) The treasury of a college or monastery.

BURST (*v. int. from the Sax. burstan*) To break, to fly open, to spring away, to come suddenly, to begin with violence.

Burst (*v. t.*) To break any thing suddenly.

Burst (*s. from the verb*) A sudden eruption, a violent action.

Burst (*v. pret. of burst*) Did burst.

Burst (*p. from burst*) Broken, broken suddenly and violently.

Burs'ten (*p. from burst*) Broken, ruptured, having a rupture.

Burs'tenness (*s. from burst*) A rupture, a tumour. *Johnson.*

BURST'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb said to be good against ruptures.

Burt (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a fish of the turbot kind.

Burthen (*s. from the Sax. byrthen, and consequently the most correct spelling, though now grown nearly obsolete*) A burden.

Bur'then (*v. t. from the subs.*) To burden.

Bur'thened (*p. from burthen*) Burdened.

Bur'thening (*p. a. from burthen*) Burdening.

BUR'TON (*s. a sea term*) A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure.

BUR'TON (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire situate on the river Trent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 123 miles from London.

BUR'TON (*s.*) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 244 miles from London.

BUR'TON, BUR'TON STATHER (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 167 miles from London.

Bur'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Burton, made at Burton.

BUR'Y (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. burg*) A dwelling.

Bu'ry (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

Bu'ry (*s. a corruption from borrow*) A hole dug in the earth to deposit any thing for greater safety, the hole of a rabbit or other beast.

BUR'Y (*v. t. from the Sax. byrigean*) To inter, to put into the grave; to inter with the rites of sepulture; to conceal; to place one thing within another.

BUR'Y (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 100 miles from London.

BUR'Y (*s.*) Bury St. Edmond's, a borough town in Suffolk; it has a good market on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.

Bur'y (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Bury, made at Bury.

Bur'ying (*p. a. from bury*) Putting into the grave, putting into the earth, concealing, hiding in the earth, belonging to a funeral.

Bur'ying (*s. from bury*) The solemnity of a funeral, a funeral.

Bur'yingplace (*s. from bury, and place*) A place set apart for the sepulture of the dead.

BUS'CA, BUS'CAS (*s. in old records*) Underwood, brushwood.

Busch (*s. in old records*) Brushwood.

BUSE'LAPHUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of goat.

BUSE'LINUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of parsley.

BUSH (*s. from the French bois*) A thick shrub, a number of shrubs of the same kind growing together; a branch or

- or bough fixed up at a door as a sign. *With bunters*, A fox's tail.
- Bush** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To grow thick, to grow bushy.
- Bush** (*s. with wheelwrights*) The iron that keeps the hole of the nave from wearing.
- BUS'HEL** (*s. from the low Lat. buffellus*) A measure of capacity containing eight gallons, a strike, a large quantity.
- Bus'het** (*s. obsolete*) A little bush.
- Bus'hiness** (*s. from bush*) The quality of being bushy.
- Bus'hing** (*p. from bush*) Growing thick, growing bushy.
- Bus'hment** (*s. not much used, from bush*) A thicket, a cluster of bushes.
- Bus'hy** (*adj. from bush*) Full of small branches, thick like a bush, full of bushes.
- Bu'sie** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Busy, solicitous. *Ch.*
- Bus'ied** (*p. from busy*) Employed in business, encumbered.
- Bus'ier** (*adj. comp. of busy*) Busy in a greater degree.
- Bus'iest** (*adj. sup. of busy*) Busy in the greatest degree.
- Bus'iless** (*adj. not much used, from busy*) Unemployed, having leisure.
- Bus'ily** (*adv. from busy*) In a busy manner, with the air of business.
- Bus'iness** (*s. from busy*) A trade, an employment; something to be done, that which engages our attention. *To do one's business, to kill, to destroy.*
- BUSK** (*s. from the French busque*) A piece of steel, wood, or whalebone worn in the stomach of a woman's stays to keep them in proper form.
- Busk** (*s. obsolete*) A rush, a bush.
- Busk** (*v. obsolete*) To shut up.
- Buske** (*s. obsolete*) A bush. *Chaucer.*
- Bus'ket** (*s. obsolete*) A little bush. *Spenser.*
- Bus'kid** (*adj. obsolete*) Adorned. *Chaucer.*
- BUS'KIN** (*s. from the Dutch broeken*) A kind of half boot, a spatterdash; a high kind of shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.
- Bus'kined** (*adj. from buskin*) Dressed in buskins.
- Bus'ky** (*adj. supposed to be a corruption of bosky*) Woody, shady, overgrown with trees. *Shakespeare.*
- Bu'ss** (*s. from the Irish bus the mouth*) A kiss.
- Bu'ss** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To kiss, to salute with the lips.
- Bu'ss** (*s. from the German buße*) A small vessel, a kind of boat.
- Bus'sed** (*p. from bu'ss*) Kissed, saluted with the lips.
- Bus'sing** (*p. a. from bu'ss*) Kissing, saluting with the lips.
- Bu'st** (*s. from busto*) A statue representing a person to the breast.
- BUST** (*s. from the Lat. bustum burnt*) The funeral pile of the ancients, the pile of wood on which the dead were burnt.
- Bus'tal** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the funeral pile, sepulchral.
- BUS'TARD** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of wild turkey.
- Bu'st'coat** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Soft bread eaten with butter. *Scott.*
- BUS'TLE** (*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To be busy, to be in a hurry of business, to be all in motion.
- Bus'tle** (*s. from the verb*) A tumult, a hurry, a combustion.
- Bus'tler** (*s. from bustle*) One that bustles.
- Bus'tling** (*p. from bustle*) Making a bustle, stirring about.
- BUS'TO** (*s. in sculpture, from the Ital.*) A figure or portrait of a person shewing only the head, shoulders and breast.
- BUS'TROPHE** (*s. from the Greek βουσ, an ox, and τροφή a turning*) The furrowed manner of writing practised by the ancient Romans.
- BUSTUA'RIOUS** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) One of the gladiators who fought about the bust or funeral pile of a deceased person.
- BUS'TUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The funeral pile. *Scott.*
- BU'SY** (*adj. pronounced as though it were written bisy, from the Sax. busgian*) Fully employed in business, bustling, active, officious, meddling.
- Bus'y** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To employ, to keep busy.
- Bus'ybody** (*s. from busy, and body*) An officious person, one who meddles in the business of others.
- Bus'ying** (*p. from busy*) Employing, meddling, acting officiously.
- BUT** (*conj. from the Sax. butan*) Except, only, though, though it be, than, nothing more than, even, just at this instant, nevertheless, that.
- BUT** (*s. from the French bout*) A boundary, the greater end of any thing. *In ship building*, The end of a plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship and under the water.
- BUTCH'ER** (*s. from the French boucher*) One whose business it is to kill animals and sell their flesh, one who delights in blood, a cruel bloodthirsty man.
- Butcher** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To kill, to murder.
- Butch'erbird** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the lanius.
- Butch'ered** (*p. from butcher*) Killed, murdered.
- Butch'ering** (*p. a. from butcher*) Killing, murdering.
- Butch'erliness** (*s. from butcherly*) The quality of being butcherly.
- Butch'erly** (*adj. from butcher*) Cruel, bloody, barbarous.
- Butch'errow** (*s. from butcher, and row*) The shambles, a row of butchers shops.
- BUTCH'ERSBROOM** (*s. in botany*) A plant, the knee holly.
- Butch'ery** (*s. from butcher*) The trade of a butcher; murder, slaughter, cruelty.
- BUTE** (*s. in geography*) An island on the western coast of Scotland; it sends in turn with Cathness one member to parliament.
- But'end** (*s. from but, and end*) The blunt or greater end of any thing.
- BU'TEO** (*s. in ornithology*) The buzzard, a kind of hawk.
- BU'TIO** (*s. in ornithology*) The bittern.
- But'ler** (*s. supposed to be from bottle*) A servant employed in a family to furnish the table.
- But'lerage** (*s. from butler*) The duty on wines imported claimed by the king's butler.
- But'lership** (*s. from butler*) The office of a butler.
- BUT'MENT** (*s. in building*) That which supports the foot of an arch.
- BUTO'MUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the flowering bush.
- But'secarl** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A boatswain, a sailor.
- BUTT** (*s. from the French but*) The mark to be shot at; a kind of diversion; the object at which any thing is aimed; a person who receives the railery and jests of a company; a stroke given in fencing.
- BUTT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A cask containing two hogsheads.
- BUTT** (*v. t. from the Dutch botten*) To strike with the head.
- But'tens** (*s. with bunters*) The burs or knobs of a deer's head.
- But'ter** (*s. from the Sax. buttere*) An oily substance made by agitating the cream of milk. *In chymistry*, A preparation of antimony, a preparation of tin.
- But'ter** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To moisten with butter, to apply butter to any thing.
- But'terbox** (*s. a cant word*) A Dutchman. *Scott.*
- BUT'TERBUMP** (*s. in ornithology*) The bittern.
- BUT'TERBUR** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- But'tered** (*p. from butter*) Moistened with butter.
- BUT'TERFLOWER** (*s. in botany*) A yellow flower with which the fields abound in the month of May, a kind of crow foot.
- But'terfish** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the gunnellus.
- BUT'TERFLY** (*s. from the Sax. butterflege*) A beautiful insect, of which there are various kinds.
- But'terflyfish** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a beautiful fish, a kind of blennius.
- But'terflyflower** (*s. in botany*) The archis.
- But'terflyshell** (*s. in natural history*) A species of voluta.
- But'tering** (*p. a. from butter*) Moistening with butter.
- BUT'TERIS** (*s. in farriery*) An instrument to pare the hoof of a horse.
- But'termilk** (*s. from butter, and milk*) The whey separated from the cream in making butter.
- But'terprint** (*s. from butter, and print*) An instrument used in making up and marking butter.
- But'tertooth** (*s. from butter, and tooth*) One of the two broad teeth in the fore part of the mouth.
- But'terwoman** (*s. from butter, and woman*) A woman that sells butter.
- BUT'TERWORT** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fanicle.
- But'tery** (*adj. from butter*) Having the quality or appearance of butter.
- But'tery** (*s. from butter*) The room where provisions are laid up for the use of the family.
- But'ting** (*p. from but*) Striking with the head.
- BUT'TOCK** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The rump, the part near the tail.
- But'tokid** (*adj. obsolete*) Having buttocks. *Chaucer.*
- BUT'TON** (*s. from the Brit. bottwn*) A catch or small ball by which any part of dress is fastened together, any knob or ball fastened to a large body, the bud of a plant, the bud of a stag's horn.
- BUT'TON** (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea urchin, a kind of crabfish. *But'ton*

But'ton (*v. t. from the subs.*) To fasten with a button; to dress, to cloath.
But'toned (*p. from button*) Fastened with a button.
But'tonhole (*s. from button, and hole*) The hole or loop that catches the button.
But'toning (*p. a. from button*) Fastening with a button.
But'tontree (*s. in botany*) The cephalanthus, the platanus.
BUT'TRESS (*s. from the French aboutir to confine*) A prop, a wall or pier to support any building on the outside; a support.
But'tress (*v. t. from the subs.*) To prop, to support with buttresses.
But'tressed (*p. from buttress*) Supported with a buttress.
BUT'WIN, BUT'WINK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
BUTYRA'CEOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. butyrum butter*) Having the qualities of butter.
But'yrous (*adj. not much used*) Having the qualities of butter.
Bux'eous (*adj. from buxus*) Belonging to the box tree, made of box.
BUXI'FEROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. buxus box, and fero to bear*) Bearing box.
Bux'ionen (*v. obsolete*) To bud.
Bux'ioning (*p. obsolete*) Budding.
Bux'ions (*s. obsolete*) Buds.
BUX'OM (*adj. from the Sax. bugan to bend*) Obedient, submissive; gay, brisk, lively; jolly, wanton.
Bux'omly (*adv. from buxom*) Wantonly, amorously.
Bux'omness (*s. from buxom*) Wantonneis, amourousness.
Bux'um (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Buxom, obedient, amiable.
Bux'umly (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Obediently, dutifully.
BUX'US (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the box tree.
BUY (*v. t. from the Sax. bregian*) To purchase, to manage by money, to get some advantage by way of exchange, to purchase at a dear rate.
Buy (*v. int.*) To treat about a purchase.
Buy'er (*s. from buy*) One that buys.
Buy'ing (*p. from buy*) Purchasing.
BUZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying despised*) A man's name.
BUZ'I (*s. from the Heb. signifying contempt*) A man's name.
Buz'ite (*s. from Buz*) A descendant of Buz.
Bu'zo (*s. obsolete*) The shaft of an arrow.
BUZZ (*v. int. from the Teutonic bizzen to growl*) To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.
Buzz (*v. t.*) To whisper about, to spread secretly.
Buzz (*s. from the verb*) A hum, a whisper, a talk.
BUZ'ZARD (*s. from the French busard*) A degenerate species of hawk; a dunce, a blockhead.
Buz'zed (*p. from buzz*) Whispered about, spread abroad in a secret manner.
Buz'zer (*s. from buzz*) A whisperer, one that reveals secrets in a clandestine manner.
Buz'zing (*s. from buzz*) Making a humming noise, whispering about, talking.
By (*prep. from the Sax. bi*) At, near, near to; in, on, upon; according to; with, with the agency, with the instrumentality, with the stroke, with the permission of.
By (*adv. from the prep.*) Near, beside, in presence. *By and by*, in a short time.
By (*s. from the prep.*) Something which is not the immediate object of attention. "*By the by, upon the by.*"
By (*adj. from the prep.*) Lying out of the common way, belonging to that which is not the immediate object of attention, obscure. "*A by way, a by end, a by matter, &c.*" In these forms the two words are generally joined together as one by a hyphen; but as the application of by, in this sense, is so very extensive, I thought it best to give it the distinction I have here done.
By (*v. obsolete*) To buy, to be.
By'afs (*s. rather a corrupt spelling*) A bias.
Bych'schope (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bishop.
Bydde (*v. t. obsolete*) To publish.
Bye (*s. obsolete*) A dwelling.
Bye'be (*s. obsolete*) A dwelling.
By'er (*s. obsolete*) A cowhouse.
Byfo'rne (*prep. an obsolete spelling*) Before.
Bygo'ne (*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Past, gone by.
Byhe'te (*v. obsolete*) To promise.
By'ker (*s. obsolete*) A fray, a quarrel.
Byl (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A bill.
By'lander (*s. an antique spelling*) A bilander, a small coasting vessel.
Byle've, Byle'vin (*v. obsolete*) To abide, to tarry.
Byna'me (*v. t. from by, and name*) To nickname, to give a name by way of reproach.
Byna'med (*p. from byname*) Nicknamed.
Byae (*s. not much used*) Barley steeped, malt.

Bynem'me (*v. obsolete*) To bereave, to take away.
Byne'mpt (*adj. obsolete*) Named.
Byno'me, Bynay'm (*v. obsolete*) To bereave, to take away.
Bypa'ft (*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Past, passed by.
Byra'ft (*p. obsolete*) Bereft.
BY'RAM (*s. among the Turks*) A sort of carnival, a festival.
By'ramlic (*s. from byram*) A present given at the byram.
Byr'law (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) The law established by the consent of the neighbours in a kind of court leet.
Byr'law (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a court leet or the persons concerned in making the byrlaws.
Bystan'der (*s. from by, and stand*) A looker on, one that is unconcerned.
Byse'gid (*p. obsolete spelling*) Besieged, surrounded.
Bys'ine (*adj. from byssus*) Silken, like silk.
BYS'SUS (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek*) A kind of fine flax, fine linen.
BYS'SUS (*s. in the plu. byssi, in botany*) A genus of mosses.
BY'THUS (*s. from the Greek βαθος profundity*) One of the names by which the Valentinians call the Supreme Being.
Bytre'nt (*adj. obsolete*) Caught up.
Bywe'ft (*adv. in the Irish dialect, from by, and west*) Westward.
Bywho'pen (*p. obsolete*) Stupified, made senseless.
By'zant, By'zantine (*s. from Byzantium*) A piece of gold coined by the emperors of Byzantium or Constantinople; a piece or wedge of gold which the king offers on high festival days.
Byzan'tine (*adj. in botany, from the s.*) Growing about Byzantium, growing near to Constantinople.
BYZAN'TIUM (*s. in geography*) The city of Constantinople.

C

C (*s. it has two sounds, the hard and the soft; the hard sound, like k before a, o, u, and the consonants; the soft like s, before e, i, and y*) The third letter of the alphabet, a note or key in music.
CA'ABA, CAABAH (*s. with the Mahomedans*) The temple of Mecca; any round building.
CAACHI'RA (*s. in botany*) The indigo plant.
Caas (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A case, chance, fortune.
CAB (*s. from the Heb.*) A measure containing about three pints.
Caba'l (*s. from cabala*) The cabala, the secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a junto or body of men united in some close design; an intrigue.
Caba'l (*v. int. from the subs.*) To intrigue, to unite in parties.
CA'BALA (*s. from the Heb.*) The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins, the doctrine of the Jewish traditions.
Ca'balist (*s. from cabala*) One skilled in the cabala, one versed in the tradition of the Hebrews.
CA'BALIST (*s. in French commerce*) A factor, a broker.
Cabalis'tic, Cabalis'tical (*adj. from cabala*) Belonging to the cabala, skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
Caballa'ria (*s. in old records*) Lands held by the tenure of furnishing a man and horse with suitable equipage in time of war or other emergence.
Caba'ler (*s. from cabal*) An intriguer, one who engages in some close design.
CABAL'LINE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. caballinus of a horse*) Belonging to a horse.
Cabal'ling (*p. from cabal*) Intriguing, uniting in some close design.
Caballis'tic, Caballis'tical (*adj. not so correct a spelling, from cabala*) Belonging to the cabala, having some occult or secret meaning.
CABAL'LUS (*s. with the poets*) Pegasus, the winged horse.
CAB'ARET (*s. not much used, from the French*) A tavern.
CAB'ARICK (*s. in botany*) The herb harlewort.
CAB'BAGE (*s. in botany, from the French cabus*) A well known plant, a cabbage plant grown to a head, the brassica.
Cab'bage (*s. a cant word*) That which remains after a garment is made, the perquisites of the taylor, that which is filsh in cutting out any thing.
Cab'bage (*v. int. from the subs.*) To grow to a head like a cabbage.
Cab'bage (*v. t. a cant word*) To take what is left after a garment is made, to filsh in cutting out any thing.

Cab'baged

Cab/baged (*p. a cant word, from cabbage*) Filled in cutting out.

Cab/bageplant (*s. in botany and gardening*) A young plant of the cabbage kind.

CAB/BAGETREE (*s. in botany*) A species of palm tree.

Cab/bageworm (*s. from cabbage, and worm*) An insect.

Cab/baging (*p. from cabbage*) Growing into a head like a cabbage.

Cab/baging (*p. a cant word*) Taking what is left after a garment is made.

Cab/bin (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cabin.

CABE/CA, CABE/SSA (*s. in commerce*) The finest sort of India silk.

CA/BIN (*s. from the Brit. chabin*) A small room, a small room or chamber in a ship, a cottage, a tent.

Ca/bin (*v. int. from the subj.*) To live in a cabin.

Ca/bin (*v. t. from the subj.*) To confine in a cabin. *Johnson.*

Ca/bined (*p. from cabin*) Confined in a cabin. *Shakespeare.*

Ca/bined (*adj. from cabin*) Belonging to a cabin.

CA/BINET (*s. from the French*) A curious chest with drawers, a private box, a place in which things of value are kept, a private room for consultation.

Ca/binetcouncil (*s. from cabinet, and council*) A council held with unusual privacy and confidence.

Ca/binetmaker (*s. from cabinet, and make*) One who makes small nice work in wood.

CA/BLE (*s. from the Brit. cabl*) The great rope of a ship, the rope to which the anchor is fastened.

Ca'bled (*adj. in heraldry*) Bound about with a cord or cable.

Ca'bled flute (*s. in architecture*) A flute filled up with pieces carved in the form of a rope or cable.

Ca'bletire (*s. a sea term*) The coil of a cable.

Ca'blish (*s. obsolete*) Bruhwood.

Cablee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross of two ends of rope or cable.

CA'BOCHED (*adj. in heraldry*) Full faced, cut off without any part of the neck.

Ca'burns (*s. a sea term*) Small ropes used in ships.

CACAFUE/GO (*s. from the Spanish*) An insect in Spain said to dart fire from its tail in the night.

CACA/LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CA'CAO (*s. in botany*) The chocolate tree, the chocolate nut, a genus of plants.

Cace (*s. obsolete spelling*) A case, chance, fortune. *Ch.*

CACEP'HATON (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and φημι to speak*) A harsh sound of words.

Cach (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To catch. *Chaucer.*

Cachectic, Cachectical (*adj. from cachexy*) Having an ill habit of body, discovering an ill habit.

CA'CHET (*s. from the French*) A seal, a sealed or private letter.

CACHE'XY (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κακος bad, and εἶς a habit*) A bad habit of body, a distemperature of the humours or juices of the body.

CACHINA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cachino to laugh*) A loud laughing.

CA'CHOU (*s. in medicine*) An aromatic drug, a kind of perfume.

CACH'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CACH'RYs (*s. in botany*) The catkin.

CACK (*v. int. from the Lat. caco to go to stool*) To ease the body by going to stool.

Cac'kebel (*s. from cack*) A fish of a loosening quality.

CAC'KEREL (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

Cac'king (*p. a. from cack*) Going to stool.

CAC'KLE (*v. int. from the Dutch kaeckelen*) To make a noise as a goose, to make a noise as a hen after laying; to laugh, to giggle.

Cac'kle (*s. from the verb*) The noise of a goose or hen, the noise that is made in laughing.

Cack'ler (*s. from cackle*) A fowl that cackles, a tatter, a tattler.

Cack'ling (*p. from cackle*) Making a noise as a goose or hen; laughing, giggling.

CACOCY/LIA (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and χυλος chyle*) A bad state of the chyle.

CACOCY/MIA (*s. a physical term, from the Greek κακος bad, and χυμος juice*) A bad state of the juices, a cachexy.

Cacochy'mic, Cacochym'ical (*adj. a physical term, from cacochymia*) Belonging to a cacochymia, having the humours of the body corrupted.

Cac'ochymy (*s. a physical term, from cacochymia*) An ill state of the juices, a cachexy.

CACODCE/MON (*s. from the Greek κακος bad, and δαίμων a spirit*) An evil spirit, the Devil.

CACOE'THES (*s. from the Greek κακος bad, and ηθός a habit*) A bad custom, a bad habit; an incurable ulcer.

CACOL/OGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and λογος a word*) A vicious pronunciation, bad speaking. *Scott.*

CAC'OPATHY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and παθος suffering*) A state of suffering under some very painful disease.

CACO'PHONY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and φωνη a sound*) A bad sound of words, a harsh sound of words.

Ca'cophyxy (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cacophyxy.

CACORITH'MUS (*s. with physicians*) An unequal pulse.

CACOSIS/TARA (*s. with logicians*) An argument that will serve either side.

CA'COSPHEXY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and σφειξ the pulse*) A bad pulse.

CACOSY'NTHETON (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and συνθεσις a joining*) An ill construction of words in a sentence.

CA'COTECHNY (*s. from the Greek κακος bad, and τεχνη art*) A hurtful invention. *Scott.*

CA'COTROPHY (*s. from the Greek κακος bad, and τροφω to nourish*) A nutriment vitiated by the ill qualities of the blood.

CACO'TYCHE (*s. in astrology*) The sixth house, a bad fortune.

CACOZE/LIA (*s. not much used, from the Greek κακος bad, and ζηλος zeal*) Affectation.

CAC'TUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CACU/BALUM (*s. in botany*) An herb good for the bite of a serpent, chickweed.

CACU/MINATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. cacumen a point*) To sharpen, to sharpen to a point.

Cacu'minated (*p. from cacuminate*) Sharpened to a point.

CADAV'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. cadaver a dead corpse*) Belonging to a dead body, having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CAD'BATE (*s. with anglers*) An insect, a kind of fly which is an excellent bait for trout.

CAD/DIS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff, a kind of tape or ribbon.

CAD/DIS (*s. in the history of insects*) The cadworm, an excellent bait for trout.

Cad'dow (*s. a local word*) The jackdaw.

CADÉ (*s. from the Lat. cadus*) A cag, a little cask or barrel.

CADE (*s. supposed to be from the old French word cadeler to bring up tenderly*) Soft, tender, delicate.

Cade (*v. t. from the subj.*) To bring up tenderly.

Cadee' (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cadet.

Ca'delamb (*s. from cade, and lamb*) A lamb brought up by hand.

CAD/ELASHER (*s. with the Turks*) A chief magistrate, a judge.

Ca'dence, Ca'dency (*s. from cadent*) A sinking, the fall or sinking of the voice, the flow of a verse or period.

Ca'dence (*s. in horsemanship*) The exact measure which a horse observes in all his motions.

CA'DENT (*adj. from the Lat. cadens falling*) Sinking, falling with an easy motion.

Ca'deoil (*s. from cade, and oil*) A soft kind of oil much used in France and Germany.

CA'DES (*s.*) The name of a place. *1 Mac. ii. 63.*

CADE'T (*s. from the French, pronounced as though written cadé*) The younger brother, the youngest brother, a volunteer in the army.

Ca'dew (*s. in the history of insects*) The caddis, the straw worm.

Ca'deworm (*s.*) The cadew, the maggot of a particular fly.

CADGE (*s. in falconry*) The frame or piece of wood on which the hawk is carried.

Cadge (*v. t. obsolete*) To carry.

Ca'dger (*s. a local word*) A carrier, a higler.

CA'DI (*s. in Turkey*) A magistrate answering to our justice of peace.

CADIL/LACK (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

Cadi'lesker (*s. in Turkey*) The cadi.

Cad'ma (*s. a local word*) The least of a litter of pigs.

CA'DMIA (*s. from the Greek*) Brass ore.

Cad'mites (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone with blue spots.

Cadu'ce (*s. from caduceus*) The wand with which Mercury is depicted.

Caduce'an (*adj. from caduceus*) Belonging to Mercury's wand.

CADUCE/US (*s. from the Lat.*) The caduce, the rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted.

Ca'duke (*adj. not much used*) Crazy. *Scott.*

CADWAL/LADER (*s. from the Brit.*) A man's name.

CÆ'CIAS (*s. from the Lat.*) A wind from the north. *Milton.*

CÆCPLIA

CÆCILIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of serpents.
CÆCITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cæco to blind*) Blindness.
CÆCUM (*s. in anatomy*) The first of the thick intestines, the blind gut.
CÆLI'ACA (*s. in anatomy*) The arteries of the stomach.
CÆLIC'OLIST (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cælum heaven, and colo to worship*) A saint, an inhabitant of heaven.
CÆLIF'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cælum heaven, and fero to bear*) Bearing up the heavens.
CÆLIG'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cælum heaven, and gero to carry*) Sustaining the heavens.
CÆLIP'OTENT (*adj. little used, from the Lat. cælum heaven, and potens powerful*) Mighty in heaven.
CÆLOS'TOMY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κοιλος a belly, and σμα a mouth*) A hollow or inward kind of speaking.
CÆMENT (*v. t. little used*) To calcine with corrosive liquors, to lute. *Scott.*
CÆ'PA (*s. in botany*) An onion.
CAER (*s. from the Brit.*) A city.
CAER'DIFF (*s. the more ancient and correct spelling*) A borough town in Glamorganshire, South Wales; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 165 miles from London.
Caer'diff (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caerdiff, made at Caerdiff.
CAERFIL'LY (*s.*) A large town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 159 miles from London.
Caerfil'ly (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caerfilly, made at Caerfilly.
CAERLE'ON (*s.*) A very ancient town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situate on the river Usk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 148 miles from London.
Caerle'on (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caerleon, made at Caerleon.
CAERMAR'THEN (*s. the more ancient and correct spelling*) The county town of Caermarthenshire in South Wales; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 208 miles from London.
Caermar'then (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caermarthen, made at Caermarthen.
CAERMAR'THESHIRE (*s. the more ancient and correct spelling*) A county in South Wales, generally of a fruitful soil; it produces fine pit coal, contains eighty seven parishes and eight market towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Caermarthen.
Caermar'thenshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caermarthenshire, produced in Caermarthenshire.
CAERNAR'VON (*s. the more ancient and correct spelling*) The county town of Caernarvonshire, famous for the birth of Edward the second, the first prince of Wales; it has a good market on Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 251 miles from London.
Caernar'von (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caernarvon, made at Caernarvon.
CAERNAR'VONSHIRE (*s. the more ancient and correct spelling*) A county of North Wales containing sixty eight parishes, and six market towns; it sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Caernarvon.
Caernar'vonshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caernarvonshire, produced in Caernarvonshire.
CÆRU'LEOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cæruleus*) Of a sky colour. *Scott.*
CAER'WIS (*s.*) A town in Flintshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 204 miles from London.
Caer'wis (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caerwis, made at Caerwis.
CÆSALPI'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CÆSALPINOIDES (*s. in botany*) The gleditsia, a genus of plants.
CÆ'SAR (*s. in Roman antiquity, from cædo to cut*) The title of all the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the dissolution of the empire.
Cæsa'rian (*adj. in surgery, from Cæsar*) Belonging to that operation in which, when the birth cannot be produced in the natural way, the fœtus is delivered from the womb of the mother by an incision; belonging to Cæsar.
CÆS'TUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of gantulet or brasure about the hand, made use of by those who fought in the public games; a kind of girdle worn by virgins which the bridegroom was to untie in presence of the company on the day of marriage.
CÆSU'RA (*s. in poetry, from the Lat.*) A figure or licence by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made

long; a division of feet in a verse by which the last syllable of a word is made the first of a foot; a pause in a line of ten or more syllables so introduced as to aid the pronunciation and render the verse more pleasing.
CÆTERIS PA'RIBUS (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. cæterus the rest, and par alike*) In like circumstances.
CAFTAN (*s. from the Persic*) A Persian garment.
CAG (*s. from the French caque*) A small cask or barrel containing four or five gallons.
CAGE (*s. from the French*) An inclosure of twigs or wire in which birds are kept, a place for wild beasts, a prison for petty offenders.
Cage (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put into a cage, to inclose in a cage.
Ca'ged (*p. from cage*) Inclosed in a cage.
Cage'work (*s. on board a ship*) The uppermost carved work of the hull.
Ca'gia (*s. in old records*) A cage.
Ca'ging (*p. a. from cage*) Inclosing in a cage, confining in a cage.
CAI'APHAS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rock*) A man's name.
CAI'MACAM (*s. in the Turkish empire*) An officer of great dignity, a lieutenant.
CAI'MAN (*s. in zoology*) The American name of the crocodile.
CAIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying possession*) Adam's first son, the name of a man.
CAI'NAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a possessor*) A man's name.
Cai'nites (*s. in church history*) An infamous sect of Christians, who considered Cain as their father, and adopted all that was impure in the heresy of the Gnostics.
CAJO'LE (*v. t. a low word, from the French cajoler*) To flatter, to soothe.
Cajo'led (*p. from cajole*) Flattered, soothed.
Cajo'ler (*s. from cajole*) A flatterer.
Cajo'lery (*s. from cajole*) Flattery.
Cajo'ling (*p. a. from cajole*) Soothing, flattering.
Cai'show (*s. from Cassii*) A track of land in Buckinghamshire.
CAI'SSON (*s. from the French*) A chest of bombs or powder laid in the way to be blown up on the approach of an enemy.
CAI'THNESS (*s. the more ancient spelling*) Cathness, a county in Scotland.
CAI'TIFF (*s. from the Ital. caitivo a slave*) A mean base fellow, a despicable knave.
Cai'tify (*adv. from caitiff*) Vilely, wickedly. *Scott.*
Cai'tifness (*s. obsolete*) Slavery, misery. *Chaucer.*
Caitis'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Chained. *Chaucer.*
Cai'tive (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A caitiff, a slave.
Cai'tive (*adj. obsolete*) Miserable.
CAKE (*s. from the Teutonic cuch*) A delicate kind of bread, any mass of matter rather wide than high.
Cake (*v. int. from the subs.*) To harden as a cake in an oven, to get into a mass of matter like a cake.
Ca'ked (*adj. from cake*) Hardened together.
CA'KILE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Ca'king (*p. from cake*) Hardening as a cake in an oven.
CAL'ABASH (*s. in botany*) A species of cucurbita.
CAL'ABASHTREE (*s. in botany*) The crescentia.
CAL'ABER (*s. from the German*) A kind of squirrel, the fur of the calaber.
CALA'DE (*s. in the menage*) The declivity or slope on which the horse is put into a short gallop.
CALA'EN (*s. in medicine*) A mineral from the East Indies lately discovered. *Scott.*
CA'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying favourable*) The name of a city.
CALAMAN'CO (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of woollen stuff.
CALAMAGROS'TIS (*s. in botany*) The sheergrass.
CAL'AMARY (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish.
CALAM'BA (*s.*) The best kind of wood aloes.
Calam'bacwood (*s.*) Calamba, the best kind of lignum aloes.
CALAMELA'NOS (*s. in botany*) Sweet mercury.
CALAMI'FEROUS (*adj. in botany, from calamus a reed, and fero to bear*) Culmiferous, bearing a smooth stalk knotted and generally hollow.
CALAMINA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) Calamine, a fossil used in making brass.
CAL'AMINE (*s. in natural history*) The ore of tin, calaminaris, a fossil used in converting copper into brass.
Cal'amine (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the calaminaris.
CAL'AMINT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Cal'amist (*s. from calamus*) One that pipes or plays on a reed.
Calamist'rate (*v. t. not much used*) To curl, to frizzle. *Scott.*
CALA'MITES (*s. in zoology*) The green frog.
Calam'itous (*adj. from calamity*) Involved in great distress, full of misery.
Calam'itousness (*s. from calamitous*) Misery, distress.
CALAM'ITUS (*s. in old records*) A gag for the mouth of a dog.
CALAM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. calamitas trouble*) Distress, misery, the cause of distress.
Cal'amize (*v. int. not used*) To pipe or play on a reed.
CA'LAMUS (*s. in botany, from the Lat. a reed*) A kind of reed containing a spongy substance of a very agreeable smell.
CALAN'GAY (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of white parrot.
CALAN'GIUM (*s. in old records*) A challenge, a claim, a dispute.
CALA'SH (*s. from the French caleche*) A kind of light carriage for pleasure.
CALA'THIANA (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet.
CALCA'NEUS (*s. in anatomy*) The heel bone.
CALCAN'THUM (*s. in medicine*) Red vitriol.
CA'LCAR (*s. in anatomy and botany, from the Lat. a spur*) The bone of the heel, the heel or spur of a flower.
Cal'car (*s. in glassmaking*) A kind of reverberating furnace, a kind of oven.
CALCA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A caldron, a copper.
Calca'rious (*adj. from calx*) Belonging to calx, partaking of the nature of calx.
CALCA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. calco to tread*) The act of treading or trampling on any thing.
CALCA'TRIPHA (*s. in botany*) The cockspur.
CAL'CEA (*s. in old records*) A road or highway made with stones and rubbish.
Calcea'ta (*s. in old records*) A causeway.
CAL'CEATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. calco to tread*) To shoe, to furnish with shoes.
Cal'ceated (*p. from calceate*) Shod, furnished with shoes.
Cal'cedon (*s. with jewellers, from calcedony*) A foul vein, like calcedony, found in some precious stones.
CALCEDO'NIUS (*s. in natural history, from the Lat.*) A calcedony.
Cal'cedony (*s. in natural history, from calcedonius*) A precious stone.
CALCE'OLUS (*s. in botany*) Lady's slipper, the cypripedium.
CALCIFRA'GA (*s. in botany*) A kind of saxifrage.
Cal'cinate (*v. t. not much used, from calcine*) To calcine, to reduce to a calx.
Cal'cinated (*p. from calcinate, but not much used*) Calcined.
Calcina'tion (*s. from calcinate*) The art or process of reducing bodies to a calx.
Cal'cinatory (*s. from calcinate*) A vessel used in calcination.
CALCI'NE (*v. t. from calx*) To burn to a calx, to reduce by fire to a substance easily powdered.
Calci'ned (*p. from calcine*) Burnt to a calx, reduced to a powder like lime.
Calci'ning (*p. a. from calcine*) Burning to a calx, reducing to a powder like lime.
Calcini'ze (*v. t. not used*) To calcine.
CALCITRA'PA (*s. in botany*) The star thistle.
Cal'citrate (*v. t. not used*) To kick.
Cal'citrose (*adj. not much used*) Kicking, spurning. *Scott.*
Calcog'raphist (*s. from calcography*) An engraver in brass.
CALCOG'RAPHY (*s. not used, from the Greek καλκος brass, and γραφω to write*) The art of writing or engraving on brass.
Cal'culary (*s. from calculus*) The stony concretion frequently found in pears.
Cal'culate (*v. t. from calculus*) To compute, to reckon, to adjust.
Cal'culated (*p. from calculate*) Computed, reckoned, adjusted.
Cal'culating (*p. a. from calculate*) Computing, reckoning, adjusting.
Calcula'tion (*s. from calculate*) A computation, a reckoning, the result of a numerical operation.
Cal'culator (*s. from calculate*) One that calculates.
Cal'culatory (*adj. from calculate*) Belonging to a calculation.
Cal'cule (*s. not much used, from calculus*) A computation.
Cal'culi (*s. plu. calculus*) The little pebbles or counters anciently used in arithmetical computations.
Calculid (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Calculated.
al'culose, Cal'culous (*adj. from calculus*) Stony, gritty

CAL'CULUS (*s. in natural history, from the Lat.*) A little stone or pebble, the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
CAL'CULUS (*s. plu. calculi, from the Lat.*) A kind of counter anciently used in arithmetical computations, the method of computation by the calculi.
CALDA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A furnace, a caldron.
CAL'DRON (*s. from the Lat. calidus warm*) A pot, a boiler.
Cale (*adj. obsolete*) Cold. *Cbaucer.*
CA'LEB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the heart*) A man's name.
CA'LEBEPHRATAH (*s. from Caleb, and Ephratah*) The name of a place in the land of Israel.
Calec'he (*s. not so common a spelling*) A calash.
CALEDON'IA (*s. in ancient geography*) That part of Great Britain called Scotland.
Caledo'nian (*adj. from Caledonian*) Belonging to Scotland.
Caledo'nian (*s. from Caledonia*) A native of Scotland.
Calefac'tion (*s. from calify*) The act of heating any thing, the state of being warm.
Calefac'tive (*adj. from calefy*) Heating, making warm.
Calefac'toriness (*s. from calefactory*) Warmth, the state of being made warm. *Scott.*
Calefactory (*adj. from calefy*) Heating, making warm.
Calefac'tory (*s. from the adj.*) A room where the religious warm themselves in a monastery.
CAL'EFY (*v. int. from the Lat. calidus warm, and fio to be made*) To grow hot.
Cal'efying (*p. from calefy, but not much used*) Growing warm.
CAL'ENDAR (*s. from the Lat. calendarium*) A register of the year accommodated to the various purposes of life, an almanac.
CAL'ENDER (*v. t. from the French*) To dress cloth, to lay the nap of cloth by means of a hot press.
Cal'ender (*s. from the verb*) A hot press, a press or machine to smooth linen.
Cal'ender (*s.*) A little insect. *Scott.*
Cal'endered (*p. from calender*) Pressed, made smooth.
Cal'enderer (*s. from calender*) One who calenders.
Cal'endering (*p. a. from calender*) Pressing cloth, putting a gloss on cloth.
CA'LENDs (*s. plu. from the Lat. calendæ*) The first day of every month in the Roman chronology.
CALEN'DULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the marygold.
Cal'ent (*adj. not much used*) Hot.
CA'LENTURE (*s. from the Lat. caleo to be hot*) A burning fever, a distemper incident to sailors in hot climates.
Cale'sh (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A calash.
Cal'eville (*s. a local word*) A kind of apple.
Cal'evise (*adv. obsolete*) Warmly.
CALF (*s. from the Sax. cealf*) The young of a cow, the thick muscular part of the leg.
Cal's shout (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the snap dragon.
CA'LIBER (*s. from the French calibre*) The bore, the diameter of a gun barrel, the diameter of a bullet; an instrument used by carpenters and bricklayers to prove the square of their work.
Cal'ibercompasses (*s. from caliber, and compass*) An instrument to measure bullets.
Cal'ibered (*adj. from caliber*) Measured with caliber compasses. *Scott.*
CA'LICE (*s. from the Lat. calix*) A cup, a chalice.
CAL'ICLE (*s. in botany*) The small bud of a plant.
CA'LICO (*s. in commerce*) An Indian stuff made of cotton.
CA'LID (*adj. from the Lat. calidus hot*) Hot, burning, fervent.
Cal'i'dity (*s. from calid*) Heat.
Cal'i'dness (*s. from calid*) Calidity. *Scott.*
CALIDUCT (*s. from the Lat. calidus hot, and duco to lead*) A pipe or tube laid into a wall for conveying heat.
CA'LIF (*s. from the Arabic*) A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.
CALIGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. caligo to be dark*) Darkness, cloudiness.
CALIG'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. caliginosus dark*) Obscure, dim, full of darkness.
Calig'inousness (*s. from caliginous*) Darkness, obscurity.
CA'LIGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek καλος fair, and γραφω to write*) Fair writing.
Cal'ipers (*s. of uncertain etymology, and more commonly wrote*) Callipers.
CA'LIPH (*s.*) The supreme ecclesiastical dignity among the Saracens, the vicar of Mahomet.
Cal'iphate (*s. from caliph*) The dignity or office of the caliph. *CALI-*

CALIPO'DIUM (*s. in old records*) A kind of case to wear over shoes.

CALIS'THENES (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac. viii. 33.*

Ca'liver (*s. from caliber*) A handgun.

CA'LIX (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The cup, that part of a plant which incloses the flower leaves.

CALK (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To stop the leaks of a ship.

Ca'lked (*p. from calk*) Having the leaks stopped.

Ca'lker (*s. from calk*) The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

Ca'lkin (*s. in farriery*) One of the prominent parts of the extremities of a horse shoe turned up and pointed to keep the horse from sliding.

Ca'lking (*s.*) A method of painting, a method of stopping the leaks of a ship.

Ca'lking (*p. a. from calk*) Stopping the leaks of a ship.

Ca'lkingiron (*s. from calking, and iron*) A kind of chisel used in calking a ship.

CALL (*v. t. from the old Latin word calo*) To name, to invite, to summon, to stigmatize with some reproachful denomination. *To call back*, to revoke, to retract. *To call for*, to demand, to require. *To call in*, to resume what has been in the hands of another, to summons together. *To call on or upon*, to repeat solemnly, to invoke, to pay a short visit. *To call over*, to read over a list.

Call (*s. from the verb*) An invitation, a summons, a command to come; a demand, a requisition; an employment, a calling; a nomination; an instrument to invite birds.

Call (*s. obsolete*) Bravery.

CA'LLA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ca'llat (*s. a cant word*) A trull.

CAL/LAIS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a bright green colour.

Calle (*s. a local word*) A cloak.

Ca'lled (*p. from call*) Named, invited, summoned.

Ca'llet (*s. a cant word*) A trull.

Ca'lliber, Ca'llibre (*s. in architecture*) The bulk, or diameter of any round thing.

CAL/LICREAS (*s. in anatomy*) The pancreas, the sweet bread.

CAL/LID (*adj. from the Lat. callidus wise*) Crafty, cunning. *Scott.*

Callid'ity (*s. from callid*) Craftiness, cunningness. *Scott.*

Callidness (*s. from callid*) Callidity. *Scott.*

CALLI'GONON (*s. in botany*) The knotgrass.

CALLIGO'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CALLI'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek καλλος fair, and γραφω to write*) Fair writing.

Ca'lling (*p. a. from call*) Naming, inviting, summoning.

Ca'lling (*s. from call*) A trade, a profession, a class of persons; a conversion to true religion.

CALLI'OPE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the nine muses, supposed to have presided over music and poetry.

CALLIPÆ'DIA (*s. from the Greek καλλος fair, and παιδια children*) A beautiful progeny.

CAL/LIPERS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An instrument to measure any thing round or cylindrical.

CAL/LIPPUS (*s.*) The name of an astronomer inventor of the calliptick period.

Callip'tick (*adj. from Callippus*) Belonging to the period of Callippus which included seventy six years.

CALLI'THRIX (*s. in botany*) Maidenhair.

Callo'sity (*s. from callous*) A kind of swelling without pain, the hardness of any part occasioned by hard labour or otherwise.

CAL/LOUS (*adj. from the Lat. callus hard*) Hardened, having the pores shut up; insensible, obdurate.

Cal'lousness (*s. from callous*) Hardness, the state of being callous; insensibility.

CAL/LOW (*adj. the etymology not known*) Unfedged, without feathers.

CAL/LUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A hardness of the fibers, the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM (*adj. from the French calme*) Serene, quiet, undisturbed, unruffled.

Calm (*v. t. from the adj.*) To still, to quiet, to pacify, to appease.

Calm (*s. from the adj.*) Serenity, repose, quietness.

Calm'ed (*p. from calm*) Stilled, quieted, pacified.

Calm'er (*adj. comp. of calm*) Calm in a greater degree.

Calm'er (*s. from calm*) Any person or thing that has the power of calming.

Calm'est (*adj. sup. of calm*) Calm in the greatest degree.

Calm'ing (*p. a. from calm*) Quieting, composing, appeasing.

Calm'ly (*adj. from calm*) Serenely, quietly, dispassionately.

Calm'ness (*s. from calm*) Serenity, quietness, mildness.

Calm'y (*adj. from calm*) Calm, peaceful.

CALNE (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 87 miles from London.

Calne (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Calne, made at Calne.

CAL'NE'ITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying consummation*) The name of a city.

CAL/NO (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place. *Isa. x. 9.*

CAL/OMEL (*s. in chymistry, and physic*) Mercury six times sublimed, a preparation of quicksilver.

CALOPHYLLIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CALORI'FIC (*adj. from the Lat. calor heat, and fio to be made*) Producing heat, heating.

Ca'l'ot (*s. obsolete*) A lewd woman. *Chaucer.*

CALOT'TE (*s. from the French*) A cap or coif worn by ecclesiastics.

Calot'te (*s. in architecture*) A round cavity or depression in form of a cup or cap.

CALO'YERS (*s. in church history*) Monks of the Greek church.

Cal'pes (*s. in the law of Scotland*) A gift to the head of a clan as an acknowledgement for protection and maintenance.

Ca'lquing (*s. not so common a spelling, a term in painting*) Calking, the art of taking off a design by colouring the backside and communicating an impression of the colour to a plate applied for that purpose by tracing a point through the several lines of the figure to be delineated.

CAL/SOUNDS (*s.*) A sort of linen drawers worn by the Turks.

CA/LTHA (*s. in botany*) The marsh marygold, a genus of plants, the calendula.

CA/LTROP (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tribulus.

Ca'ltrop (*s. in military affairs*) An instrument made with four spikes so disposed that when thrown on the ground one of the spikes will always stand upwards.

CAL/VA, CALVA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The hairy scalp or upper part of the head.

CAL/VARY (*s. from the Heb. signifying the place of a scull*) The mount of crucifixion, the place where Christ was crucified.

Cal'vary (*s. in heraldry*) A cross set upon steps, so called because it resembles that on which our Saviour suffered.

Calve (*v. int. from calf*) To bring forth a calf as a cow, to bring forth.

Cal'ved (*p. from calve*) Brought forth as a calf.

Calves (*s. plu. of calf*) The young of cows.

CALVES'NOUT (*s. in botany*) The snapdragon.

CALVI'LE (*s. from the French*) A kind of sweet red apple.

CAL/VIN (*s.*) The name of a famous reformer.

Cal'ving (*p. a. from calve*) Bringing forth a calf.

Cal'vinism (*s. from Calvin*) The doctrine of Calvin, the general doctrine laid down in the articles of the church of England.

Cal'vinist (*s. from Calvin*) One who holds the doctrine of Calvin, an advocate for Calvinism.

Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical (*adj. from Calvinist*) Belonging to Calvinism.

Cal'vity (*s. not much used, from the Lat. calvitas*) Baldness, the baldness of the head.

CA/LUMET (*s. with the North Americans*) A kind of tobacco pipe, a symbol of peace.

Calum'niate (*v. t. from calumny*) To accuse falsely, to slander, to misrepresent.

Calum'niated (*p. from calumniate*) Falsely accused, slandered, misrepresented.

Calum'niating (*p. a. from calumniate*) Falsely accusing, slandering, misrepresenting.

Calum'niation (*s. from calumniate*) A malicious misrepresentation.

Calum'niator (*s. from calumniate*) A slanderer, one that brings a false accusation.

Calum'nious (*adj. from calumny*) Slandorous, reproachful.

CA/LUMNY (*s. from the Lat. calumnia a false accusation*) Slander, misrepresentation.

CALX (*s. from the Lat.*) Lime, cinder, any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Cal'ycine (*adj. in botany, from calyx*) Having a calyx.

Ca'lyce (*s. not much used, from calyx*) A small bud of a plant.

Calyc'ulated (*adj. in botany*) Having little buds, full of little buds.

CALYP'TRA (*s. in botany*) A kind of membrane which covers the parts of fructification in some plants.

CA/LYX (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The cup, that part of a plant that surrounds and supports the petals.

CAM (*s. in geography*) A navigable river which takes its rise

rise in Hertfordshire, runs north east by Cambridge, and continues its course to the isle of Ely where it falls into the Ouse.

CAMÆ/A (*s. in natural history*) A species of semipellucid gems, a kind of onyx.

CAMA'IEU (*s. with jewellers*) A stone full of veins representing various kinds of figures.

CAMA'IEU (*s. in painting*) A particular kind of painting in which the lights and shades are all of gold colour wrought on a golden or azure ground, and chiefly used in representing basso relievos.

Ca'maile (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A camel. *Chaucer.*

CAMARO'SI (*s. in architecture, not much used, from the Greek*) A kind of arch or vault.

CAMARO'SIS (*s. in surgery, not much used*) A fracture of the skull in which some part of the bone is left hanging up like an arch.

CAM'BER, CAM'BERBEAM (*s. in building*) A piece of timber cut archwise to keep it from bending.

Cam'hered (*adj. from camber*) Rising a little in the form of an arch.

Cam'bering (*adj. from camber*) Arched, rising a little in form of an arch.

Cam'bing (*adj. a sea term*) Cambering. *Scott.*

CAM'BIUM (*s. not used, from the Lat. cambio to exchange*) Barter, a place where merchants meet to transact business.

CAM'BIUM (*s. in physic, not used*) A kind of supposed secondary humour.

Cam'blet (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Camelot, a kind of woollen stuff.

Cam'brel, Cam'bren (*s. from camber*) A crooked stick used by butchers to hang their meat on.

CAM'BRIA (*s. in ancient geography*) Wales.

Cam'brian (*adj. from Cambria*) Belonging to Wales.

CAM'BRICK (*s. from Cambray a city in Flanders*) A kind of fine linen.

CAM'BRIDGE (*s. from Cam, and bridge*) A borough town and university in Cambridgeshire, situate on the river Cam; it has a large market on Wednesday and Saturday, contains fourteen parishes, twelve colleges, and four halls, sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the town, and is 51 miles from London.

Cam'bridge (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cambridge, made at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE'SHIRE (*s.*) An inland county of England; it contains one hundred and sixty three parishes, one city, one university, and eight market towns, and sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for the university, and two for the town of Cambridge.

Cam'bridgeshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cambridgeshire, produced in Cambridgeshire.

Came (*v. pret. of come*) Did come.

Came'a (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The camæa, a species of gems.

CA'MEL (*s. in zoology*) A beast of burden remarkable for two protuberances on its back, a genus of quadrupeds.

Came'leon (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The chameleon.

CAM'ELFORD (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 228 miles from London.

Cam'elford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Camelford, made at Camelford.

Cameli'na (*s. in botany*) Treacle, wormseed.

Cam'eline (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Camelot.

Cam'eline (*adj. from camel*) Belonging to a camel.

CAMEL'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CAM'ELOPARD (*s. in zoology, from camel, and pard*) An Abyssinian animal having the shape of a camel, and spotted like a panther.

CAMELOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ca'melot (*s. from camel*) A kind of stuff originally made of silk and camels hair, a kind of woollen stuff.

CAME'O (*s. with painters*) A picture of one colour.

CAME'RA (*s. in architecture*) A vault, a gallery.

Ca'mera (*s. in old records*) A winding plot of ground.

CAM'ERADE (*s. from the Lat. camera a chamber*) One that lodges in the same chamber; an intimate friend, a bosom companion.

CAME'RA OBSCU'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) An optical machine or apparatus, by which the images of external objects are exhibited, in a darkened room, in their natural position and colours.

CA'MERATED (*adj. from the Lat. camero to arch*) Arched.

CAMERA'TION (*s. from the Lat. camero to arch*) An arching.

CAMERA'TION (*s. in surgery*) A fracture of the skull in which a part of the bone is left suspended like an arch. *Scott.*

Camero'nian (*adj. from the following subs.*) Belonging to the Cameronians.

CAMERO'NIANS (*s. plu. in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland*) The followers of one Cameron, a kind of methodist among the Presbyterians in Scotland.

CAM'ERY (*s. in farriery*) A disease in horses, the frounee.

CAMES'TRES (*s. in rhetoric, not used*) A particular kind of syllogism.

CAMI'CA (*s. in old records*) A sort of stuff made of camels hair.

Ca'min (*v. obsolete*) To come. *Chaucer.*

CAMISA'DO (*s. from the Italian camisa a shirt*) An attack made by soldiers in the dark with their shirts outward in order to be known of each other.

CAMISA'TED (*adj. from the Ital. camisa*) Dressed with the shirt outward.

Cam'ise, Cam'ised (*adj. obsolete*) Flat nosed. *Chaucer.*

Cam'let (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Camelot, a kind of woollen stuff.

Camlette'n (*s.*) A kind of camelot.

Camlet'to (*s. not so common a spelling*) Camletteen.

CAM'MOCK (*s. in botany*) An herb, restharrow.

CAM'OMILE (*s. in botany*) A well known herb.

CAM'ON (*s. from the Heb. signifying his resurrection*) The name of a place. *Jud. x. 5.*

Ca'moys (*s. not much used*) Flat nosed.

CAMP (*s. from the Lat. campus a field*) The place occupied by the tents of an army when they lodge in the field.

Camp (*v. int. from the subs.*) To encamp.

CAMPA'IGN (*s. from the French campagne*) A large level open country, the time for which an army keeps the field without going into quarters.

Campai'gn (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the field, belonging to the army while in the field.

Campai'gner (*s. from campaign*) An old soldier, a soldier who has served in many campaigns.

Cam'pain (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A campaign.

CAMPA'NIA (*s. from the Italian*) A large open level track of ground.

CAMPAN'IFORM (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. campana a bell, and forma a form*) Bearing flowers in the form of a bell.

CAMPANO'LOGY (*s. from the Lat. campana a bell, and the Greek λογος a word*) A word or treatise on the art of making and ringing bells.

CAMPA'NULA (*s. in botany*) The bell flower, a genus of plants.

CAMPAN'ULATE (*adj. in botany*) Campaniform, bearing flowers in the form of a bell.

CAMPA'RTUM (*s. in old records*) A portion of a field, a part of a large ground.

CAMP'BELLTOWN (*s.*) A royal burgh or parliament town of Argyleshire in Scotland.

CAMP'DEN (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 86 miles from London.

Camp'den (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Campden, made at Campden.

Campe'chio (*s. in botany*) The campeachywood.

CAMPEA'CHY (*s.*) A town belonging to the Spaniards in the gulph of Mexico.

CAMPEA'CHYWOOD (*s. in botany*) Logwood, the campechio, used in dying and medicine.

CAMPES'TRAL (*adj. from the Lat. campester belonging to the field*) Growing in the fields, growing without culture.

Campes'trian (*adj. not so common a word*) Campestral, belonging to the field.

Camp'fight (*s. obsolete*) A combat. *Hazewell.*

CAM'PHIRE (*s. in medicine*) A kind of resinous substance found in the East Indies, a kind of rosin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.

CAM'PHIRETREE (*s. in botany*) A species of bay tree, the tree which produces the common camphire.

CAM'PHOR (*s. in medicine*) Camphire, a kind of rosin.

CAMP'HORA'TA (*s. in botany*) Lavendercotton.

Cam'phorate (*v. t. from camphor*) To impregnate with camphire.

Cam'phorate (*adj. from camphor*) Impregnated with camphire.

Cam'phorated (*p. from camphorate*) Impregnated with camphire.

CAMP'ION (*s. in botany*) A plant, the lychnis.

CAMPVO'LAUT (*s. a military term*) A flying camp.

CAMP'ULUM (*s. with physicians*) A distortion of the eyelids.

CAM'US

CAMUS (*s. probably from the Ital. camisa a skirt*) A thin kind of dress; a person with a flat nose.

CAN (*s. from the Sax. canne*) A cup, a cup made of metal, a cup made of wood in the form of a cask.

Can (*v. int. a sign of the potential mode*) To have power to, to be able to.

Can (*v. int. not much used*) To have power. "The best condition is to will, the second to can." Bacon.

Can (*v. t. obsolete*) To know, to understand.

CANA (*s. from the Heb. signifying possession*) A town of Galilee.

CANAAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a merchant*) The son of Ham, a man's name.

CANAAN (*s. from the preceding*) The land of Canaan, the land of Israel.

Canaanite (*s. from Canaan*) A native of the land of Canaan.

Canaanitish (*adj. from Canaan*) Belonging to Canaan.

CANADA (*s. in geography*) An extensive track of North America, New France, now subject to Great Britain.

Canadian (*s. from the foregoing*) A native of Canada.

Canadian (*adj. from Canada*) Belonging to Canada.

CANA'ILLE (*s. from the French*) The common people, the dregs of the people.

CANAKIN (*s. from can*) A can, a small cup.

CANA'L (*s. from the Lat. canalis a fall of water*) A basin or pond of water in a garden, a track or course of water made by art.

CANA'L (*s. in anatomy*) A duct or passage through which any juices of the body flow.

CANALCOAL (*s.*) A fine kind of coal.

Canaliculated (*adj. from canal*) Channelled, made like a gutter.

CANARIA (*s. in botany*) Houndgrafs.

CANARIES (*s. in geography*) A cluster of islands in the Atlantic ocean subject to the Spaniards.

Canary (*s.*) The largest of the Canary islands which gives name to all the rest.

Canary (*s. from the foregoing*) Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

Canary (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the Canaries.

Canary (*v. t. a cant word*) To dance, to frolick.

Canarybird (*s. from Canary, and bird*) A fine singing bird first brought from the Canaries.

Canarybird (*s. a cant word*) An arch fellow.

Canbuoy (*s. a seaterm*) A larger kind of buoy.

CANCA'MUM (*s. in medicine*) An Arabian gum, a gum much like myrrh.

CAN'CEL (*v. t. from the Lat. cancello to cut cross ways*) To blot out by lines crossing each other, to annul, to make void.

Cancel'er (*v. int. in falconry*) To turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey.

Can'cellated (*adj. from cancel*) Cross barred, marked with lines crossing each other.

Cancellation (*s. from cancel*) The act of cancelling.

Can'celled (*p. from cancel*) Blotted out, destroyed, made void.

Can'celling (*p. a. from cancel*) Blotting out, destroying, rendering void.

CAN'CKER (*s. in ichthyology, from the Lat.*) A crab fish.

CAN'CKER (*s. in astronomy*) One of the signs of the zodiac, the crab.

CAN'CKER (*s. in surgery*) A virulent swelling or sore not to be cured.

Can'cerate (*v. int. from cancer*) To grow cancerous.

Can'cerated (*p. from cancerate*) Grown cancerous.

Canceration (*s. from cancer*) A growing cancerous.

Can'cerous (*adj. from cancer*) Having the qualities of a cancer.

Can'cerousness (*s. from cancer*) The state of being cancerous.

Can'cerine (*adj. from cancer*) Having the qualities of a crab.

Can'criform (*adj. from cancer, and form*) Having the form of a crab.

CAN'DACE (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of the Ethiopians.

CANDELA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Torchherb, longwort.

CAN'DIA (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean sea, the ancient Crete.

Can'dicancy (*s. not much used*) Whiteness. Scott.

Can'dicant (*adj. not much used, from candid*) Whitish.

CAN'DID (*adj. from the Lat. candeo to be white*) Fair, open, ingenuous, void of prejudice, kind; white. This last, though the primitive sense, is now little used.

CAN'DIDATE (*s. from the Lat. candidatus clothed in white*) One that solicits or proposes himself, for some advancement; a competitor; with for: as, "Candidates for glory." Sometimes, but not so properly, with of: as, "—And candidate of heaven."

Can'didly (*adv. from candid*) Fairly, ingenuously.

Can'didness (*s. from candid*) Ingenuity, openness of mind.

Can'died (*p. from candy*) Preserved in sugar so as to be incruited with it, incruited with congelations.

Can'diedtuff (*s. in botany*) An annual cultivated in gardens, producing a vast number of flowers covering the whole plant, which appears as though candied over with fine sugar.

CAN'DIFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. candidus white, and facio to make*) To whiten, to make white.

Can'diot (*adj. from Candia*) Belonging to the island of Candia. Scott.

Candification (*s. not much used*) The candying or crystallizing of sugar.

Canditeers (*s. in fortification*) Frames to lay brushwood on to cover the workmen.

CAN'DLE (*s. from the Lat. candeo to shine*) A light made of tallow or wax, a light, a luminary.

CAN'DLEBERRYTREE (*s. in botany*) A species of sweet willow.

Can'dleholder (*s. from candle, and hold*) One that holds the candle, one that helps another.

Can'delight (*s. from candle, and light*) The light of a candle, the candles necessary for use.

Can'dlemas (*s. from candle, and mass*) The feast of the purification which was wont to be celebrated with many lights in the churches, the second of February.

Can'dlemasday (*s.*) The second of February.

Can'dlestick (*s.*) The instrument that holds a candle.

Can'dlestuff (*s. from candle, and stuff*) Kitchen stuff, grease.

Can'dlewaster (*s. from candle, and waste*) That which consumes candles, a spendthrift.

CAN'DOCK (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows in rivers.

CAN'DOR (*s. a modern spelling, from the Lat.*) Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, openness, kindness.

Can'dour (*s. from candor, the more common spelling*) Candor, sweetness of temper, purity of mind, openness, kindness.

CAN'DY (*v. t. probably from the Lat. candeo to be white*) To conserve with sugar in such a manner as to be encruited with it, to incrust with congelations.

Can'dy (*v. int.*) To become candied.

Can'dy (*s. from the verb*) A particular kind of sugar.

Can'dyed (*p. an incorrect spelling, from candy*) Candied, incruited with sugar.

Can'dying (*p. a. from candy*) Preserving with sugar so as to be incruited with it.

Can'dy lion's foot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

CANE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. canna*) A reed, a strong kind of reed used for walking staves, the plant which yields the sugar.

CANE (*s. from the preceding*) A lance, a dart, a walking staff made of cane; a measure of different lengths in different places.

Cane (*v. t. from the subs.*) To beat with a cane, to beat with a walking staff.

Can'ed (*p. from cane*) Beaten with a cane.

Can'elbone (*s. in anatomy*) The channel bone of the neck.

Can'ell (*s. obsolete*) Cinnamon.

CANEL'LA (*s.*) Cinnamon.

Canes'cent (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. caneo to be white*) White, tending to whiteness.

CANESTEL'LUS (*s. in old records*) A basket.

CANIA (*s. in botany*) The small kind of stinging nettle.

CANIC'ULA (*s. in astronomy*) The dog star, the little dog star.

Can'icular (*adj. from canicula*) Belonging to the dog star.

CANICULA'RES (*s. with astronomers*) The dog days.

CANICULA'RIS (*s. in botany*) Henbane.

Can'ine (*adj. from canis*) Belonging to a dog, having some property of a dog, like a dog.

Can'ing (*p. a. from cane*) Beating with a cane.

Can'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a cane.

CANI'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the lip.

CANIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A dog, a genus of four footed animals.

CANIS MAJOR (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, the great dog.

CANIS MINOR (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, the little dog.

CAN'ISTER (*s. from the Lat. canistrum*) A vessel made of metal in which tea or coffee is kept, a small basket.

Can'itude (*s. not used*) Hoarseness.

Cank (*adj. a local word*) Dumb.

Can'kedort (*s. obsolete*) A sad or deplorable case. Chaucer.

Can'ker (*s. from cancer*) Any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating, a corroding kind of tumor; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.

Can'ker (*v. t. from the subs.*) To corrode, to corrupt; to infect, to pollute. 3 Can'ker

- Can'ker** (*v. int.*) To grow corrupt, to become cankered.
- Can'kerbit, Can'kerbitten** (*adj. from canker, and bite*) Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth, infected with a canker.
- Can'kered** (*p. from canker*) Grown corrupt, corroded.
- Can'kering** (*p. a. not much used, from canker*) Corrupting, becoming cankered.
- CAN'KERROSE** (*s. in botany*) A kind of rose little esteemed.
- Can'kerworm** (*s. from canker, and worm*) A kind of worm or insect that destroys fruit.
- Cann** (*s. an antique spelling*) A can, a kind of drinking vessel.
- CAN'NA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cannaba'ceous** (*adj. from cannabis*) Hempen.
- Can'nabine** (*adj. not much used, from cannabis*) Belonging to hemp, hempen.
- CAN'NABIS** (*s. in botany*) Hemp, a genus of plants.
- CAN'NA MAJOR** (*s. in anatomy*) The greater bone of the leg.
- CAN'NA MINOR** (*s. in anatomy*) The lesser bone of the leg.
- CAN'NEQUINS** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cottons brought from the East Indies.
- CAN'NIBAL** (*s. the derivation is not noted*) One that feeds on human flesh, a man eater.
- Can'nibally** (*adv. from cannibal*) In the manner of a cannibal.
- Canniba'lity** (*s. not much used, from cannibal*) The state or likeness of a cannibal.
- Can'nions** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of boot hose, an ancient drefs for the legs.
- Can'nipers** (*s. a corruption from callipers*) Callipers, an instrument to measure any thing round or cylindrical.
- Can'nister** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A canister.
- Can'nister** (*s. with coopers*) An instrument used in racking off wine.
- CAN'NON** (*s. from the Lat. canna a large tube*) A gun larger than can be managed with the hand, a piece of ordnance, a great gun for battery.
- Cannona'de** (*v. t. from cannon*) To fire with great guns, to attack or batter with cannon.
- Cannona'ded** (*p. from cannonade*) Battered with cannon.
- Cannona'ding** (*p. a. from cannonade*) Attacking or battering with cannon.
- Can'nonball** (*s. from cannon, and ball*) A large bullet to be shot from a great gun.
- Can'nonbullet** (*s. from cannon, and bullet*) A ball to be shot from a cannon.
- Cannone'er** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cannonier.
- Cannon'er** (*s. from cannon*) The engineer that manages a cannon.
- Can'nonshot** (*s. from cannon, and shot*) A cannon ball, the ball discharged from a cannon, the range of a cannon ball discharged from a piece of ordnance.
- Can'not** (*v. int. from can a sign of the potential mode, and not*) To be unable. *This seems to be a word improperly, at least injudiciously, compounded, and to have nothing but barbarous custom to support it, for we never write maynot, willnot, canstnot.*
- CAN'NULA** (*s. in surgery*) An instrument or tube to be introduced into wounds for the discharge of pus or any other substance.
- CANO'A** (*s. pronounced as though it were written cano'o*) A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.
- CANO'E** (*s. pronounced as though it were written canoo*) A canoe, or small boat made of the trunk of a tree or pieces of bark sowed together.
- CAN'ON** (*s. from the Greek*) A rule, a law, a general rule.
- Ca'non** (*s. in divinity and church history*) The books of scripture, the law or constitution of an ecclesiastical synod or convocation, a dignitary in a cathedral church.
- Canon** (*s. in surgery*) An instrument used in sewing up wounds.
- Can'on** (*s. in printing*) A large kind of letter.
- Can'onbit** (*s. from canon, and bit*) That part of a bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.
- Canon'ical** (*adj. from canon*) According to the canons, constituting the canon, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, relating to spiritual matters, belonging to the church.
- Canon'ically** (*adv. from canonical*) In a manner prescribed by the canons.
- Canon'icalness** (*s. from canonical*) The quality of being canonical.
- Canon'icals** (*s. plu. from canon*) The drefs of the clergy prescribed by the canons.
- Can'onicate** (*s. from canon*) The office or benefice of a canon.
- Canoni'city** (*s. from canon*) The state of being canonical.
- Ca'nonist** (*s. from canon*) A professor of the canon law, a person versed in the canons.
- Canoniza'tion** (*s. from canonize*) The act of making or declaring any person a saint.
- Can'onize** (*v. t. from canon*) To put a person into the canon, to declare any one to be a saint.
- Can'onized** (*p. from canonize*) Put into the canon of saints, declared a saint.
- Can'onizing** (*p. a. from canonize*) Putting into the canon of saints, declaring any person to be a saint.
- Can'onlaw** (*s. from canon, and law*) The rule of ecclesiastical discipline.
- Can'onness** (*s. from canon*) A woman who enjoys the temporalities of a prebend.
- Ca'nonry** (*s. from canon*) An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church which has a canonship annexed to it.
- Ca'nonship** (*s. from canon*) The dignity or benefice of a canon.
- Ca'nopied** (*p. from canopy*) Covered with a canopy.
- CANO'PUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the rudder of Argo, an Egyptian god.
- CAN'OPY** (*s. supposed to be from the Greek κανωπτερον a covering over a bed to keep off the gnats*) A superb covering over any thing, a magnificent covering spread over the head.
- Can'opy** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cover with a canopy.
- CANO'ROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. cano to sing*) Musical, tuneful.
- Canor'ousness** (*s. not much used, from canorous*) Musicalness. *Scott.*
- CANT** (*s. probably from the Lat. cono to sing*) A corrupt dialect, a form of speaking peculiar to some class or profession; a formal whining pretence to goodness; an auction; a sudden kind of turn in moving a piece of timber.
- Cant** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To talk in a corrupt dialect, to talk in the language of any particular profession, to talk in formal and affected language, to talk with a particular tone; to give a sudden kind of turn to a piece of timber; to toss or sling away.
- Cant** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a corrupt dialect, belonging to the language of any particular profession.
- Cant** (*adj. a local word*) Strong, robust.
- Cant** (*v. t. a local word*) To recover, to mend.
- Can'table** (*adj. not much used*) Proper to be sung as a kind of chant.
- CANTAB'ERICA** (*s. in botany*) The gilliflower.
- CAN'TÆ** (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of the county of Ross in Scotland.
- Canta'liver** (*adj. from the subs.*) Having cantilivers. *Scott.*
- Canta'livers** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Cantilivers, pieces of wood framed into the side of a house to suspend the mouldings and eaves, modillions.
- CAN'TAR** (*s. in commerce*) A weight or measure different, in different places.
- CANTA'TA** (*s. from the Ital.*) A song.
- CANTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. canto to sing*) The act of singing.
- Can'ted** (*p. from cant*) Tossed or flung away.
- Can'tel** (*s. a law term*) A lump, a heap.
- Can'ter** (*s. from cant*) A hypocrite, one who talks about religion in a canting manner, a short gallop.
- CAN'TERBURY** (*s.*) A city in Kent, a bishop's see, the metropolitant of all England; it is a county of itself, contains fifteen parish churches, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.
- Can'terbury** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Canterbury, made at Canterbury.
- CAN'TERBURYBELLS** (*s. in botany*) The bell flower, the campanula.
- Can'terbury gallop** (*s. in horsemanship*) The hand gallop of an ambling horse, a canter.
- CANTHAR'IDES** (*s. in medicine, from the Lat.*) Spanish flies; a kind of insect which, when dried, are used to make blister plaisters.
- CANTHA'RIS** (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of four winged flies, an insect of the scarabæus or beetle kind.
- CANTHA'RIOUS** (*s. in natural history*) A stone having the figure of a beetle on it. *Scott.*
- CAN'THERUS** (*s. with carpenters*) A transum, a spar, a rafter reaching from the ridge to the eaves; a leaver, a horse or tressel to saw or cut timber on.
- CAN'THUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The corner of the eye.
- Can'thus** (*s. not much used*) The stroke of a cart wheel, the felly of a wheel.

CAN'TICLE (*s. from the Lat. canto to sing*) A song, the song of Solomon, a scripture song.

Can'ting (*p. from cant*) Talking in a corrupt dialect, talking in a whining affected manner, giving a sudden turn to a piece of timber, tossing away.

Can'ting (*adj. from cant*) Hypocritical, affected.

Can'tingquoins (*s. on board a ship*) Pieces of wood with keen edges to prevent casks from rolling.

CAN'TIRE (*s. in geography*) A peninsula of Scotland in Argyleshire.

CAN'TILIVERS (*s. in architecture*) A kind of modillions, pieces of timber framed into the side of a building to support the cornice and eaves.

CAN'TLE (*s. from the Dutch cant a corner*) A kind of angular piece of any thing.

Can'tle (*v. t. from the subj.*) To cut into pieces.

Can'tled (*p. from cantle*) Cut into pieces.

Can'tlet (*s. from cantle*) A small piece, a fragment.

Can'tling (*p. a. from cantle*) Cutting into cantles.

CAN'TO (*s. in music*) The treble, the higher part.

CAN'TO (*s. from the Ital.*) A book or division of a poem.

CAN'TON (*s. from the Greek κανθός the corner of the eye*) A small parcel or portion of land, a small community.

Can'ton (*v. t. from the subj.*) To parcel out, to divide into small parts.

Can'toned (*p. from canton*) Divided into small parts or portions; *with out: as, "The king of Spain reckoned it an indignity to have his territories cantoned out into parcels by other princes."*

Can'toned (*adj. in architecture*) Having the corners ornamented with any thing that projects from the wall of the building.

Cantonee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided or parcelled out by means of a cross.

Can'toning (*p. a. from canton*) Dividing into cantons, parcelling out.

Canton'ize (*v. t. from canton*) To parcel out, to divide into small portions.

Canton'ized (*p. from cantonize*) Divided into small parcels, divided into cantons.

Canton'zing (*p. a. from cantonize*) Dividing into cantons.

CAN'TRED (*s. from the Brit. cantre a hundred*) A hundred villages, the division of a county, a Welch hundred.

Can'tref (*s. from cantred*) A cantred, a Welch hundred.

CAN'TUS (*s. in music, from the Lat.*) The middle or counter part, a song.

CAN/VAS (*s. from the Lat. canabis hemp*) A kind of unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, the sail of a ship.

CAN/VASS (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To sift, to examine, to debate, to controvert.

Can'vass (*v. int.*) To solicit.

Can'vassed (*p. from canvass*) Sifted, examined, debated.

Can'vassing (*p. a. from canvass*) Sifting, examining, debating, soliciting.

CAN'ULA (*s. in surgery*) A small tube to be inserted in deep wounds for the more ready discharge of matter.

CA'NUM (*s. a Scotch law term*) A duty paid to a superior, especially to a bishop or churchman.

CA'NUTE (*s.*) The first Danish king of England, a man's name.

Ca'ny (*adj. from cane*) Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CAN'ZONE (*s. in poetry and music*) A kind of song or poem, a part of music which is to be played or sung in a brisk and lively manner.

CAN'ZONET (*s. from the Ital.*) A little song.

CAP (*s. from the Brit. cap, or from the Lat. caput a head*) That part of dress that covers the head, the highest or topmost part of any thing, the ensign of the office or dignity of a cardinal, a reverence made by taking off the hat, a vessel made in the form of a cap, the piece of lead laid over the touch hole of a great gun, a square piece of timber put over the head or top of a mast with a round hole in it to receive another mast. A cap of maintenance is one of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation: the mayors of several cities in England have a cap of maintenance carried before them in their processions.

Cap (*v. t. from the subj.*) To cover on the top, to snatch off the cap; to name verses or texts of scripture alternately beginning with a particular letter.

CAP A PE (*adj. from the French*) From head to foot, all over.

CAP'A PIE (*adv. from the French*) From head to foot.

Capabi'lity (*s. from capable*) Capacity, the state of being capable.

CA'PABLE (*adv. from the French*) Endued with power sufficient for any particular purpose, susceptible, intelligent, capacious; *with of: "Capable of pain."*

Ca'pable (*adj. obsolete*) Hollow, concave. *Shakespeare.*

Ca'pableness (*s. from capable*) Power of mind, the quality or state of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. capax capable of holding much*) Wide, large, capable of containing much, extensive, capable of receiving much.

Capa'cioufness (*s. from capacious*) Largeness, the power of receiving or holding much.

Capa'cite (*v. t. from capacity*) To make capable, to enable, to qualify.

Capa'cited (*p. from capacitate*) Made capable, enabled, qualified; *with for: as, "He was capacitated for that employment."*

Capa'citing (*p. a. from capacitate*) Making capable, qualifying.

CAPA'CITY (*s. from the Lat. capax capacious*) An aptitude or disposition to retain any thing, ability, power of mind, state, condition, character, space room, solid content, the quantity contained in a vessel or measure.

CAPA'RISON (*s. from the Spanish caparazon a great cloak*) A horse cloth, a sort of superb covering for a horse.

Ca'parison (*v. t. from the subj.*) To dress in caparisons. *In droll style, To dress pompously.*

Capa'risoned (*p. from caparison*) Dressed in caparisons, dressed pompously.

CAPE (*s. in geography, from the French*) A headland, a promontory, a point of land jutting out into the sea.

Cape (*s.*) The neck piece of a cloak, that part of a coat that turns down on the shoulders.

CA'PE (*s. in law, from the Lat. signifying take thou*) A writ concerning pleas of lands and tenements.

Cape (*v. t. obsolete*) To trudge, to caper, to dance up and down. *Chaucer.*

Cape'le (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses. *Scott.*

CA'PELET (*s. in farriery*) A disease in horses when the tip of the hock is moveable and more swelled than ordinary.

CAP'ELINE (*s. from the French*) A woman's hat adorned with feathers.

Cap'eline (*s. in surgery*) A kind of bandage used in amputations of the leg.

Ca'pell (*s. obsolete*) A horse. *Chaucer.*

CAPE'LLA (*s. in ornithology*) The lapwing, the vanellus.

CAPE'LLA (*s. in astronomy*) The little goat, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Auriga.

CAP'ELLA (*s. in old records*) A church or chapel.

CA'PER (*s. in botany*) A plant, the capparis, the caper bush.

Ca'per (*s. in cookery*) An acid pickle, prepared from the buds of the caperbush.

CA'PER (*s. from the Lat. caper a goat*) A leap, a skip, a frolick.

Ca'per (*v. int. from the subj.*) To jump, to dance frolicksomenly, to skip, to dance, *spoken contemptuously.*

Ca'perate (*v. int. not used*) To frown.

Ca'perated (*adj. not much used*) Wrinkled like a goat's horn. *Scott.*

CA'PERBUSH (*s. in botany*) The shrub that produces capers, the capparis.

Ca'perer (*s. from caper*) One that capers, a dancer, *spoken in contempt.*

Ca'pering (*p. from caper*) Jumping, skipping; dancing, *spoken in contempt.*

Ca'pering (*s. from caper*) The act of jumping like a goat.

CAPER'NAUM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pleasant city*) A city in the land of Israel.

CA'PERQUIN (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford, and in the province of Munster.

CAPH (*s. from the Heb.*) A Jewish liquid measure containing something more than five pints, one of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet.

CAPHENA'THA (*s.*) The name of a place. *1 Mac. xii. 37.*

CAP'HTOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a sphere*) Cappadocia, a province in Asia Minor.

CA'PIAS (*s. in law, from the Lat. signifying thou mayest take*) A writ of two sorts one before and the other after judgment.

Ca'pill (*s. obsolete*) A horse. *Chaucer.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. capillus hair*) Resembling hairs, small.

CAPILLAI'RE (*s. in medicine, from the French*) Sirup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT (*s. from the Lat. capillus a bush of hair*) The small threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower, a filament, a bush of hair, any thing like a bush of hair.

Capil'larness (*s. from capillary*) The state of being capillary. *Scott.*

CAPIL'LARIS (*s. in botany*) Venus hair, maidenhair.

CAPIL'LARY

- CAPIL/LARY** (*adj. from the Lat. capillus*) Small, minute, resembling hairs.
- CAPILLA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. capillus*) A small vessel like a hair, a very small ramification of vessels, a very small fracture of the skull.
- CAPIL/LATURE** (*s. from the Lat. capillatura*) A bush of hair, the frizzling of the hair.
- Cap'illose** (*adj. not much used*) Hairy, abounding with hair. *Scott.*
- CAPIROTA'DE** (*s. in cookery*) A kind of minced meat.
- CAPIS'TRATE** (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. capistro to balter*) To muzzle.
- Capis'trated** (*adj. from capistrate*) Muzzled. *Scott.*
- CAPIS'TRUM** (*s. in surgery*) A bandage for the head.
- Cap'itain** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A captain. *Chaucer.*
- CAP'ITIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. caput the head*) Relating to the head, chief, principal; criminal in the highest degree, touching life.
- Cap'ital** (*s. from the adj.*) The chief town or city of a county, nation or country; a large letter written at the beginning of some words.
- CAPITAL** (*s. in architecture*) The upper part of a pillar or column.
- Cap'itally** (*adv. from capital*) In a capital manner.
- Cap'italness** (*s. little used, from capital*) Greatness. *Scott.*
- Cap'itated** (*adj. in botany*) Having a head.
- CAPITA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. caput a head*) A numeration of the people by the head, a poll tax.
- CAP'ITE** (*s. pronounced in three syllables, from the Lat. caput, capitis, the head*) A tenure holden immediately of the king.
- CAP'ITOL** (*s. in antiquity*) A castle at Rome where there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter in which the senate usually assembled.
- CAPITOLA'DE** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing fowls.
- Cap'itoline** (*adj. from capitol*) Belonging to the capitol.
- Cap'itular** (*s. from capitulum*) A body of statutes belonging to a chapter, a member of a chapter.
- Capit'ular** (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to a chapter.
- CAPIT'ULATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. capitulum a little head*) To draw up in heads or articles, to surrender on certain conditions.
- Capit'ulating** (*p. from capitulate*) Drawing up in heads or articles, surrendering on certain conditions.
- Capitula'tion** (*s. from capitulate*) A stipulation, a surrender on certain conditions.
- CAPIT'ULUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) An ecclesiastical chapter, a summary or short account of any thing.
- CAPIT'ULUM** (*s. in botany*) The umbrella.
- CAPIV'ITREE** (*s. in botany*) The balm tree, the copaiba.
- Ca'ple** (*s. obsolete*) A horse. *Chaucer.*
- CAPNI'AS** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jasper.
- CAPNI'TES** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of brass ore, cadmia.
- CAPNOIDES** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fumitory.
- CAPNOM'ANCY** (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of divination from the smoke of sacrifices.
- CAPNOS** (*s. in botany*) Fumitory.
- Ca'po** (*s. a local word*) A horse used to hard labour.
- CA'PON** (*s. from the Lat. capo a capon*) A castrated cock, an eunuch, an effeminate fellow.
- Ca'ponfashion** (*adj. in archery*) Having a round or blunt head.
- Caponi'ze** (*v. t. from capon*) To make a capon.
- CAPONIE'RE** (*s. in fortification*) A covered lodgment capable of containing fifteen or twenty soldiers usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp.
- CA'PONSTAIL** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- CA'POT** (*s. from the French*) The winning of all the tricks in a game at picquet.
- Ca'pot** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To win all the tricks in a game at picquet.
- Ca'potted** (*p. from capot*) Having lost every trick in a game at picquet.
- Ca'potting** (*p. a. from capot*) Winning every trick in a game at picquet.
- CAPOU'CH** (*s. from the French capuee*) A monk's hood.
- CAPPADO'CIA** (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the lesser Asia.
- CAP/PADINE** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of silk.
- Cap'paper** (*s. from cap, and paper*) A coarse sort of brownish paper.
- CAP/PARIS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cap'ped** (*p. from cap*) Furnished with a cap.
- Cap'per** (*s. from cap*) One who caps, one who makes or sells caps.
- Cap'ping** (*p. a. from cap*) Furnishing with a cap, pulling off the cap.
- CAPPO'CHIA** (*s. from the Ital.*) A fool. *Shakespeare.*
- CAP'RA** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, the goat kind.
- CAPRA'RIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CA'PRA SAL'TANS** (*s. in meteorology, from the Lat.*) A kind of meteor resembling the capering of a goat.
- CAP'REA** (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the deer kind.
- Capre'olate** (*adj. in botany, from capreolus*) Having tendrils.
- CAPRE'OLUS** (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A tendril or shoot by which several sorts of slender plants fasten themselves to something near them for their support.
- CAPRE'OLUS** (*s. in zoology*) The caprea or roe deer.
- CAPRE'OLUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The name formerly given to the helix of the ear.
- CAPRE'OLUS** (*s. in ancient agriculture*) A kind of hoe with two fangs.
- CAPRI'CE** (*s. from the French*) Freak, fancy, whim.
- CAPRI'CHIO** (*s. from the Spanish capricho*) Caprice, a sudden change of humour.
- Capri'cious** (*adj. from caprice*) Whimsical, fanciful, humourfome.
- Capri'ciously** (*adv. from capricious*) Whimsically, in a manner depending wholly on fancy.
- Capri'ciousness** (*s. from capricious*) Whimsicalness, humour.
- CA'PRICORN** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fourwinged flies, the mordella.
- CA'PRICORN** (*s. in astronomy*) One of the signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice, the goat.
- CA'PRICORNBEETLE** (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of beetle with antennæ resembling the horns of a goat.
- Caprifica'tion** (*s. in gardening*) A method used in the Levant for ripening fruit by means of insects.
- CAPRIFI'CUS** (*s. in botany*) The wild fig.
- CAPRIFO'LIUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the honeysuckle.
- CAPRIG'ENOUS** (*adj. not much used*) Born of a goat. *Scott.*
- CAPRIMUL'GUS** (*s. in ornithology*) The goat sucker, a kind of sparrow.
- CAPRI'OLA** (*s. in botany*) Dogs tooth.
- CAPRIO'LE** (*s. in horsemanship*) A kind of leap or air which a managed horse makes when at the height of the leap he jerks out his hind legs even or near and comes to the ground at the same place without advancing.
- CAP'RIPEDA** (*adj. from the Lat. caper a goat, and pes a foot*) Having feet like a goat. *Scott.*
- CAPRIS'CUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The goat fish.
- CAP'RIZANT** (*adj. with physicians*) Uneaven, leaping: "A caprizant pulse."
- CAP'RIZATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. caper a goat*) To leap like a goat. *Scott.*
- CAP'SICUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, Guinea pepper.
- CAP'SQUARE** (*s. in gunnery*) A strong plate of iron that comes over the trunnion of the great gun and keeps it on the carriage.
- CAP'STAN** (*s. a sea term*) A kind of windlass.
- Cap'stanbars** (*s. on board a ship*) The bars or pieces of wood by which the capstan is turned round.
- CAP'SULA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A little chest, box or inclosure.
- CAP'SULA** (*s. in chymistry*) An earthen pot to enclose those things that are to undergo a violent operation of heat.
- CAP'SULA** (*s. in botany*) The capsule, the seed vessel.
- CAP'SULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. capsula a chest*) Hollow like a chest.
- Cap'sulary** (*adj. from capsular*) Capsular, hollow like a chest.
- CAP'SULATE** (*adj. from the Lat. capsula a chest*) Enclosed, enclosed as in a box or chest.
- Cap'sulated** (*adj. from capsulate*) Inclosed, inclosed as in a box or chest.
- Cap'sulateness** (*s. not much used, from capsulate*) The state of being enclosed. *Scott.*
- Cap'sule** (*s. from capsula*) A receptacle, a covering in form of a bag.
- Cap'sule** (*s. in botany*) A kind of pericarpium or seed vessel, a kind of pod.
- CAP'TAIN** (*s. from the French capitain*) A chief commander, a leader, a commander of a regiment, a commander of a ship.
- Cap'tain general** (*s.*) The general or commander in chief of an army.
- Cap'tain lieutenant** (*s.*) An officer who commands in the place of a captain.
- Cap'tainry** (*s. from captain*) The office or power of a captain, a chieftainship.
- Cap'tainship** (*s. from captain*) The rank or post of a captain.

- tain, the rank or post of a leader, governor or chief commander.
- CAPTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. capto to take*) The practice of catching at favour or applause, flattery, courtship.
- Cap'tife** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A captive, a prisoner. *Ch.*
- CAP'TION** (*s. in law, from capio to take*) The act of apprehending by a legal process, a certificate signed by commissioners in chancery declaring when and where the commission was executed.
- CAP'TIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. capio to take*) Given to cavil, eager to object or resent, ensnaring.
- Cap'tiously** (*adv. from captious*) In a captious manner.
- Cap'tiousness** (*s. from captious*) A readiness to resent, an inclination to find fault.
- CAP'TIVATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. captivo to take a prisoner*) To charm, to overpower, to subdue; to take prisoner, to enslave; *with to: as, "They captivate their understandings to mistake."*
- Ca'ptivated** (*p. from captivate*) Charmed, overpowered, subdued, enslaved.
- Ca'ptivating** (*p. a. from captivate*) Charming, overpowering, enslaving.
- Captiva'tion** (*s. from captivate*) The act of subduing, the act of enslaving.
- CA'PTIVE** (*adj. from capio to take*) Made prisoner in war, confined, enslaved.
- Ca'ptive** (*s. from the adj.*) A prisoner to an enemy, a slave, one that is charmed; *with to: as, "Captive to the cruel victor."*
- Cap'tive** (*v. t. formerly accented on the last syllable, from the subs.*) To take prisoner, to enslave, to bring into a condition of servitude.
- Cap'tived** (*p. from captive*) Taken prisoner, enslaved.
- Capti'vity** (*s. from captive*) The state of subjection or bondage to an enemy, slavery, servitude.
- CAP'TOR** (*s. from the Lat. capio to take*) One that takes a prisoner, one that takes a prize.
- CAP'TURE** (*s. from the Lat. captura*) The act of taking a prize, the thing taken, a prize taken in war.
- CAPU'CHE** (*s. from the French capuchon*) A cowl, a monk's hood.
- Capu'ched** (*adj. from capuche*) Covered over as with a hood.
- CAPUCHI'N** (*s. in the Roman church*) A Franciscan, one of a particular order of monks.
- Capuchi'n** (*s. from the foregoing*) A part of a lady's dress, a cloak with a hood.
- CAPUCH'ON** (*s. in heraldry*) A hood, a close hood.
- CA'PUT** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The head.
- CA'PUT MORTUUM** (*s. in chymistry*) The dry thick matter that remains after distillation.
- CAR** (*s. from the Brit.*) A cart, a chariot, a chariot of war, a chariot for triumph.
- CARABE'** (*s. in medicine*) Yellow amber reduced to powder.
- CARABINE** (*s. from the French*) A small sort of musket.
- Carabine'r** (*s. from carabine*) A soldier that fights with a carabine.
- CAR'ABUS** (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of four winged flies.
- CAR'ACK** (*s. from the Spanish caracca*) A large ship of burden, a galleon.
- CAR'ACOLE** (*s. in horsemanship, from the French*) An oblique tread, a kind of half turn either to the right or left.
- Ca'racole** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To move in caracoles.
- CAR'ACOLE** (*s. in architecture*) A stair case in a spiral form.
- CARA'COLI** (*s.*) A kind of mixed metal of which the Caribbes make a sort of ornament in the form of a crescent, the crescent or ornament made of the metal.
- Ca'raet** (*s. from carat*) A weight of four grains, a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
- Car'aine** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Carrion. *Chaucer.*
- CA'RAITES** (*s. in the ecclesiastical history of the Jews*) A sect that adheres to the literal sense of scripture in opposition to that of the rabbins.
- CAR'AMEL** (*s. in confectionary*) The last boiling. *Scott.*
- Caramou'ial** (*s. in naval affairs*) A large ship of burden.
- CARAN'NA** (*s. in physic*) A kind of resin or vegetable substance brought to us from New Spain.
- CARAPO'EBA** (*s. in zoology*) A species of Brazilian serpent.
- CA'RAT** (*s. from the French*) A weight of four grains, a carat, a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
- CA'RAVAN** (*s. from the Arabic*) A troop or company of merchants or pilgrims who, for their greater security, march in a body through the deserts of Arabia.
- Caravani'er** (*s. from caravan*) One who leads the camels or other beasts of burden employed in the caravans in the East.
- Caravan'sary** (*s. from caravan*) A house or place in the eastern countries for the reception of travellers.
- Caravan'sera** (*s. from caravan*) A place appointed for receiving and loading the caravans.
- Caravan'serask'ier** (*s. from caravan'sera*) The steward or keeper of a caravan'sera.
- CAR'AVEL** (*s. from the Spanish caravela*) A light vessel, a kind of round old fashioned ship.
- CAR'AWAY** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the carui.
- Car'away seed** (*s. in medicine and confectionary*) The seed of the caraway.
- Car'berry** (*s. a local word*) The gooseberry.
- Car'bine** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A carabine.
- CAR'BO** (*s. from the Lat.*) A carbuncle. *Scott.*
- Carbo'cle** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A carbuncle. *Chaucer.*
- CARBONA'DO** (*s. in cookery, from the Lat. carbo a coal*) A steak cut cross ways, and broiled on the coals.
- Carbona'do** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cut, to hack, to broil.
- Car'boncle** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A carbuncle. *Chaucer.*
- CAR'BUNCLE** (*s. in natural history, from the Lat. carbunculus a little coal*) The anthrax, an elegant gem shining in the dark like a lighted coal.
- CAR'BUNCLE** (*s. in surgery*) A red spot or pimple, the inflammation that arises in the plague.
- CAR'BUNCLE** (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing consisting of eight rays.
- Car'buncled** (*adj. from carbuncle*) Set with carbuncles, spotted or deformed with carbuncles.
- Carbun'cular** (*adj. from carbuncle*) Belonging to a carbuncle, red like a carbuncle.
- Carbuncula'tion** (*s. from carbuncle*) A disease of plants, a blight.
- CAR'CANET** (*s. from the French carcan a collar*) A chain or collar of jewels.
- CAR'CAS** (*s.*) A man's name. *Estb. i. 10.*
- Car'case** (*s. a common but incorrect spelling*) A carcass.
- CAR'CASS** (*s. from the French carcasse*) The dead body of any animal, the decayed part of any thing, the remains, the main part of any thing left naked and unfinished. *In droll style, the body. In gunnery, A kind of bomb.*
- CAR'CELAGE** (*s. from the Lat. carcer a prison*) Prison fees.
- Car'ceral** (*adj. not used*) Belonging to prison.
- CAR'CHEDONY** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of carbuncle.
- CAR'CHEMISH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lamb*) The name of a city on the banks of the Euphrates.
- CARCHES'SUM** (*s. in a ship*) That part of a mast which is above the sail yards.
- CARCHES'SUM** (*s. in surgery*) A kind of bandage.
- CARCINE'THRON** (*s. in botany*) The knotgrass.
- CARCINO'DES** (*s. in surgery*) A tumor like a cancer. *Scott.*
- CARCINO'MA** (*s. in surgery, from the Greek καρκινος a crab*) A virulent kind of ulcer, a cancer.
- Carcinom'atous** (*adj. from carcinoma*) Cancerous, tending to a cancer.
- CARD** (*s. from the Lat. charta paper*) A paper painted with figures and used in games of chance and skill, an unsealed paper with a message of business or compliment written upon it, the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle.
- Card** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To game, to play much at cards.
- CARD** (*s. from the Dutch kaarde*) The instrument with which wool is broken and made fit for spinning.
- Card** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To break wool with cards.
- CARDIMANTI'DA** (*s. in botany*) The nasturtium.
- CARD'AMINE** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, lady's smock.
- Car'damom** (*s. from cardamomum*) An aromatic seed brought from the East Indies and used in medicine.
- CARDAMO'MUM** (*s. in medicine*) A seed of the aromatic kind, cardamom.
- Ca'rdded** (*p. from card*) Broken or made fit for spinning with cards.
- Ca'rder** (*s. from card*) One that cards or prepares wool for spinning.
- CAR'DIA** (*s. in anatomy*) The heart.
- CAR'DIA** (*s. in natural history*) A genus of shell fish resembling the form of a heart.
- CAR'DIAC** (*adj. from the Greek καρδια the heart*) Cordial, cheering.

Car'diac (*s. from the adj.*) A cordial.
 CARDI'ACA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mother wort.
 Cardi'acal (*adj. from cardiac*) Cordial, chearing.
 CAR'DIACE (*s. in natural history*) A stone in the form of a heart.
 Cardi'acle, Cardi'akill, (*s. obsolete*) Cardialgy, the heart-burn. *Chaucer.*
 CARDI'ACUM (*s. in medicine*) A cordial.
 CARDIAG'MUS (*s. not much used, from the Greek*) The heart-burn. *Scott.*
 CARDIAGN'OSTIC (*adj. not much used, from the Greek καρδία the heart, and γινωσκω to know*) Knowing the heart.
 CAR'DIALGY (*s. from the Greek, καρδία the heart, and αλγος pain*) The heart-burn.
 CAR'DIFF (*s. a modern, but incorrect spelling*) Caerdiff.
 CAR'DIGAN (*s. a common, but incorrect spelling*) Caer-digan.
 CAR'DIGANSHIRE (*s. a common, but incorrect spelling*) Caer-diganshire.
 CAR'DINAL (*adj. from the Lat. cardo a hinge*) Chief, principal.
 CAR'DINAL (*s. in church history*) One of the chief governors of the church of Rome, one of the Pope's council.
 Car'dinalate (*s. from cardinal*) Cardinalship, the office or dignity of a cardinal.
 CAR'DINAL'S FLOWER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the rapuntium.
 Car'dinalship (*s. from cardinal*) The office or dignity of a cardinal.
 Cardinamen'tum (*s. in anatomy*) A species of articulation.
 Car'ding (*p. a. from card*) Playing at cards, breaking wool with cards.
 CAR'DIOID (*s. in geometry*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.
 CARDIOSPER'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the calendula or common marygold.
 CARD'ITES (*s. in natural history*) The cardia, the heart shell.
 Card'maker (*s. from card and make*) One who makes cards.
 Card'match (*s. from card and match*) A match to light the fire, made of pieces of cards dipped in sulphur.
 CAR'DO (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The second vertebra or joint of the neck.
 CARDOO'N (*s. in botany, from the Spanish*) The name of a plant, a kind of artichoke.
 CARDOO'N THISTLE (*s. in botany*) An herb used in fallads.
 CARDUE'LIS (*s. in ornithology*) The fringilla, the gold-finch.
 CAR'DUUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the thistle.
 CARE (*s. from the Sax.*) Concern, solicitude of mind; regard, attention, caution; the object of solicitude, that which engages attention.
 CARE (*v. int. from the subj.*) To be in concern about any thing, to be disposed, to be affected; *with* for: as, "He cared for none of these things."
 CAREBA'RIA (*s. with physicians, but not much used*) A heaviness of the head. *Scott.*
 Car'eckes (*s. obsolete*) Characters, marks. *Chaucer.*
 Car'ecrazed (*adj. from care, and craze*) Broken with care, overcome with solicitude.
 Carec'ta (*s. in old records*) A cart.
 CAREE'N (*s. a sea term from carina*) The state of a ship when she is hauled down to be refitted.
 Caree'n (*v. t. a sea term, from the subj.*) To lay a vessel on one side, in order to stop leaks and refit the other side.
 Caree'n (*v. int. a sea term*) To be in a state of careening.
 Caree'nage (*s. from careen*) A place to careen a ship, the expence of careening.
 Caree'ned (*p. a sea term, careen*) Refitted by a careen.
 Caree'ning (*p. a. a sea term, from careen*) Refitting by a careen.
 Careen'ing (*s. a sea term, from careen*) The act of refitting a ship by hauling her down.
 CAREE'R (*s. from the French, carriere*) A course, a race; the ground on which a race is run; full speed, swift motion; a course of action.
 Caree'r (*v. int. from the subj.*) To run with swift-ness. *Johnson.*
 Caree'ring (*p. from career*) Running with swiftness. *Milton.*
 Care'ful (*adj. from care*) Full of care, anxious, provident, cautious; *with* of: as, "It becomes us to be careful of our conversation."

Care'fully (*adv. from careful*) In a manner that shews care.
 Care'fulness (*s. from careful*) Heedfulness, caution.
 Care'lessly (*adv. from careless*) In a careless manner.
 Care'lessness (*s. from careless*) Heedlessness, inattention.
 Care'less (*adj. from care*) Void of care, unconcerned, negligent; *with* of, or about: as, "A father careless of his child" A woman careless about her house."
 CAREO'PULI (*s. in botany*) The cambogia, the plant that produces the gamboge of the shops.
 CARE'SS (*v. a. from the French, caresser*) To treat with fondness, to endear.
 Care'ss (*s. from the verb*) An act of endearment, an expression of kindness.
 Caref'fed (*p. from caress*) Treated with kindness, treated with respect.
 Caref'fing (*p. a. from caress*) Treating with endearment, treating with respect.
 CA'RET (*s. from the Lat. caret it is wanting*) A note in writing which shews where something interlined is to be read.
 CARET'TA (*s. in zoology*) The animal which produces the tortoise shell so much used by artificers.
 CA'REX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, sedge.
 CAR'FAX (*s. from the French, carrefour*) A place where four streets or roads meet, the market place in the city of Oxford.
 CARFE (*s. in husbandry*) Ground untilled.
 Carfe (*adj. obsolete*) Cut off. *Chaucer.*
 Car'gaon (*s. from the Spanish, cargacon*) A cargo. *Howel.*
 CAR'GO (*s. perhaps from the French, charge a load*) The lading of a ship, a carriage or load of any thing.
 Cariat'ides (*s. in architecture*) The caryatides an order of pillars. *Scott.*
 Carib'be (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Caribbes.
 Carib'be (*s.*) A native of the Caribbe islands.
 CARIB'BE ISLANDS (*s. in geography*) A cluster of islands in the Atlantic ocean.
 Carib'bes (*s. plu.*) The Caribbe islands, the natives of the Caribbe islands.
 CA'RICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of the plants; the rind of fig.
 CARICATU'RA (*s. in painting*) The concealment of real beauty, and the exaggeration of blemishes, an uncomely likeness.
 Car'ick (*s. obsolete*) A large ship of burthen. *Chaucer.*
 CAR'ICOUS (*adj. in surgery*) Belonging to a tumor that resembles the shape of a fig.
 CA'RICS (*s. in surgery, from the Lat.*) The rottenness or corruption peculiar to a bone.
 CARIGO'I (*s. in zoology*) A species of opossum.
 Carigue'ia (*s.*) The carigoi.
 CARINA (*s. from the Lat.*) The keel of a ship.
 CARINA (*s. in architecture*) Any building that resembles the keel of a ship.
 CARINA (*s. in anatomy*) The vertebræ of a chick as they appear in the egg after ten or twelve days incubation.
 CARINA (*s. in botany*) The lowest petal of a papilionaceous flower.
 Cari'nated (*adj. from carina*) Having a bend like the keel of a ship.
 Ca'ring (*p. from care*) Taking care, having an inclination, being anxious about any thing; *with* for, as, "Caring for the asses."
 CARIN'THIA (*s. in geography*) A dutchy in the circle of Austria in Germany.
 Carios'ity (*s. from carious*) The rottenness of the bones.
 Ca'rious (*adj. from caries*) Rotten, decayed in the bone.
 CARK (*s. obsolete from the Sax. ceare*) Care, anxiety.
 Cark (*v. int. very little used, and always in a bad sense, from the Subj.*) To be careful, to be anxious.
 Cark (*s. int. not much used*) Forty todd of wool, the thirtieth part of a farplar.
 CAR'KANET (*s. from the French, carcan*) A necklace.
 Car'king, (*p. from cark*) Taking too much care, perplexing, distracting.
 CARL (*s. not much used of late, from the Sax. ceorl*) A churl, a clown.
 Carl'cat (*s. a local word*) A boarcat.
 Carle (*s. a more modern spelling*) A carl, a churl, a clown.
 CARLI'NA (*s. in botany*) The carline thistle, the roots of which, it is said, preserved the army of Charles the XIIth from the plague.
 Car'line (*s. in ship building*) A carling, a piece of timber framed into the beams of the ship.
 CAR'LINE THISTLE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the carlina.
 CAR'LING (*s. in ship building*) A piece of timber framed into the beams of the ship.

CARLINGFORD (s.) A port town in Ireland in the county of Louth and province of Leinster.

CARLI'SLE (s.) A small fortified city in the county of Cumberland; it is a bishop's see, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 301 miles from London.

Carli'sle (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Carlisle, made at Carlisle.

CAR/LOCK (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the raphanistrum.

CAR/LOCK (s. in commerce) A kind of isinglass, made from the bladder of the sturgeon.

Car/man (s. from car, and man) A man whose employment it is to drive a car.

CARMAR'THEN (s. a modern, but incorrect spelling) Caermarthen.

CAR/MEL (s. from the Heb. signifying a choice vineyard.) A mountain and district in the land of Israel.

Car/melite (s. from Carmel) A native or inhabitant of Carmel.

CAR/MELITE (s. from the French.) A kind of pear.

Car/melites (s. in the church of Rome) One of the four orders of Mendicants, the order of White Friars.

CAR/MI (s. from the Heb. signifying my vineyard) A man's name.

CARMIN'ATIVE (s. in pharmacy, supposed to be from the Lat. carmen, a verse or charm) Belonging to those medicines that dispel wind and promote perspiration.

Carmin'ative (s. in pharmacy, from the adj.) A medicine that dispels wind and promotes insensible perspiration.

Car/mine (s. in painting) A powder of a very beautiful red colour, used by painters in miniature.

Car/mis (s. obsolete) Carmelites. *Chaucer.*

CARMOU'SAL (s. with the Turks) A merchant ship.

CAR/NAGE (s. from the Lat. caro flesh) Slaughter, massacre; heaps of flesh.

CAR/NAL (adj. from the Lat. caro carnis of flesh) Fleshly, sensual, libidinous.

Car/nalif (s. not much used, from carnal) A sensualist.

Car/nality (s. from carnal) The state of being carnal, sensuality, fleshly lust.

Car'nally (adv. from carnal) According to the flesh, in a carnal manner.

Car/nalness (s. from carnal) Carnality.

CARNA'R/RIUM (s. in old records) A charnel house, a bone house.

CAR/NAVAL (s. from the French) Shrovetide, a time of rejoicing.

CARNAR/VON (s. a modern but incorrect spelling) Caernarvon.

CARNAR/VONSHIRE (s. a modern but incorrect spelling) Caernarvonshire.

CARNA'TION (s. from caro carnis flesh) The natural flesh colour, the name of a flower of the pink kind.

Carna'tion colour (s.) The flesh colour.

Carn/el (s. from the Spanish) A small ship.

CARNE/LIAN (s. from caro carnis flesh) A precious stone, so called from its flesh colour.

Car/nel work (s. in ship building) A particular kind of work in the construction of a ship.

CAR/NEOL (s. in natural history and botany) A precious stone, an herb. *Scott.*

CAR/NEOUS (adj. from the Lat. carneous) Fleshly, consisting of flesh.

Carnes (s. obsolete) Stones.

CAR/NEY (s. in farriery) A disease in horses, in which the mouth becomes so much furrowed as to prevent their eating.

CAR/NIFY (v. int. from the Lat. caro carnis) To breed flesh, to turn into flesh.

Car'nival (s. a common but incorrect spelling, from carnaval) The feast held in popish countries before Lent, a time of rejoicing.

CARNI/VOROUS (adj. from the Lat. caro flesh, and voro to devour) Eating flesh, feeding on flesh.

CAR/NOGAN (s. from the Brit.) A wooden dish, a piggin.

CAR/NOSE (adj. from the Lat. caro carnis of flesh) Fleishy.

Carno'sity (s. from carnose) An excrescence of flesh.

CAR/NOUS (adj. from the Lat. caro carnis of flesh) Fleishy, pulpy.

CARNOU'SE (s. in gunnery) The base ring on the breech of a gun.

Car'nousness (s. from carnous) Fleishiness, a fulness of flesh. *Scott.*

Car'nulent (adj. not much used) Fleishy, full of flesh. *Scott.*

CA/RO (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) Fleish, the flesh of animals.

CA/ROB (s. in botany) The name of a plant, St. John's bread, the fruit of the carob tree.

Ca/robbean (s. from carob, and bean) The fruit of the carobtree.

Ca/robtree (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the felique or ceratonia.

CARO/CHE (s. obsolete, from the French, carosse) A coach.

CA/ROL (s. from the Italian, carola) a song, a song of devotion, a song of joy.

Ca/rol (v. t. from the sub.) To praise, to celebrate.

Ca/rol (v. int. from the sub.) To sing, to warble, to sing in joy and festivity.

CARO/LA (s. in old records) A little pew or closet.

Ca/roled (p. from carol) Praised, celebrated.

CAR/OLI (s. in surgery) Venereal excrescences.

CAROLI'NA (s. in geography) A province of North America, now divided into three governments, subject to Great Britain.

CA/ROLINE (s.) The name of a woman.

CA/ROLINE BOOKS (s. in church history) Four books composed by the order of Charlemagne, to refute the second council of Nice.

Ca/roling (p. a. from carol) Singing carols, praising, celebrating.

CAROLOSTA'DIANS (s. in church history) A branch of the Lutherans, who denied the real presence in the eucharist.

CARO/LUS (s. from the Lat.) Charles; a broad piece of gold struck under Charles the first; a French copper coin.

CA/ROS (s. with physicians, from the Greek) A dead sleep, a lethargy.

CAR/OTA (s. in botany) The wild carot.

CAROTE'EL (s. in commerce) An uncertain weight or quantity of goods, a caroteel of currants runs, from five to nine hundred weight.

CA/ROTID (adj. from caratides) Belonging to the two arteries of the neck which convey the blood to the brain.

CARO'TIDES (s. plu. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The two arteries of the neck which convey the blood to the brain.

Carou'fal (s. from carouse) A festival.

CAROU'SE (v. int. from the French, carouffer) To drink, to quaff, to drink freely.

Carou'se (v. t.) To drink. *Shakespeare.*

Carou'se (s. from the verb) A drinking bout, a hearty dose of liquor.

Carou'ser (s. from carouse) A toper, a hard drinker.

Carou'ing (p. from carouse) Drinking freely.

CARP (s. from the French, carpe) A pond fish, the cyprinus.

CARP (v. int. from the Lat.) carpo to find fault) To censure, to cavil; with at: as, "And at my actions carp."

CARPA'THIAN (s. in geography) Belonging to the mountains that divide Hungary and Poland.

Carpe (v. obsolete) To speak, to jest, to desire. *Chaucer.*

Car'ped (p. from carp) Found fault with, censured. *Dryden.*

CAR/PENTER (s. from the French, charpentier) One that works in wood, a builder of houses or ships.

Car'pentry (s. from carpenter) The trade or art of a carpenter, carpenters work.

CARPEN'TUM (s. in astrology) The throne or seat of a planet.

Car'per (s. from carp) One that finds fault, a censorious person.

CARPE'SIUM (s. in botany) The plant which bears the fruit called cubebs.

CAR/PET (s. from the Dutch) A floor cloth made of woollen, and generally of various colours; the surface of the ground variegated with flowers. To be on the carpet, to be the subject of consideration, to be in hand.

Car'pet (adj. from the sub.) Soft, luxurious.

Car'pet (v. t. from the sub.) To spread with carpets.

Car'peted (p. from carpet) Spread with carpets.

Car'peting (p. a. from carpet) Spreading with carpets, furnishing with carpets.

Car'peting (s. from carpet) Stuff to make carpets.

CAR/PHOS (s. in botany) The foenugreek.

Carpin'eous (adj. from carpinus) Made of hornbeam.

Car'pine (p. a. from carp) Finding fault, censuring, censorious, captious.

Car'pingly (adv. from carping) Captiously, censoriously.

CARPI'NUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the hornbeam.

CAR/P MEALS (s. a local word) A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England.

CAR/PO BALSAM (s. in physic) The fruit of the tree that yields the true oriental balsam.

CARPOCRA'TIANS (*s. plu. in church history*) A detestable sect that sprung up in the second century, a branch of the ancient gnostics.

CARPOPHYL/LON (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

CARPOPH'OROUS (*adj. not much used*) Bearing fruit.

Carp'stone (*s. from carp, and stone*) The stone found in the mouth of a carp.

CAR/PUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

CAR/PUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The wrist.

Car'py (*s. in botany, from carpinus*) The hornbeam.

Carr (*s. a spelling nearly obsolete*) A car.

Car'rack (*s. a spelling nearly obsolete*) A carack.

Car'rat (*s. a spelling nearly obsolete*) A carat.

Car'raway (*s. a spelling nearly obsolete*) The caraway.

Scott.

Car'rein (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Carrion.

Chaucer.

Car'rel (*s. in old records*) A closet, a pew in a Monastery.

Car'riage (*s. from carry*) That in which any thing is carried, a quantity of any thing carried at one time, the act of carrying any thing; behaviour, conduct, management; a furrow for the conveyance of water to overflow and improve land.

Car're (*s. a local word*) Woody, moist, or boggy ground.

CARRET'TA (*s. in old records*) A cart load, a waggon load.

CAR/RICK (*s. in geography*) The most southern division of the shire of Air in Scotland.

CAR/RICK (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tipperary.

Car'rick (*s. not so common a spelling*) A carack.

CAR/RICK FERGUS (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster.

Car'ried (*p. from carry*) Conveyed from one place to another, conducted, managed.

Car'rier (*s. from carry*) One who carries, one whose business it is to carry goods for hire, a messenger, a kind of pigeon; the tour of a hawk, reckoned one hundred and twenty yards.

Carrie'ring (*adj. from career*) Running, passing full speed.

Milton.

CAR/RION (*s. from the French, carogne*) The carcase or flesh of a beast that dies of itself or is not fit for food, a worthless woman so called in reproach.

Car'rion (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to carcases or flesh not fit to be eaten, feeding on carion.

CARRO'ON (*s. in the city of London*) A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.

CAR/ROT (*s. from the French, carote*) The name of a well known plant, a root used for food.

Car'rotiness (*s. from carrot*) Redness of hair, that cast of the hair which resembles the colour of a carrot.

Car'roty (*adj. from carrot*) Red, resembling the colour of a carrot.

CAR/ROWS (*s. plu. an Irish word*) People who stroll up and down with cards and dice, strolling gamesters.

Carr'rick (*s. obsolete*) A Kennel.

Car'ry (*v. t. most probably from the Brit. car.*) To convey from one place to another; to bear; to manage, to gain, to effect, to go on with; to support; to imply, to contain. *To carry off*, to kill. *To carry on*, to promote, to continue. *To carry through*, to support to the last. *To carry it high*, to be proud.

Car'ry (*v. int. in hunting*) To run with dirt sticking at the feet as the hare commonly does in frosty weather.

Car'ry (*v. int. in horsemanship*) To set the head and neck, as a horse, properly or improperly.

Car'rying (*p. from carry*) Conveying from one place to another, managing, behaving, conducting, effecting.

Car'rytale (*s. from carry, and tale*) A talebearer.

CARS (*s. in geography*) A district of Perthshire in Scotland.

Cart (*s. from car*) A carriage with two wheels used chiefly in husbandry, the carriage on which criminals are conveyed to the place of execution.

Cart (*v. t. from the subst.*) To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

Cart (*v. int. from the subst.*) To use carts for carriage.

CARTE/BLANCHE (*s. from the French*) A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions, as the person to whom it is sent may think proper.

Car'ted (*p. from cart*) Exposed in a cart, carried in a cart.

CAR'TEL (*s. from the French*) A written agreement between parties at war for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

Car'ter (*s. from cart*) One who drives a cart, a servant in a farm house who superintends a team of horses.

Carte'sian (*adj. from Cartesius*) Belonging to the doctrine or philosophy of Cartesius.

Carte'sian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Cartesius.

CARTE'SIUS (*s. from the French, Des Cartes*) A famous modern, who opposed the philosophy of Aristotle.

CARTH'AGE (*s. in ancient geography*) A once famous city of Africa.

Carthagi'nian (*adj. from Carthage*) Belonging to Carthage.

CARTHAMO'IDES, CARTHA'MUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bastard saffron.

Car'thorse (*s. from cart, and horse*) A coarse horse fit only for the cart.

CARTHU'SIAN (*s. in the church of Rome*) One of a particular order of friars.

Carthu'sian (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to a particular order of friars in the Roman church.

Car'tjade (*s. from cart, and jade*) A very dull horse fit only for the cart.

CAR'TILAGE (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. cartilago*) A substance of a middle consistence between a bone and a sinew, a gristle.

Cartilagi'neous (*adj. from cartilage*) Belonging to a cartilage, consisting of gristles.

Cartilag'inose (*adj. from cartilage*) Cartilaginous.

Cartilag'inous (*adj. from cartilage*) Gristly, having the nature of a gristle.

Car'ting (*p. from cart*) Exposing in a cart, driving a cart.

Car'tload (*s. from cart, and load*) A quantity of any thing loaded on a cart, a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART'MEL (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 258 miles from London.

Cart'mel (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Cartmel, made at Cartmel.

CARTO'N (*s. in painting, from the Italian, cartone* thick paper) A cartoon.

CARTOO'N (*s. in painting*) A perfect drawing on thick paper, one of the representations of St. Paul preaching at Athens, done by Raphael.

CARTOU'CHE (*s. in architecture and sculpture, from the French*) An ornament representing a scroll of paper. *In the military art*, a case of wood filled with ball or shot to be discharged on particular occasions, especially in defence of a pass, against an enemy; a cartridge.

Cartou'se (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cartouch. Scott.

Cartou'ses (*s. in architecture*) A kind of modillions.

Car'trage (*s. from cartouche*) A cartridge.

Car'tridge (*s. from cartouche*) A case of paper or parchment filled with powder for the greater expedition in discharging guns in time of action.

Car'tridgebox (*s. from cartridge, and box*) A case of wood or iron covered with leather, large enough to contain a dozen cartridges, worn by the soldiery on a belt, a little lower than the right pocket hole.

Car'troute (*s. from cart, and route*) The impression made on the road by a cart wheel.

Car'trut (*s. from cart, and route*) The track of a cart wheel.

Car'tsaddle (*s. from cart, and saddle*) The saddle worn by the horse that draws in the shafts of a cart.

Car'taker (*s. from cart, and take*) An officer of the king's household who is to provide carts for the king's baggage.

Scott.

CAR/TULARY (*s. from the Lat. charta paper*) A place where papers or records are kept.

Car'tway (*s. from cart, and way*) A way through which a cart or waggon may conveniently travel.

Car'twheel (*s. from cart and wheel*) The wheel of a cart.

Cart'wright (*s. from cart, and wright*) A maker of carts.

CAR/VA (*s. in botany*) A species of cinnamon tree.

CAR/VA (*s. in old records*) The carue; a ploughland.

Car'uage (*s. obsolete*) The ploughing of land, a hide of land.

Car'uage (*s. an old law term*) A tax laid on a carue or hide of land, an exemption from that tax.

CAR/UCA (*s. in old records*) A plough.

Car'ucage (*s. obsolete, from carue*) The ploughing of land, a tax laid on the carue of land, an exemption from that tax.

Carucata'rius (*s. in old records, from carue*) One who held land in carue or by plough tenure.

Car'ucate (*s. obsolete, from carue*) A carue or hide of land, as much land as one team can plough in the year.

CA/RUE (*s. obsolete*) A plough land, a hide of land, as much land as one team can plough in the year, as much land as is sufficient to maintain a family.

Carve (*s. from carva*) A ploughland.

Carve

Carve (*adj. from carve*) Ploughed, belonging to ploughed lands.

CARVE (*v. t. from the Sax. ceorfan*) To cut into elegant forms, to make any thing by carving, to cut meat at table, to choose one's own part; to cut, to hew.

Carve (*v. int.*) To exercise the trade of a carver, to do the honors of the table.

Car've (*v. int. a local word*) To grow four.

Car'ved (*p. from carve*) Cut into an elegant form, made by cutting; cut, hewed.

Car'vel (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A caravel, a small ship.

Car'ven (*v. obsolete*) To carve.

Car'ver (*s. from carve*) A sculptor, one that cuts up the meat at table, one that chooses for himself.

CA'RUI (*s. in botany*) The caraway.

Car'ving (*p. a. from carve*) Cutting into elegant forms, cutting up the meat at table, choosing for one's self.

Car'ving (*s. from carve*) Any thing carved, sculpture.

Car'vist (*s. in falconry*) A hawk in the beginning of the year, so called from its being carried on the fist.

Ca'rum (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caraway.

CAR'UNCLE (*s. in surgery*) A small protuberance of flesh either natural or morbid.

CARU'NCULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little gland, or bit of flesh, a natural protuberance.

CAR'OS, CA'RUS (*s. in physic*) A sudden deprivation of sense and motion, a kind of apoplectic lethargy.

CARYA'TES, CARYA'TIDES (*s. in architecture*) An order of columns under the representation of women clothed in long robes and serving to support entablatures.

CARYOCATAC'TES (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the crow kind of a grey colour variegated with white spots.

CARYOCOSTI'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A warm electuary chiefly prepared of cloves.

CARYOPHYLL'ATA (*s. in botany*) The avens.

Caryophyll'eous (*adj. from caryophyllus*) Belonging to flowers of the pink kind.

CARYOPHIL'LUS (*s. in botany*) The pink.

CARYOPHIL'LUS AROMA'TICUS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The clove tree.

CAR'YOTA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CAS (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A case. *Chaucer.*

CA'SCABEL (*s. in gunnery*) The button or knob at the end of the breech of a cannon.

CASCA'DE (*s. from the French*) A fall of water either natural or artificial.

CAS'CAN (*s. in fortification*) A hole dug in the ground in form of a well intended to give vent to the mines of an enemy.

CASCARIL'LA (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces the Jesuites bark.

CASE (*s. from the French caisse a box*) A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a building, a building unfurnished.

CASE (*s. from the Lat. casus*) A state, a condition, the representation of any fact, a contingency. *In case, on supposition. A form of speech not much used of late.*

Case (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put into a case or cover, to cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Case (*v. int. from the subs.*) To put cases, to draw up a representation of any fact.

Case (*s. in physic*) The state of the body, the state or circumstances of a disease.

Case (*s. in grammar*) The variation or different endings of a word, the variation of a noun.

Case (*s. in droll style*) The state of the body as to health and plumpness.

Ca'fed (*p. from case*) Covered over with a case.

Case'harden (*v. t. from case, and harden*) To harden the outside.

Case'hardened (*p. from caseharden*) Hardened on the outside.

Case'hardenedness (*s. not much used, from casehardened*) Obduracy. *Scott.*

Case'harden (*p. a. from caseharden*) Hardening on the outside.

Case'harden (*s. from caseharden*) A method of preparing iron so as to render its surface hard.

Case'knife (*s. from case, and knife*) A large knife such as is commonly used at table.

CASE'MATE (*s. in fortification*) A platform in the flank of a bastion; a cascan.

Case'ment (*s. from case*) A window or part of a window opening on hinges.

CAS'EOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. caseus cheese*) Cheesy, resembling cheese.

CA'SEM (*s. in fortification*) A lodging near the rampart.

Cas'e'shot (*s. from case, and shot*) Shot of various kind made up in cases to be discharged from cannon on extraordinary occasions.

Cas'e'worm (*s. from case, and worm*) The cadis worm, a grub that makes itself a case.

CASH (*s. from the French caisse a chest*) Money, ready money, money in the chest or at hand.

Cash'book (*s. from cash, and book*) A book in which the account of cash is entered.

CA'SHEWNUT (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree or shrub.

Cashie'r (*s. from cash*) The person that has the charge of the cash.

CASHIE'R (*v. t. from the French casier*) To discharge, to dismiss from a post, to dismiss with reproach.

Cashie'ed (*p. from cashier*) Discharged, dismissed with reproach.

Cashie'ring (*p. a. from cashier*) Discharging, dismissing with reproach.

Cash'keeper (*s. from cash, and keep*) A person entrusted with the charge of the cash.

CA'SHOO (*s. in medicine*) The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

Ca'ving (*p. a. from case*) Putting into a case, covering with a case.

Ca'ving (*s. from case*) The covering of any thing, that which is used for covering.

Ca'vings (*s. a local word*) Cakes of cow dung dried for fuel.

CASI'PHIA (*s.*) The name of a place. *Extra viii. 17.*

CASK (*s. from the French casque*) A barrel, a close wooden vessel.

CASK (*s. in poetic style*) A helmet, a piece of armour for the head.

Cas'ket (*s. from cask*) A small box or chest, a little cask.

Cas'ket (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put in a casket. *Johnson.*

Cas'keted (*p. from casket*) Put up in a casket. *Shakespeare.*

Cas'kets (*s. on board a ship*) Small ropes fastened to the yards.

CAS'LEU (*s. in Heb. chronology*) The ninth month of the ecclesiastical year of the Jews answering to the moon of our November.

Ca'spian (*adj. from Caspii*) Belonging to the country inhabited by the Caspii.

Ca'spian (*s. from the adj.*) The Caspian sea, a large lake or sea in Asia.

CAS'PII (*s. plu. in ancient geography*) A people of Hyrcania near the Caspian sea.

CAS'PIS (*s.*) The name of a place. *2 Mac. xii. 3.*

CASQUE (*s. in poetic style, from the French*) A helmet, a piece of armour for the head.

Cas's (*v. t. not much used*) To cassate. *Scott.*

CA'SSADA (*s. in botany*) The cassavi, an American plant.

CASSAN'DRA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CASSANCUNAI'R (*s. in botany*) A species of galanga, an aromatic vegetable brought from the East and much valued in medicine.

CAS'SATE (*v. t. from the French, casser, but not much used*) To make null, to vacate. *Ray.*

Cassa'tion (*s. from cassate, but not much used*) The act of making null or void.

CASSA'TUM (*s. in old records*) A house and land sufficient to maintain a family.

CA'SSAVE, CA'SSAVI (*s. in botany*) An American plant the root of which, when dried and ground to flour, is made into bread.

CA'SSAWARE (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The cassio-way.

CASSERO'LE (*s. in cookery*) A loaf stuffed with the hash of roasted pullets, and dressed in a stew pan, a copper pan.

CA'SSIA (*s. in botany, and medicine*) A genus of plants, a purgative fruit brought from the East; a sweet spice mentioned in Scripture supposed to be the bark of a tree resembling cinnamon.

CASSIA'GO (*s. in botany*) The plantain.

CA'SSIDA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the scutellaria.

CA'SSIDA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects.

CASSIDO'NA (*s. in botany*) The lavender.

CA'SSIDONY (*s. in natural history*) A kind of chalcedony, a precious stone.

CA'SSIDONY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, stick-adore.

CA'SSINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cassia berry tree used in South America as tea.

CA'SSIOWARY (*s. in ornithology*) A large bird of prey in the East-Indies with feathers resembling camel's hair.

CASSIOPE'A

CASSIOPEA (*s. in astronomy*) A northern constellation.
CASSIQUE (*s.*) A chief governor in some parts of the West Indies.
CASSIS (*s. in natural history*) The helmet shell, a species of murex.
CASSITERION (*s. plu. cassiteria, in the history of fossils*) A genus of crystals frequently found in Devonshire and Cornwall.
CASSITERON (*s. from the Greek*) Tin, white lead.
CASSOCK (*s. from the French, casaque*) A close kind of garment, the garment worn by clergymen under the gown.
CASSONADE (*s. in commerce*) Sugar put into a cask after the first refining.
CASSOWARY (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the cassowary.
CASSUTA (*s. in botany*) The dodder, the woodbind.
CASSWEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, shepherd's pouch.
CAST (*v. t. from the Danish kaster*) To throw; to bring forth before the time; to contrive, to judge; to condemn; to model, to form by melting; to compute. *To cast away*, to lavish, to ruin. *To cast down*, to deject, to depress. *To cast off*, to disburden one's self, to leave behind, to discard, to let go. *To cast up*, to compute, to vomit.
Cast (*v. int.*) To devise, to take a form by melting, to warp.
Cast (*s. from the verb*) A throw, the act of throwing, the thing thrown, a stroke or touch, a form, a manner, a shade or tendency to any colour, a glance of the eye, a flight of young hawks.
Cast (*p. from the verb*) Thrown, brought forth before the time; contrived; condemned; modelled, formed, computed.
Cas'taldick (*s. obsolete*) A stewardship.
Cas'taldy (*s. obsolete*) A stewardship.
CASTALIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A nymph flying from Apollo, turned into a fountain near mount Parnassus.
Castalian (*adj. from Castalia*) Belonging to the nymph Castalia, who was supposed to be turned into a fountain, belonging to the fountain at the foot of Parnassus.
CASTANEA (*s. in botany*) The chestnut, the fagus.
CASTANET (*s. from the Spanish castenta*) A kind of musical instrument used by the Spaniards and Moors in beating time.
Castaway (*s. from cast, and away*) A lost person, one abandoned by Providence.
Castaway (*adj. from the subs.*) Useless, refuse, of no value.
Cas'ted (*p. from cast, but not used*) Cast, thrown off.
CAS'TELBAR (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught.
Cas'tellain (*s. from castle*) The captain or governor of a castle.
Castellament (*s. in confectionary*) The representation of a castle.
Cas'tellany (*s. from castle*) The manour or lordship belonging to a castle.
Cas'tellated (*adj. from castle, but not much used*) Enclosed, within a building, enclosed within a stone wall.
Castella'tion (*s. from castle*) The act of building a castle without leave of the king.
Cas'tellet (*s. from castle*) A small fortress or castle.
CAS'TER (*s. from the Sax.*) A walled town.
Cas'ter (*s. from cast*) One that throws, one that calculates, a fortune teller.
CAS'TEREL (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk.
Casti'fic, Castif'ical (*adj. not used*) Making chaste.
Cas'tigable (*adj. not used, from castigate*) Worthy of reproof.
CAS'TIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. castigo*) To chasten, to correct, to punish.
Castiga'tion (*s. from castigate*) The act of chastening, punishment, correction.
Castigatory (*adj. from castigate*) Punitive, emendatory.
CASTI'LE (*s. in geography*) A province in Spain.
Cas'ting (*p. from cast*) Throwing, bringing forth before the time, contriving, computing, forming, running metal into a mould, bending, warping.
Cas'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of running any thing into a mould.
Cas'ting (*s. in falconry*) A kind of medicine to cleanse the gorge of a hawk.
Cas'tingnet (*s. from cast, and net*) A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.
CAS'TLE (*s. from the Lat. castellum*) A fortification, a fortified house. *Castles in the air*, projects, fruitless attempts.

Cas'tle (*v.*) A term used at Chefs.
Ca'tled (*adj. from castle*) Furnished with castles, fortified.
CAS'TLECARY (*s.*) A small town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 117 miles from London.
Cas'tleary (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Castlecary, made at Castlecary.
Cas'tleguard (*s. from castle, and guard*) A tax heretofore laid on such as dwelt within a certain distance of a castle.
CAS'TLE RISING (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Norfolk; it sends two members to parliament, and is 102 miles from London.
Cas'tlerising (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Castlerising, made at Castlerising.
Cas'tlested (*s. obsolete*) A castle, a bulwark.
Cas'tleward (*s. from castle, and ward*) The jurisdiction of a castle, a tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle for the support of the garrison.
Castlework (*s. from castle, and work*) The work done by inferior tenants towards the building and repairing of castles.
Castle'soap (*s. from Castile, and soap*) A kind of soap.
Cast'ling (*s. from cast*) The young of a beast brought forth before its time.
CAS'TON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Monday, and is 112 miles from London.
Cas'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Caston, made at Caston.
CAS'TOR (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 155 miles from London.
Cas'tor (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Castor, made at Castor.
CAS'TOR (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, the beaver.
CAS'TOR (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the twin sons of Jupiter by Leda.
CAS'TOR (*s. in meteorology*) One of the two fiery balls called Castor and Pollux which appear in a storm at sea sometimes in swift motion at other times sticking to some part of the ship.
CAS'TOR (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the second magnitude in the constellation of Gemini.
Casto'rean (*s. in pharmacy, from castor*) A liquid matter enclosed in bags near the anus of the Castor.
CASTRAMETA'TION (*s. from the Lat. castra a camp, and metior to measure*) The art or practice of encamping.
CAS'TRANGULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of betony.
CASTRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. castrare*) To geld, to take away the obscene parts of a writing.
Cas'trated (*p. from castrate*) Gelded.
Cas'trating (*p. a. from castrate*) Gelding.
Castra'tion (*s. from castrate*) The act of gelding, the act of taking off the obscene parts of a writing.
Castration (*s. from castrate*) A castration.
Cas'trel (*s. in falconry*) A castrel, a kind of hawk.
Castren'sian (*adj. from the Lat. castra a camp*) Belonging to a camp.
CAS'UAL (*adj. from the Lat. casus*) Accidental, uncertain, coming by chance.
Cas'ually (*adv. from casual*) Accidentally.
Cas'ualness (*s. from casual*) Accidentalness.
Cas'ualty (*s. from casual*) An accident, an accident producing unnatural death.
CASU'BLE (*s. from the French chasuble*) The casula.
Cas'uell (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Casual.
Cas'uist (*s. from casual*) One that studies cases of conscience, one that settles difficult cases.
Casuis'tic (*adj. from casuist*) Belonging to a casuist, relating to cases of conscience.
Casuis'tical (*adj. from casuist*) Belonging to a casuist, relating to casuistry.
Cas'uistry (*s. from casuist*) The science of a casuist, the doctrine of cases of conscience.
CA'SULA, CA'SULE (*s.*) A kind of cope or vestment with short sleeves worn by the Romish priests in their attendance at mass.
CA'SURE (*s. from the Lat. casura*) A falling.
CAT (*s. from the French chat*) A domestic animal, the lowest class of the leonic species.
Cat (*s.*) A kind of ship.
Cat (*s. on board a ship*) The cat head, a piece of timber, lying aloft over the hawse.
CATABA'PTIST (*s. not much used, from the Greek κατα against,*

against, and *κατατίσω* to baptize) One who is against or abuses the ordinance of baptism.

CATABI'BAZON (*s. in astronomy*) The south node, the dragon's tail.

CA'TAG (*s. in botany*) Agrimony.

CATACATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the Greek κατα through, and καθάρω to purge*) Purging downwards.

Catacathar'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge downward.

CATACAU'STIC (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to that species of caustic curves which are formed by reflection.

CATACHRE'SIS (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and χρησις use*) A figure in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, in which a word less proper is used instead of one that is more proper.

CATACLA'SIS (*s. with physicians*) A fracture, a distortion, a convulsion of the eye.

CA'TACLEIS (*s. in anatomy*) The first rib.

CATAC'LIDA (*s. in anatomy*) The subclavian.

CA'TACLYSM (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and λυω to wash*) The deluge, an inundation.

CAT'ACOMB (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and κομπος a hollow place*) A subterraneous cavity or vault for the burial of the dead.

CATACO'NUM (*s. in ancient architecture*) The want of height proportionable to the breadth in the chapter of a pillar.

CATACOUS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek κατα against, and ακουω to hear*) Relating to echoes or reflected sounds.

Catacous'tics (*s. from catacous'tic*) The doctrine of reflected sounds.

Catacre'stic, Catacres'tical (*adj. from catacre'sis*) Contrary to proper use, far fetched.

CATADIOP'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek κατα against, and διοπτρομαι to look through*) Belonging to a reflecting telescope.

Catadiop'trical (*adj. from catadioptric*) Belonging to a reflecting telescope.

CA'TADROME (*s. in mechanics*) An engine like a crane, for raising weights.

CATADU'PA (*s.*) A water fall, a cataract.

CATAFAL'CO (*s.*) A kind of scaffold to shew a coffin or tomb in a funeral procession.

CA'TAGRAPH (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and γραφω to write*) The first draught of a picture, a profile.

CATAGLOTTISM (*s. not much used, from the Greek*) A thrusting out of the tongue in giving a salute.

CA'TAGMA (*s. in surgery*) A fracture of a bone, or cartilage.

Catagma'tic (*adj. from catagma*) Good in fractures, having the quality of consolidating the parts.

Catagma'tical (*adj. from catagma*) Good in fractures, having a quality of consolidating the parts.

CATA'IAN (*s. a kind of temporary word*) A person of no credit.

Ca'talan (*s. from Catalonia*) A native or inhabitant of Catalonia.

CATALEC'TIC (*adj. in poetry*) Wanting a syllable.

CATALE'PSIS (*s. in physic, from the Greek κατα against, and λενπω to fail*) A lighter species of apoplexy, a kind of epilepsy.

CATA'LLA (*s. an old law word*) A chattel.

Ca'talogize (*v. t. not used, from catalogue*) To put into a catalogue.

CA'TALOGUE (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and λογος a word*) A list, a register of things one by one.

CATALO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province in Spain.

CATALO'TIC (*adj. in surgery*) Belonging to those applications that cicatrize or bring an eschar on ulcers.

CATAME'NIA (*s. from the Greek κατα according to, and μην a month*) The menses.

CA'TAMITE (*s. from the Greek*) A Ganymede, a boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CATA'MPO (*s.*) A kind of play, shuttlecock.

CATAMOU'NTAIN (*s. from cat, and mountain*) A mountain cat, a fierce animal resembling a cat.

CATANADO'RMOUS (*adj. in ichthyology*) Anadormous, moving alternately once a year from the salt water into the fresh.

CA'TANANCE, CA'TANANCHE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CA'TAPASM (*s. in medicine, from the Greek κατα against, and πασσω to sprinkle*) A dry medicine consisting of a mixture of powders to be applied externally to any part of the body.

CA'TAPELTA (*s. in antiquity*) An instrument of punishment, a kind of press.

CATAPHO'NIC (*adj. from the Greek κατα against, and φωνη a voice*) Belonging to the doctrine of reflected sounds.

Catapho'nics (*s. from cataphonic*) The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CATA'PHARA (*s. in medicine, from the Greek κατα against, and φερω to bear*) A perpetual propensity to sleep, a profound sleep, a coma.

CA'TAPHRACT (*s. from the Lat. cataphraxis*) A horseman in complete armour.

Cataphrac'tic (*adj. from cataphract*) Belonging to a horseman in complete armour.

CATAPHRI'GIAN (*s. in church history*) One of a sect which sprang up in Phrygia, A. D. 181, distinguished from other Christians by many detestable principles and practices.

Cataphrig'ian (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the sect or doctrine of the Cataphrigians.

CATAPHRI'GIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect of christians which brought in many superstitions and amongst the rest the doctrine of purgatory.

CA'TAPLASM (*s. in surgery, from the Greek κατα against, and πλασσω to paint*) A poultice, a soft application, a soft plaister.

CATAPO'TIUM (*s. in medicine*) A pill or potion to be swallowed at once without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of epilepsy.

CAT'APUCE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of spurge.

CA'TAPULTA (*s. from the Lat. catapulta*) An engine anciently used to throw stones.

CA'TAPULTIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge.

CA'TARACT (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and πασσω to dash*) A fall of water from a high place, a cascade.

CA'TARACT (*s. in medicine and surgery*) A disorder of the humours in the eye by which the pupil is rendered opaque, and vision impeded or totally destroyed.

CATA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Cats mint.

CATAR'RH (*s. in medicine and surgery, from the Greek κατα against, and ρεω to flow*) A defluxion of humours from the head, mouth, windpipe and lungs.

Catar'rhal (*adj. from catarrh*) Relating to a catarrh.

Catar'rhus (*adj. from catarrh*) Relating to a catarrh.

CATASAR'CA (*s. with physicians*) A kind of dropsy.

CATAS'CHESMOS (*s. with surgeons*) A scarification.

CATA'STASIS (*s. in ancient poetry, from the Greek κατα against, and ιστημι to stand*) The third part of the drama, in which the intrigue or action is supported and heightened till it is ripe for the catastrophe.

CATA'STROPHE (*s. from the Greek κατα against, and στροφω to turn*) The change or revolution which produces the final event in a piece of dramatic poetry, a final event, an unhappy conclusion.

CAT'CAL (*s. from cat, and call*) A squeaking instrument used in the play-house to condemn plays.

CATCH (*v. t. from the Dutch, ketsen*) To lay hold of, to seize, to kindle, to receive infection, to ensnare, to engage.

Catch (*v. int.*) To spread infection, to kindle.

Catch (*s. from the verb*) The act of seizing, a speedy seizure, an alternate action, a posture for seizing, the thing seized, that which is formed for catching, a taint, a slight contagion, an advantage taken; a song in which one catches a part from another; a small swift sailing ship.

Catch'ed (*p. from catch*) Laid hold of, seized, ensnared.

Ca'tchend (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Catching.

Catch'er (*s. from catch*) One that catches, that in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'FLY (*s. in botany*) A plant, a species of lychnis.

Ca'tch'ing (*p. a. from catch*) Laying hold of, seizing, kindling.

Catch'ing (*adj. from catch*) Infectious, apt to catch.

Catch'land (*s. from catch, and land*) Land lying in such a manner that it is not known to what parish it belongs, and therefore the clergyman who first seizes the tythes enjoys them, for that year, by the right of preoccupation.

Catch'poll (*s. from catch, and poll*) A sergent, a bum-bailiff.

Catch'word (*s. with printers, from catch, and word*) The word at the lower corner of a page which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHET'IC (*adj. from the Greek, κατα against, and ηχew to sound*) Consisting of questions and answers, catechizing.

Catechet'ical (*adj. from catechetic*) Belonging to questions and answers, catechizing.

Catechet'ically (*adv. from catechetical*) In the way of question and answer.

CAT'ECHISE (*v. t. from the Greek, κατα against, and ηχew to sound*) To instruct by asking questions and correcting the answers, to question, to examine.

Cat'echise (*s. not much used, from the verb*) A catechism.

Cat'echised

- Cat'echised** (*p. from catechise*) Instructed by means of a catechism, examined.
- Cat'echiser** (*s. from catechise*) One who catechises.
- Cate'chising** (*p. a. from catechise*) Instructing by way of question and answer; interrogating.
- Cate'chism** (*s. from catechise*) A form of instruction by question and answer concerning religion.
- Cat'echist** (*s. from catechise*) One who instructs in religion by way of question and answer.
- Catechis'tical** (*adj. from catechist*) Belonging to a catechist, relating to the method of instruction by question and answer.
- CAT'ECHU** (*s. in medicine*) A concremented vegetable juice between a gum and a resin.
- CATECHU'MEN** (*s. from the Greek, κατηχημενος, instructed*) One who attends on catechistical lectures, the first order of christians in the primitive church.
- Catechume'nial** (*adj. from catechumen*) Belonging to the catechumens.
- CATE'GATE** (*s. in geography*) The freight or passage into the Baltic.
- CAT'EGOREM, CATEGOR'EMA** (*s. in logic, from the Greek, κατα according to, and αγορευω to speak*) A predicament, a category.
- Categorema'tical** (*adj. from categorema*) Belonging to a categorema, belonging to a predicament.
- Categor'ical** (*adj. from category*) Positive, direct, adequate.
- Categor'ically** (*adv. from categorical*) Expressly, positively.
- CAT'EGORY** (*s. from the Greek κατα according to, and αγορευω to speak*) A class, rank, or order of ideas, a predicament.
- CA'TENA** (*s. in scientific style, from the Lat.*) A chain, a bond of union.
- Catena'ria** (*s. in geometry, from catena*) A curve formed by a rope or chain hanging from two points of suspension.
- Catena'rian** (*adj. from catenaria*) Belonging to the catenaria, relating to a chain.
- Cat'enate** (*v. t. not much used, from catena*) To chain.
- Catena'tion** (*s. from catenate*) A link, a regular connexion.
- Ca'ter** (*v. int. from cates*) To buy in victuals, to provide food.
- CA'TER** (*s. from the French, quatre*) The four of cards and dice.
- Ca'ter** (*s. from the verb*) A provider, a caterer.
- Ca'tercousin** (*s. in droll style, from cater, and cousin*) A fourth cousin.
- Ca'terer** (*s. from cater*) One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family.
- Ca'terefs** (*s. from cater*) A woman employed to cater.
- CATERLAUGH** (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the province of Leinster.
- CAT'ERPILLAR** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fly or butterfly in its reptile state, a grub or worm which afterward becomes a fly.
- Cat'erpillareater** (*s. from caterpillar, and eat*) A small worm bred from the egg of a fly, and lodged in the body of a larger caterpillar.
- Cat'erpillarplant** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the scarpeurus.
- Cat'erpillarshell** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of turbo, a shell in form of a caterpillar.
- Cat'erwaul** (*v. int. from cat*) To make a noise as cats in rutting time, to make any squalling disagreeable noise.
- Cat'erwauling** (*p. from caterwaul*) Making a noise as cats, making any squalling offensive noise.
- CATES** (*s. plu. of uncertain derivation*) Dainties, viands, nice food.
- CATESB'ÆA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cat'fish** (*s. from cat, and fish*) A sea fish so called from the resemblance of its head and eyes to those of a cat.
- Cat'gut** (*s. from cat, and gut*) The kind of cord or gut of which fiddle strings are made, a kind of canvas for ladies work.
- CATHÆ'RESIS** (*s. not much used, from the Greek, καθαίρω to purge*) A consumption of the body without any manifest evacuation.
- Cathære'tic** (*adj. in surgery*) Corrosive.
- Catha'rian** (*s. in church history*) A kind of Manichee.
- CATH'ARINE** (*s.*) A woman's name.
- Cath'arinepear** (*s.*) A kind of pear.
- Cath'arist** (*s. in church history*) A catharian, one who holds himself free from sin.
- CATHA'RMA** (*s. in antiquity*) A sacrifice to the gods to avert the pestilence, or any other calamity.
- Cat'harpings** (*s. on board a ship*) Small ropes running in blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other.
- CATHA'RSIS** (*s. not much used in medicine*) A purging.
- CATHA'RTIC** (*adj. in medicine, from the Greek καθαίρω to purge*) Purgative.
- Catha'rtic** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge downwards.
- Catha'rtical** (*adj. from cathartic*) Purgative.
- Catha'rticalness** (*s. from cathartic*) The purgative quality of any medicine.
- Cat'head** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil resembling the head of a cat.
- Cat'head** (*s. on board a ship, from cat, and head*) The cat, the piece of timber that lies over the hawse.
- CATHE'DRA** (*s. with ecclesiastical writers, from the Greek, καθέδρα a chair*) The see of a bishop, the pope's chair.
- Cathe'dral** (*adj. from cathedra*) Episcopal, belonging to an episcopal church; antique, old, venerable. *This last sense is low.*
- Cathe'dral** (*s. from cathedra*) The head church of a diocese.
- Cathedra'tic** (*adj. in physic*) Belonging to medicines, of a corroding quality, eating off proud flesh. *Scott.*
- Cathedra'tic** (*s. a law term, from cathedra*) The sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop of the diocese, in token of subjection and respect.
- Cathere'tic** (*adj. from cathæretic*) Corrosive.
- Cath'erinepear** (*s.*) A kind of pear.
- CATHE'TER** (*s. in surgery, from the Greek, καθήμι to let out*) An instrument to be introduced into the bladder in order to search for the stone, or discharge a suppression of urine.
- CATHETO'LIPES** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of selenitæ with perpendicular plates, and obtuse angles.
- Cathetopla'teous** (*adj. with naturalists*) Flatted, compressed.
- Cathe'tuism** (*s. from catheter*) The operation of injecting a medicinal liquor into the bladder by means of the catheter.
- CATH'ETUS** (*s. in geometry, from the Greek*) A perpendicular line, an axis.
- CATHEDRU'SIS** (*s. in surgery*) The reduction of a fracture.
- CATH'NESS** (*s.*) The most northern county in Scotland.
- Cat'holes** (*s. in a ship*) Two little holes astern to bring in a cable or hawser to the capstan.
- CATH'OLIC** (*adj. from the Greek, καθολικος; general*) Universal, general.
- Cath'olic** (*s. from the adj.*) A papist.
- Cathol'icism** (*s. from catholic*) The state of being catholic, adherence to the universal church.
- Cathol'icon** (*s. from catholic*) An universal medicine, a soft purgative electuary, so called as being supposed to purge away all humours.
- Cat'hook** (*s. on board a ship*) The hook of the cat which is used to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecable.
- CA'THORE, CATHO'RIOUS** (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A fine or penalty for breaking the peace.
- Cathypo'ria** (*s. with physicians*) A profound sleep, a sleep procured by opiates, a kind of lethargy. *Scott.*
- CA'TIAS** (*s. in midwifery*) An instrument to extract a dead child from the womb. *Scott.*
- Ca'tife** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A caittiff. *Chaucer.*
- CA'TILINE** (*s.*) The name of a Roman who conspired against his country.
- Catilin'ism** (*s. from Catiline*) The practice of a Catiline, a conspiracy against one's own country.
- CATINI** (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of Cathness in Scotland.
- CA'TIUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The power which was supposed to make men wise and circumspect.
- CAT'KIN** (*s. in botany, from the Dutch kattekens*) An assemblage of flowers hanging from a tree, like a rope or cats tail.
- Cat'like** (*adj. from cat, and like*) Like a cat.
- Cat'lin** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The catkin.
- CAT'LING** (*s. in surgery*) A kind of dissecting knife.
- Cat'ling** (*s. from cat*) Catgut, the materials of which fiddle strings are made; the down or moss growing on walnut trees resembling the hair of a cat.
- Cat'mint** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the nepeta.
- CA'TO** (*s.*) The name of a man, an illustrious Roman.
- CATOCATHAR'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek, κατω backwards, and καθαίρω to purge*) Purgings by stool.
- Catocathar'tics** (*s. plu. from catocathartic*) Medicines that purge by stool.
- CA'TOCHE, CA'TOCHUS** (*s. in medicine*) A disease which renders the patient immovable as a statue.
- CA'TODON**

CA'TODON (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the whale kind.

Cato'nian (*adj. from Cato*) Grave, circumspect, like Cato.

CATOP'SIS (*s. in medicine*) A dimness of sight, the myopia.

Catop'ter (*s. from catoptron*) An optical instrument, a kind of mirror.

CATOP'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek, κατὰ against, and οπτομαί to see*) Belonging to vision by reflection.

Catop'trical (*adj. from catoptric*) Relating to vision by reflection.

Catop'trics (*s. plu. from catoptric*) The science of reflected vision.

CATOPTROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek, κατοπτρον a looking glass, and μαντεία divination*) Divination by means of a speculum or looking glass.

CATOP'TRON (*s. from the Greek, κατὰ against, and οπτομαί to see*) A kind of optical glass, a kind of mirror.

Catorec'tic (*s. not much used*) A cathartic.

Ca'tour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cater, one that provides for the family. *Chaucer.*

Cat'pear (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Cat'pipe (*s. from cat, and pipe*) A cat call.

Cat'rewawed (*adj. obsolete*) Caterwauling. *Chaucer.*

Cat'rope (*s. on board a ship*) The rope that hauls up the cat.

Ca'try (*s. from cats*) A place where the nicer sort of victuals are kept.

Cats'eye (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling the color of a cat's eye.

Cats'foot (*s. in botany*) An herb, alehoof or ground ivy.

Cats'head (*s.*) A kind of apple.

Cat'silver (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil.

Cats'tail (*s. in botany*) A catling, a long round substance that grows on nut-trees; a kind of reed bearing a spike like the tail of a cat.

CAT'SUP (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pickle made of mushrooms.

Catte'e (*s. in commerce*) A foreign weight different in different places.

Cat'telcatching (*adj. obsolete*) Using all methods to get rich. *Chaucer.*

Cat'terwawl (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To caterwawl. ;

CA'TTLE (*s. of doubtful etymology*) Beasts of pasture human kind by way of reproach.

CATUL'TION (*s. from the Lat. catulus, a little dog*) The desire in bitches after the male.

CATULO'TICA (*s. in physic*) Medicines to cicatrize wounds. *Scott.*

CA'TULUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the squalus or shark kind.

CA'TUS PARDUS (*s. in zoology*) The catamountain.

Ca'turus (*s. in old records*) A hunting horse.

CAVA (*s. in anatomy*) The vena cava, the largest vein in the human body.

CAVALCA'DE (*s. from the Italian, cavallo, a horse*) A procession on horseback.

Cavalca'de (*v. int.*) To skirmish, as horsemen when they march and fire by way of diversion.

Cavalcadom (*s. in France*) The master of the horse.

CAVALIE'R (*s. from the French*) A horseman, a gay military man, one of the party of Charles the first.

Cavalie'r, Cavalier, (*adj. from the subst.*) Warlike, gay, generous, brave; haughty, disdainful.

Cavalie'rly (*adv. from cavalier*) Haughtily, disdainfully.

CA'VALRY (*s. from the French, cavalerie*) Horse troops, bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

CA'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. cavo to make hollow*) To hollow out, to dig into a hollow.

Ca'vated (*p. from cavate*) Hollowed, made hollow.

Ca'vateness (*s. not much used, from cavate*) Hollowness. *Scott.*

CAVA'TION (*s. not much used, from cavate*) The act of making hollow.

CA'VAZION (*s. in architecture, from the Lat. cavo to make hollow*) The hollowing, or under digging of the earth for cellage.

CAU'CALIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the bastard parsley.

CAU'CASUS (*s. in geography*) The vast ridge of mountains that run from the lesser Asia to the East Indies.

Cau'cir (*s. obsolete*) A cause, one that causes. *Chaucer.*

CAU'CON (*s. with old botanists*) The horsetail.

CAU'DA (*s. from the Lat.*) The tail of an animal.

CAU'DEBEEK (*s. in commerce*) A kind of light French hat. *Phillips.*

CAU'DEX (*s. in botany*) The main stem or trunk of a tree.

CAU'DLE (*s. perhaps from cordial*) A mixture of wine and other ingredients,

Cau'dle (*v. t. from the subst.*) To make caudle, to treat with caudle.

CAVE (*s. from the French*) A cavern, a den, any hollow place.

Cave (*v. int. from the subst.*) To dwell in a cave.

Cave (*v. t. a local word*) To separate chaff from corn, to separate larger coals from smaller.

CA'VEA (*s. in chiromancy*) The triangular hollow in the palm of the hand, included within the three principal lines.

Ca'vear (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Caviare, the spawn of a sturgeon pickled.

CA'VEAT (*s. from the Lat. let him beware*) A kind of process in the spiritual courts to stop the proving of a will, or granting letter of administration; a caution, a hint to stop proceedings.

Ca'veating (*s. in fencing*) The art of shifting the sword from one side of the adversary to the other.

CAV'ERN (*s. from the Lat. caverna*) A hollow place in the ground, a cave.

Cav'erned (*adj. from cavern*) Full of caverns, shut up in a cavern.

Cav'ernose (*adj. from cavern*) Full of caverns, spongy.

Ca'vernous (*adj. from cavern*) Full of caverns.

Cav'ernousness (*s. not much used, from cavernous*) Fullness of holes. *Scott.*

Ca'vers (*s. with miners*) People that come to steal ore.

CAVES'SON (*s. in horsemanship*) A nose band.

Cavet'to (*s. in architecture*) A hollow member, a concave moulding consisting of a quarter of a circle.

Cave'zon (*s. in the manage, rather an incorrect spelling*) A cavesson.

CAUF (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A chest with holes to keep fish alive in the water.

Caught (*v. pret. of catch*) Did catch.

Caught (*p. from catch*) Laid hold of, taken.

CAVIA'RE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The spawn of fish, especially of sturgeon, wrought into a mass and pickled.

Cavia'ry (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Caviare.

Cav'ier (*s. not so common a spelling*) Caviare.

CAV'IL (*v. int. from Lat. cavilor*) To quarrel, to raise captious and frivolous objections.

CAV'IL (*v. t.*) To treat captiously.

Cavilla'tion (*s. not much used, from cavil*) The practice of objecting, the art of cavilling.

Cav'illed (*p. from cavil*) Treated with objections, found fault with.

Cav'iller (*s. from cavil*) One that cavils, an unfair disputant.

Cav'illing (*p. a. from cavil*) Raising captious and frivolous objections, finding fault; *with at; as, "He was cavilling at every thing."*

Cav'illing (*s. from the adj.*) The practice of raising frivolous objections.

Cav'illingly (*adv. from cavilling*) In a cavilling manner.

Cav'illous (*adv. from cavil*) Full of objections.

CAV'IN (*s. in the art of war, from the French*) A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a place; a hollow way.

Cav'ity (*s. from cave*) A hollow place, a hollowness.

CAUK (*v. in natural history*) A coarse kind of spar frequently found in lead mines. *Woodward.*

Cau'king (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Calking.

Cau'king (*s. in architecture*) The method of joining any thing by dovetailing.

Cau'kingiron (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A calking-iron.

Cau'kingtime (*s. in falconry*) The time of a hawk's treading.

Cau'ky (*adj. from cawk*) Consisting of cauk, like cauk.

CAUL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The hinder part of a woman's cap, any kind of small net, the net-work in the inside of a wig.

CAUL (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane in which the intestines are inclosed, the omentum.

Cau'dron (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A caldron.

CAU'LEDON (*s. in surgery*) A kind of fracture, in which the parts of the bone are so separated as not to be set straight.

CAULIC'OLES (*s. plu. in architecture, from caulis*) Eight lesser stalks in the Corinthian capital, which spring out from four greater or principal stalks.

CAULIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. caulis a stalk, a fero to bear*) Having a stalk, having a perfect stem.

Cau'iflower (*s. from caulis, and flower*) A species of cabbage.

Cau'line (*adj. in botany, from caulis*) Belonging to the caulis or stalk.

CAU'LIS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The stalk of herbaceous plants.

Caulk (*v. t. an antique spelling*) To calk, to stop the leaks of a ship.

CAULO'DES (*s. in botany*) A kind of colewort.

Ca'vous (*adj. from cave*) Hollow. *Scott.*

Ca'vousness (*s. from cavous, but not much used*) Hollowness. *Scott.*

Cau'pes (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A gift or acknowledgment to the head of a clan for protection and maintenance.

CAU'PONATE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. caupono*) To keep a victualling-house, to sell wine or victuals.

CAUR'SINS (*s. plu.*) Italian merchants who practised usury and extortions, and were banished from England in the reign of Henry the third.

CAU'RUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The north-west wind.

Cau'sable (*adj. not much used, from cause*) Capable of being effected by a cause.

CAU'SAL (*adj. from cause*) Relating to causes, implying causes.

Causa'lity (*s. from cause*) The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

Cau'sally (*adv. from causal*) In the order or series of causes.

Cau'salty (*s. in tin mines*) The earth or stony matter which is separated from the ore.

Causation (*s. from cause*) The act or power of causing.

Causative (*adj. a term in grammar*) Expressive of a cause or reason.

Causa'tor (*s. from cause*) A causer, the author of any effect.

CAUSE (*s. from the Lat. cause*) That which produces any effect; an efficient; the reason moving to any action; a subject of debate; a party, an interest.

Cause (*v. t. from the subj.*) To effect, to produce.

Cau'sed (*p. from cause*) Effected, brought about.

Causeless (*adj. from cause*) Without cause, without just cause, ground or motive.

Can'selessly (*adv. from causeless*) In a manner without any just ground or motive.

Cau'sen (*v. obsolete*) To argue, to debate.

Cau'ser (*s. from cause*) An agent, one that causes.

CAU'SEY (*s. from the French, chaussée*) A way pitched with stones, a way raised above the rest of the ground.

Cau'seway (*s. a modern, but supposed to be an incorrect spelling*) A causey.

Cau'sidick (*s. obsolete*) One that pleads causes, an advocate.

Cau'sing (*p. a. from cause*) Effecting, producing.

CAUSO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A continual burning fever.

CAU'SON (*s. not used, from the Lat.*) A caufus, a burning fever.

CAU'STIC (*adj. from the Greek, xaw to burn*) Burning, hot, consuming like fire.

Cau'stic (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to a curve, formed by the coincidence of the ray of light reflected from some other curve.

Cau'stic (*s. in surgery, from the adj.*) A burning application.

Cau'stical (*adj. from caustic*) Having the properties of a caustic.

Cau'sticness (*s. not much used, from caustic*) The quality of being caustic. *Scott.*

CAU'SUS (*s. in physic, from caufon*) A great heat, a continued fever.

CAU'TEL (*s. not used*) A caution, scruple. *Chaucer.*

Cau'telous (*adj. not much used, from cautel*) Cautious, cunning, wily.

Cau'telously (*adv. not much used, from cautelous*) Cautiously, sily.

Cau'terism (*s. not used*) The act or method of searing with the cautery.

Cauteriza'tion (*s. from cauterize*) The act of burning the flesh with hot irons, the act of burning the flesh with caustic applications.

Cau'terize (*v. t. from cautery*) To burn with the cautery, to burn with a caustic medicine.

Cau'terized (*p. from cauterize*) Burnt with a cautery.

Cau'terizing (*p. a. from cauterize*) Burning with a cautery.

CAU'TERY (*s. in surgery, from the Greek, xaw to burn*) An iron for burning the flesh, a medicine for corroding any solid part of the body, a caustic.

Cau'tingiron (*s. in farriery*) An iron to burn the flesh.

CAU'TION (*s. from the Lat. caveo to take care*) Prudence, foresight, wariness in hazardous affairs; a warning; a security.

Cau'tion (*v. t. from the subj.*) To warn, to give notice of danger.

Cau'tional (*adj. not used*) Relating to caution.

Cau'tionary (*adj. from caution*) Given in pledge or security.

Cau'tioned (*p. from caution*) Warned, apprized of danger.

Cau'tioning (*p. a. from caution*) Warning, giving notice of danger.

CAU'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. cautus a caveo to take care*) Wary, watchful.

Cau'tiously (*adv. from cautious*) Warily, watchfully.

Cau'tiousness (*s. from cautious*) Caution, wariness.

Cau'tless (*adj. obsolete*) Incautious.

Cau'ter (*s. not used*) One who foresees or is aware of danger.

CAW (*v. int. from the sound*) To make a noise as a rook or crow.

Caw'ing (*p. from caw*) Making a noise as a rook or crow.

Caw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The crying of a rook, raven or crow.

Caw'kingtime (*s. in falconry, an antique spelling*) Cawking time.

Cawl (*s. an antique spelling*) A caul.

CA'WOOD (*s.*) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 188 miles from London.

Ca'wood (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Cawood, made at Cawood.

CAX'ON (*s. with miners*) A chest of any oar prepared for refining.

CAX'TON (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire where Matt. Paris the historian and William Caxton the first printer in England were born; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 49 miles from London.

Cax'ton (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Caxton, made at Caxton.

CAY'A (*s. in old records*) A key, a water lock, a wharf.

Caya'gium (*s. in old records, from caya*) Wharfage, a duty for landing goods on a key or wharf.

Cay'er (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A quire of paper.

CAY'MAN (*s. in zoology*) The American name of the alligator or crocodile.

Caz'emate (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A casemate.

Caz'ern (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A casern.

CAZ'IMI (*s. in astrology*) The centre of the sun, nearness to the sun.

CEAR'MENT (*s. from the Italian ceramento*) The bandage that encloses an embalmed body. *Shakespeare.*

CEASE (*v. int. from the Lat. cesio*) To stop, to fail, to be at an end, to rest.

Cease (*v. t.*) To stop, to put an end to any thing.

Cease (*s. not much used, from the verb*) A failure, an extinction.

Ceas'ed (*p. from cease*) Stopped, interrupted. *Shakespeare.*

Cease'less (*adj. from cease*) Incessant, perpetual.

Ceas'ing (*p. from cease*) Stopping, failing, resting.

CE/BRATANE (*s. obsolete*) An instrument to shoot at birds with clay pellets.

CE/CIL (*s.*) A man's name.

CECILIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

CE/CILY (*s.*) Cecilia, a woman's name.

CE/CITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cæco to blind*) Blindness, a privation of sight.

CECU'TIENCY (*s. from the Lat. cæco to blind*) A dimness of sight, a tendency to blindness.

CE/DAR (*s. in botany*) A tree of the juniper kind ever green and growing to a very large size.

Ce'dar (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to cedar, made of cedar.

Ceda'ria (*s. from cedar*) The gum or rosin that issues from the cedar.

Ce'dartree (*s. from cedar, and tree*) The cedar.

Ce'darwood (*s. from cedar, and wood*) The wood or timber of the cedar tree.

CEDMA'TA (*s. with physicians*) The humour that falls into the joints. *Scott.*

Ce'drated (*adj. from cedar*) Anointed with the juice of cedar.

Ce'drelate (*s. from cedar*) A large sort of cedar.

Ce'drine (*adj. from cedar*) Belonging to the cedar.

Ce'drium (*s.*) The oil that issues out of the cedar tree.

CE'DRON (*s. from the Heb. signifying black*) The name of a brook near to Jerusalem, the name of a city. *1 Mac. xv. 39.*

CEDROS'TIS (*s. in botany*) The white vine, briony.

CE'DRUS (*s. in botany*) The cedar tree.

CEGI'NUS (*s. in astronomy*) The name of a fixed star in the left shoulder of Boötes.

CEIL (*v. t. from the Lat. cælo*) To overlay the inner roof of a building, to plaster the upper part of a room.

Ceiled

Ceiled (*p. from ceil*) Having the inner roof overlaid, having the upper part plastered.

Ceiling (*p. a. from ceil*) Overlaying the inner roof, plastering the upper part of a room.

Ceiling (*s. from the part.*) The overlaying of the inner roof, the plaster of the upper part of a room.

CE/LADINE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, pilewort, chelidonium.

Ce'larent (*adj. in logic*) Belonging to a particular sort of syllogism.

CELAS'TRUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CE/LATURE (*s. from the Lat. cælatura*) The act of engraving on metals.

Cele' (*s. with ancient physicians*) A swelling in any part of the body, a swelling in the scrotum, a rupture.

Celebrable (*adj. not much used, from celebrate*) Worthy of being celebrated.

CEL'EBRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. celebros*) To praise, to make famous; to distinguish by solemn rites.

Celebrated (*p. from celebrate*) Praised, made famous, distinguished by solemn rites.

Celebratedness (*s. not much used, from celebrated*) The state of being celebrated. *Scott.*

Celebrateness (*s. not much used, from celebrate*) The state of being celebrated. *Scott.*

Celebrating (*p. a. from celebrate*) Praising, making famous, distinguishing by solemn rites.

Celebration (*s. from celebrate*) The act of celebrating, a memorial or solemn remembrance.

CELE'BRIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. celebros to celebrate*) Celebrated, famous, renowned.

Cele'briously (*adv. from celebrated*) In a celebrated manner.

Cele'briousness (*s. from celebrated*) The state of being celebrated.

CELE'BRITY (*s. from the Lat. celebros to celebrate*) The solemnization, the celebration of any thing.

Cele'riack (*s. in botany*) A species of parsley, a kind of celery.

Celeripe'dian (*adj. not used, from the Lat. celer swift, and pes a foot*) Swift of foot.

CELE'RITY (*s. from the Lat. celeritas*) Swiftness, speed, velocity.

CE'LERY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, an herb used in winter salads.

CELES'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. celestis belonging to heaven*) Heavenly, high, excellent.

Celes'tial (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of the heavenly world.

Celes'tially (*adv. from celestial*) In a celestial manner.

Celes'tialness (*s. not much used, from celestial*) The state of being celestial. *Scott.*

CELES'TIFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. celestis heavenly*) To make heavenly.

Celes'tified (*p. not much used, from celestify*) Made heavenly. *Brown.*

CE/LIAC (*s. from the Greek κοιλια the belly*) Belonging to the lower belly.

CELI'BACY (*s. from the Lat. cælebs a single or unmarried person*) An unmarried state, a single life.

Cel'ibate (*s. not much used*) Single life.

Cel'ibateness (*s. not much used, from celibate*) The state of a single life.

Cel'ibatehip (*s. from celibate*) Bachelorship. *Scott.*

CELIDO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek κηλιδος a spot, and γραφω to write*) A description of the spots in the sun or planets.

CELL (*s. from the Lat. cella a small cavity*) A small hollow place, a cavity, a cave, a close place in a prison, a small apartment in a religious house, a small place of residence.

CEL/LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A cell.

Cel'lar (*s. from cell*) A place or room under ground where stores are deposited, a place where liquor is kept.

Cel'larage (*s. from cellar*) The part of a building which is used for cellars.

Cel'larer (*s. from cellar*) One that keeps a cellar, a butler in a religious house.

Cel'larist (*s. from cellar*) A butler in a religious house.

CELLE/PORA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of petrified plants.

Cel'lular (*adj. from cellule*) Consisting of little cells.

CEL/LULE (*s. from the Lat. cellula*) A little cell.

CEL'OSIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CELOSYR'IA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of Syria. *2 Mac. iv. 4.*

CEL/SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CEL'SITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. celsitudo*) Height, altitude.

CEL'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CEMENT (*s. from the Lat. cæmentum*) A kind of glue or mortar, that by which two bodies are made to cohere, a bond of union or friendship.

Ceme'nt (*v. t. from the subs.*) To unite by means of some glutinous substance, to unite in friendship or interest.

Ceme'nt (*v. int. from the subs.*) To unite together, to cohere.

Cementa'tion (*s. from cement*) The act of cementing.

Cemen'ted (*p. from cement*) United by means of some glutinous matter, united in friendship or interest.

Cemen'ting (*p. from cement*) Joining with cement, uniting.

CEM'ETERY (*s. from the Greek κοιμητηριον a place to sleep in*) A church yard, the place where the dead are reposit.

CEN (*s. chiefly used in compound names, from the Sax.*) Kin, kinsfolk.

CENA'TICAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ceno to sup*) Relating to supper.

CENATORY (*adj. from the Lat. ceno to sup*) Relating to supper.

CENCHRE'A (*s. in geography*) A sea port town on the isthmus of Corinth.

Cen'chrias (*s. in physic, from cenchros*) A spreading inflammation, the shingles.

CEN'CHRIS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of serpents, a green snake.

CENCHRITIS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone variegated as though sprinkled with millet.

CEN'CHROS (*s. in botany*) The hirse or millet, a kind of grain.

CEN'CHRUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CENDEBE'US (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac. xv. 38.*

CEN/DULA (*s. in old records*) Shendles, small pieces of wood to cover a house instead of tiles.

CENEAN'GIA (*s. with old physicians, from the Greek κενος empty, and αγγος a vessel*) The act of emptying the vessels by letting blood.

CEN'EGILD (*s. in old records*) An expiatory mulct or fine which was formerly paid by one who killed another to the relations of the murdered person.

CENEL/LÆ (*s. in old records*) Acorns.

CB'NOBITE (*s. in church history, from the Greek κοινος common, and βιος life*) One of that order of monks who lived, as the primitive Christians, in common society.

Cenobi'tic (*adj. from Cenobite*) Belonging to those Christians who lived in common society.

Cenobi'tical (*adj. from Cenobitic*) Cenobitic, living in community.

CENO'SIS (*s. with ancient physicians, from the Greek κενος empty*) The act of cleansing the body by the discharge of humours, a discharge of humours.

CE'NOTAPH (*s. from the Greek κενος empty, and ταφος a sepulchre*) An empty monument, a monument erected for a person who was buried at another place.

CE'NOTZQUI (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird, said to be always clamorous before a fall of snow.

CEN'SAL (*s. in commerce*) A Levant broker.

CENSA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A house or farm let at a certain rent.

CENSA'RII (*s. in doomsday book*) Persons liable to be assessed or taxed.

CENSE (*s. from the Lat. census the account of a man's estate*) The public rates.

CENSE (*v. t. from the French encenser*) To perfume, to make odoriferous.

Cen'sed (*p. from cense*) Perfumed, made odoriferous.

Cen'ier (*s. from cense*) The vessel or pan in which incense is burned.

Cen'ing (*s. from the p.*) The act of perfuming with incense.

Cen'ing (*p. a. from cense*) Perfuming with odors.

Cen'sion (*s. not much used, from censor*) The punishment inflicted by the censor.

CEN'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An officer among the Romans who had power of correcting the manners of the people, one who is given to censure the conduct of others.

Censo'rian (*adj. from censor*) Belonging to the office of censor.

Censo'rious (*adj. from censor*) Given to censure, severe, apt to reflect on others; with of, on or upon: as, "—Censorious of his neighbours." "Censorious upon all his brethren of the gown."

Censo'riously (*adv. from censorious*) In a censorious manner.

Censo'riousness (*s. from censorious*) A disposition to censure, a habit of censuring.

Cen'sorship (*s. from censor*) The dignity or office of a censor, the time in which any one bore the office of censor.

- Cen'surable** (*adj. from censure*) Liable to censure, blameable.
- Cen'surableness** (*s. from censurable*) A liableness to censure, blameableness.
- Cen'sural** (*adj. from cense*) Belonging to public rates.
- CEN'SURE** (*s. from the Lat. censura*) Reproach, blame; opinion, judgment; the punishment inflicted by the sentence of a judge.
- Cen'sure** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To blame, to condemn, by a judicial sentence.
- Cen'sured** (*p. from censure*) Blamed, condemned by a judicial sentence.
- Cen'surer** (*s. from censure*) One that censures.
- Cen'suring** (*p. a. from censure*) Blaming, condemning.
- Cen'suring** (*s. from the p.*) The act of blaming, the act of condemning.
- CENT** (*s. a contraction from the Lat. centum hundred*) A hundred; *per cent.* by the hundred.
- Cen'tar** (*s. with assayers*) A weight, the centner.
- CEN'TAUR** (*s. in poetry, from the Lat.*) An imaginary creature supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.
- Cen'taur** (*s. in astronomy*) Sagittarius, the archer, one of the signs of the zodiac.
- CEN'TAURY** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Centena'rious** (*adj. from centenary*) Belonging to a hundred years.
- CEN'TENARY** (*s. from the Lat. centenarius*) The number of a hundred, the space of a hundred years.
- Cen'tenary** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to an hundred.
- Cen'ter** (*s. a common but incorrect spelling*) A centre, a middle point.
- Cen'terfish** (*s. from center, and fish*) A kind of sea fish.
- CEN'TESM** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. centesimum*) The hundredth part of any thing.
- Centesimal** (*adj. from centesim*) Belonging to the hundredth part.
- Centesimal** (*s. from the adj.*) The hundredth part of an integer.
- Centesima'tion** (*s. from centesim*) The taking of one man in a hundred to be punished.
- CENTICIP'ITOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and caput a head*) Having a hundred heads. *Sc.*
- CENTIF'IDOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and findo to cleave*) Divided into a hundred parts. *Scott.*
- CENTIFO'LIUS** (*adj. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and folium a leaf*) Having a hundred leaves.
- CENTI'LOQUY** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. centum a hundred, and loquor to speak*) A speech repeated an hundred times over, a tiresome and needless prolixity.
- CENTIN'ADY** (*s. in botany, from the Lat. centum a hundred, and nodus a knot*) Knotgrafs.
- CEN'TIPEDE** (*s. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and pes a foot*) A poisonous insect, the forty legs.
- Cent'ner** (*s. with assayers, from cent*) A weight divided into a hundred parts.
- CEN'TO** (*s. from the Lat. signifying a patched garment*) A composition made up of many scraps and fragments taken from various authors.
- CENTOC'ULATED** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. centum a hundred, and oculus an eye*) Having an hundred eyes.
- Cen'ton** (*s. not used*) A patched coat.
- CEN'TONALIS** (*s. in botany*) The wild rue.
- Cen'tral** (*adj. from centre*) Relating to the centre, containing the centre.
- Cen'trally** (*adv. from central*) In a central manner.
- Centra'tion** (*s. from centre*) The act of fixing the centre.
- CEN'TRE** (*s. from the Lat. centrum*) The middle point, that point which is equally distant from the extremities.
- Cen'tre** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To fix on the centre.
- Cen'tre** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To rest or repose as on a centre.
- Cen'tred** (*p. from centre*) Fixed on the centre.
- Cen'trice** (*adj. from centre*) Placed in the centre, belonging to the centre.
- CENTRIF'UGAL** (*adj. from the Lat. centrum the centre, and fugio to fly*) Flying off from the center.
- Cen'tring** (*p. a. from centre*) Fixing on the centre, resting as on a centre.
- CENTRI'PETAL** (*adj. from the Lat. centrum a centre, and peto to seek*) Inclining to the centre, seeking the centre.
- CENTROBA'RIC, CENTROBA'RICAL** (*adj. from the Lat. centrum a centre, and the Greek βαρος a weight*) Relating to the centre of gravity.
- CENTRONIA** (*s. in zoology*) The sea hedge hog, a genus of shell fish.
- CENTROPHA'GIA** (*s. in botany*) Pennyroyal.
- CEN'TRUM** (*s. in geometry, from the Lat.*) The centre of any figure, superficies, or solid.
- Cen'try** (*s. an incorrect spelling, from the Lat. sentio to perceive*) A sentry, a sentinel, one that is set to watch on the outlines of a camp or garrison.
- Cen'trybox** (*s. from centry, and box*) The box or place in which a soldier keeps sentry.
- Centumgem'inous** (*adj. not much used*) Repeated one hundred times. *Scott.*
- Centum'viral** (*adj. from centumviri*) Belonging to the centumviri.
- Centum'virate** (*s. from centumviri*) The office or dignity of the centumviri.
- CENTUM'VIRI** (*s. plu. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and vir a man*) A hundred men, Roman magistrates or judges who were chosen to decide controversies amongst the people.
- CENTUN'ULUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, cottonweed.
- CEN'TUPLE** (*adj. from the Lat. centuplex*) One hundred fold.
- CENTU'PLICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. centum a hundred, and plico to wind up*) To make an hundred fold, to repeat a hundred times.
- Centu'plicated** (*p. from centuplicate*) Repeated an hundred times.
- Cent'ure** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A centre.
- CENTU'RICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. centurio*) To divide into hundreds.
- Centu'riator** (*s. from centuriate*) One that divides into hundreds, an historian who divides his history into centuries.
- CENTU'RION** (*s. from the Lat. centurio*) An officer who had the command of a hundred men.
- CEN'TURY** (*s. from the Lat. centuria*) A hundred, the space of a hundred years.
- CEO'AN** (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird about the bigness of a thrush esteemed for imitating the human voice.
- CE'OL** (*s. used chiefly in compound names, from the Sax.*) A ship.
- CE'PA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the onion.
- CEPH'EA** (*s. in botany*) Water brook lime.
- CEPHALO'EA** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κεφαλη the head*) The head ach.
- Cephalalgic** (*adj. from cephalalgia*) Belonging to a cephalalgia or pain in the head.
- CEPH'ALALGY** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κεφαλη the head, and αλγος pain*) The head ach.
- CEPHALAN'THUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CEPHALAR'TIC** (*adj. with physicians, from the Greek κεφαλη the head, and καθαίρω to purge*) Purging the head.
- Cephalar'tics** (*s. from the adj.*) Medicines to purge the head.
- CEPHA'LIC** (*adj. from the Greek κεφαλη the head*) Belonging to the head, medicinal to the head.
- Cepha'lica** (*s. in anatomy*) The cephalic vein.
- Cepha'lics** (*s. from the adj.*) Medicines for the head.
- CEPHALO'DES** (*s. in botany*) Plants which bear flowers resembling the head and on that account supposed to have a cephalic quality.
- CEPHALOM'ANCY** (*s. from the Greek κεφαλη the head, and μαντεία divination*) Divination by the head of an ass.
- CEPH'ALON** (*s. in botany*) The date tree.
- CEPHALOPHARYNGA'EUM** (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two muscles which take their rise from the part where the head is joined to the first vertebra of the neck.
- CEPHALO'PONY** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κεφαλη the head, and πονος pain*) The head ach, a heaviness in the head.
- CEPHA'LUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet, the chub.
- CE'PHAS** (*s. from the Syriac signifying a stone*) The name given to Peter the apostle, the name of a man.
- CE'PHEUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere.
- CE'PI** (*s. plu. of capus, in zoology*) The name given to the particoloured monkeys.
- CEPIONI'DAS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone clear as crystal.
- CEPI'TES** (*s. in natural history*) A stone of the mocca kind.
- CEP'PHUS** (*s. in ornithology*) A bird supposed to be so light as to be blown about with every puff of wind.
- CE'PUS** (*s. in zoology*) A particoloured monkey.
- CE'RA** (*s. from the Greek κεραω a horn*) A sort of itching icab, the horns of the uterus in brutes.
- CERACHA'TES**

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CERACHATES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of yellow agate resembling wax.

CERAMBIT (*s. in zoology*) A genus of beetles, the capricorn beetle.

CERAMITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone.

Ce'raist (*s. a contraction of cerastes*) The horned snake.

CERAS'TES (*s. in zoology, from the Greek*) The horned serpent, a serpent supposed to have horns.

CERATACHATES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of agate with veins resembling a horn.

CERAS'TIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CERA'SUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cherry-tree.

CERATAMALGAMA (*s. in pharmacy*) A softening composition made of wax and other ingredients.

CE'RATE (*s. from the Lat. cera wax*) A soft kind of salve made with wax.

Ce'rated (*adj. from cerate*) Waxed, covered with wax or cerate.

CERA'TIA (*s. in botany*) An herb that has but one leaf.

CERA'TIAS (*s. from the Greek κερας a horn*) A sort of horned comet; a sophistical argument.

CE'RATINE (*adj. from the Greek κερας a horn*) Subtle, wily.

CE'RATINE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cera wax*) Made of wax.

Cera'tion (*s. in botany, from ceratonia*) The small seeds of the ceratonia.

Cera'tion (*s. from cerate*) The act of applying wax or cerate.

Cerati'tes (*s. in natural history*) The fossil commonly called the unicorn's horn.

CERA'TIUM (*s. in botany*) The husk of any fruit, the fruit of the carob tree.

Cera'tium (*s.*) A Roman silver coin, a carat, a kind of weight.

CERATOCAR'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CERATO'DES (*s. not much used, in anatomy*) The cornea or horny coat of the eye.

CERATOGLOS'SUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek κερας a horn, and γλωσσα the tongue*) One of the two muscles that draw the tongue directly into the mouth.

CERATO'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The cornea, the horny coat of the eye.

CERATO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CERATOPHYLLUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cera'tum (*s. not used*) A cerate, a cere cloth.

Ce'ra'ture (*s. in surgery*) A dressing for a wound.

CERAU'NIAS (*s. in natural history*) The thunder stone.

CERAU'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of fungus, a puff or mushroom.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS (*s. from the Greek*) A sort of chymical powder. *Scott.*

CER'BERA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CER'BERUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three headed dog, the porter of hell.

CERCA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A class of animalcules with tails but no visible limbs.

Cer'cel (*s. a local word*) A teal, a fowl of the duck kind.

CERCELE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Turning each way at the ends like a ram's horn.

CER'CIS (*s. in anatomy*) The second bone of the elbow more commonly called the radius.

Cer'cle (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To circle.

CERCOPI'THECUS (*s. in zoology*) The marmoset, a kind of monkey.

CERCO'SIS (*s. in surgery*) An excrescence from the orifice of the womb.

CER'DO (*s. in church history*) The head of a sect who held that two principles a good and a bad were the cause of every thing.

Cerdo'nians, Cerdo'nists (*s. in church history, from Cerdo*) The followers of Cerdo.

CERE (*v. t. from the Lat. cera wax*) To wax.

CE'REA (*s. in surgery, from the Lat.*) An anchor, a kind of ulcer.

Ce'real (*adj. from Ceres*) Belonging to Ceres, pertaining to bread corn.

Ce'rebel (*s. a contraction of cerebellum*) The brain.

CEREBEL'LUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The brain, the hinder part of the brain.

Ce'rebrated (*adj. not much used*) Having one's brains beat out. *Scott.*

Ce'rebrose (*adj. not much used*) Brainfick, mad, wilful, stubborn. *Scott.*

Cerebro'sity (*s. not much used, from cerebrum*) The state of being crack brained.

CER'EBRUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The brain.

Ce'recloth (*s. in surgery, from cere, and cloth*) A kind of plaster, a cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

Cerefac'tion (*s. a chymical term, not much used*) A ceration.

CEREFO'LIUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of chervil.

CERELÆ'UM (*s. in surgery, not much used*) A composition of wax and oil.

Ce'rement (*s. from cere*) Cloth dipt in melted wax, the bandage of an embalmed body.

Ceremo'nial (*s. from ceremony*) The outward form, the external rite; the order of the rites and forms in religious worship; the order to be observed in approaching some great personage.

Ceremo'nial (*adj. from ceremony*) Formal, relating to ceremony.

Ceremo'nialness (*s. from ceremonial*) The quality of being ceremonious.

Ceremo'nious (*adj. from ceremony*) Consisting of outward rites, attentive to external forms, full of ceremony, formally civil.

Ceremo'niously (*adv. from ceremonious*) In a ceremonious manner.

Ceremo'niousness (*s. from ceremonious*) The quality of being ceremonious, fondness of ceremony.

CER'EMONY (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. cera wax, because wax is apt to take any form*) An external rite or form in religion, an outward form of state, a formal kind of civility.

CE'RES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the several branches of agriculture; corn.

CE'REUS (*s. in botany*) The torch thistle.

CE'RIGO, CE'RIGON (*s. in zoology*) The opossum.

CER'IGON (*s. in zoology*) A wild beast in America with a skin under its belly like a sack in which it carries its young.

CERIL'LA (*s. in printing*) A mark sometimes set under the letter c to shew that it ought to be sounded soft like s.

CERIN'THE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the honeywort.

Cerin'thian (*adj. from Cerinthus*) Belonging to Cerinthus, belonging to the doctrine taught by Cerinthus.

Cerin'thian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Cerinthus.

Cerin'thianism (*s. not much used, from Cerinthian*) The doctrine taught by Cerinthus.

Cerin'thianize (*v. int. from Cerinthian*) To advance the doctrine of Cerinthus. *Scott.*

CERIN'THUS (*s. in church history*) The head of a sect, a kind of Arian who appeared towards the latter end of the first century.

CERNE (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 124 miles from London.

Cerne (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cerne, made at Cerne.

CER'NUA (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of perch, the ruff; a kind of sparus.

CEROG'RAPHY (*s. from the Lat. cera wax, and the Greek γραφω to write, but not much used*) The art of writing in wax. *Scott.*

CERO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) An ointment made of oil and wax used by ancient wrestlers or persons addicted to athletic exercises.

CEROM'ANCY (*s. from the Lat. cera wax, and the Greek μανεια divination*) A species of divination by means of wax melted in water.

Ceroma'tic (*adj. from ceroma*) Anointed.

CE'RONS (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of a district in Scotland.

Cerope'gia (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cerostro'tum (*s. with cabinet makers*) The act of inlaying. *Scott.*

Ce'rote (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Cerate.

Ce'rotum (*s. in surgery*) A cere cloth.

Cer'rial (*adj. from cerrus*) Belonging to the cerrus.

CER'RUS (*s. with ancient botanists*) A kind of oak, the ægillops.

CER'RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sparus.

CER'TAIN (*adj. from the Lat. cerno to sift*) Sure, unquestionable, undoubted, determined; some.

Cer'tain (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly.

Cer'tainly (*adv. from certain*) Without doubt, without fail.

Cer'tainness (*s. from certain*) Certainty.

Cer'tainty (*s. from certain*) Reality, that which has no doubt.

Certa'minate (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. certamen strife*) To strive, to fight.

Cer'tein (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Certain. *Chaucer.*

Ce'tes (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly, in truth. *Spenser.*

Cer'teyne (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Certain. *Chaucer.*

CERTIFICATE (*s. from the Lat. certus certain, and fio to*

- to be made) A writing to certify any thing, a testimony.
- CERTIFICATION** (*s. not used, from certify*) The act of certifying.
- CERTIFIED** (*p. from certify*) Informed, made certain; with of: as, "He was fully certified of that thing."
- CERTIFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. certus certain, and fio to be made*) To give certain information of any thing.
- CERTIFYING** (*p. a. from certify*) Giving certain information.
- CERTIORARI** (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) A writ issuing from the court of chancery to call up the records of a cause depending in that court.
- CERTIS** (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly. *Chaucer.*
- CERTITUDE** (*s. from the Lat. certitudo, but not much used*) Certainty.
- CERTMONEY** (*s.*) Headmoney, the common fine paid to the lord of the leet.
- CERVELAS, CERVELAT** (*s. in cookery*) A large kind of sausages.
- CERVELLE** (*s. obsolete*) The brain. *Chaucer.*
- CERVICAL** (*adj. from cervix*) Belonging to the neck.
- CERVICARIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, throatwort.
- CERVINE** (*adj. from cervus*) Belonging to a stag or deer, tawny.
- CERVIX** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The neck, the hinder part of the neck; the neck of the uterus.
- CERULEAN, CERULEOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ceruleus*) Blue, sky coloured.
- CERULIFIC** (*adj. from the Lat. ceruleus blue, and facio to make*) Having the power to produce a blue colour.
- CERUMEN** (*s. from the Lat.*) The wax of the ear.
- CERRURA** (*s. in old records*) A mound, a fence.
- CERUSE** (*s. from the French*) Whitelead.
- CERUIS** (*s. from the Lat. cerussa*) Whitelead.
- CERVUS** (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) A genus of quadrupeds, the stag, the deer kind.
- CESAR** (*s. a modern spelling*) A man's name, a name common to the Roman Emperors, from Julius Cæsar to the destruction of the empire.
- CESARE** (*s. in logic*) A kind of syllogism.
- CESAREA** (*s.*) A city in the land of Israel.
- CESARIAN** (*adj. from Cæsar*) Belonging to that operation in which the child is cut out of the womb of the mother, which circumstance, it is supposed, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family so called.
- CESARICATED** (*adj. not much used, from Cæsar, vobis, it is said, was born with long hair*) Wearing long hair.
- CESSE** (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To seize. *Chaucer.*
- CESSON** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A Season. *Chaucer.*
- CESPIATE** (*v. int. not used*) To stumble.
- CESS** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A levy on the inhabitants of a parish, an assessment.
- CESS** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To rate, to charge by levy.
- CESSANT** (*adj. not used, from the Lat. cessare to cease*) Loitering, idle.
- CESSATION** (*s. from the Lat. cessare to cease*) A stop, a respite.
- CESSAVIT** (*s. in law, from the Lat.*) A writ brought against a person who hath omitted for two years to perform such service, or pay such rent as he is obliged to do by his tenure, and hath not sufficient goods or chattels on his land or tenement for that purpose.
- CESSURE** (*v. int. obsolete*) To cease. *Chaucer.*
- CESSURE** (*v. t. in law*) To exact provisions at a certain rate for the family of a deputy or soldier of a garrison.
- CESSID** (*p. from cessis*) Assessed.
- CESSIBILITY** (*s. from cessible*) The quality of receding, the quality of giving way without much resistance.
- CESSIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. cedo to yield*) Easy to give way, yielding.
- CESSURE** (*v. int. obsolete*) To cease. *Chaucer.*
- CESSURE** (*p. a. from cessis*) Assessing.
- CESSION** (*s. from the Lat. cedo to yield*) The act of giving way, a retreat, a resignation.
- CESSIONARY** (*adj. from cession*) Giving up to another, given up to another.
- CESSIONMENT** (*s. not much used, from cessis*) An assessment.
- CESSOR** (*s. in law*) One who hath neglected his duty and is liable to have the writ cessavit brought against him, one who assesses.
- CESSION** (*s. a law term*) A cession.
- CESSION** (*s. in old records*) Assessments, taxes.
- CEST** (*s. from cestus*) A marriage girdle.
- CEST** (*v. pret. obsolete*) Did cease. *Chaucer.*
- CESSTRUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CESSTUI** (*s. a law term, from the French*) A person to or for whom any thing is committed in trust.
- CES'TUS** (*s. in ancient poetry*) The girdle of Venus, the girdle worn by virgins and untied by the husband the first night after the marriage.
- CESURATE** (*adj. not much used*) Cut, notched.
- CESURE** (*s. not used*) The cæsura.
- CETACEOUS** (*adj. from cetus*) Of the whale kind.
- CETTE** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes of the whale kind.
- CETTE** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A city. *Chaucer.*
- CETERACH** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, spleenwort.
- CETUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes of the whale kind, a whale.
- CETUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere.
- CEVADO** (*s. in commerce*) A foreign measure of different lengths in different places.
- CAUT** (*s.*) A note in the scale of music.
- CHA** (*s.*) Tea, the common drink of the Chinese; a thin light silk made in china.
- CHABRIE** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cabin.
- CHABLE** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cable.
- CHABOT** (*s. in heraldry*) A fish with a great head, the miller's thumb.
- CHACE** (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To chase. *Chaucer.*
- CHACK** (*v. in the manage*) To toss up the nose in order to avoid the subjection of the bridle.
- CHACKSHIRES** (*s. with the Turks*) A kind of long breeches, trousers.
- CHACONNE, CHACON** (*s. the ch pronounced like sh.*) A kind of dance.
- CHAD** (*s. the ch pronounced like sh.*) A kind of fish.
- CHÆROPHYLUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, chervil.
- CHÆTIA** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects, the hair-worm.
- CHÆTODON** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
- CHAFARE** (*s. obsolete*) Wares, merchandize. *Chaucer.*
- CHAFARE** (*v. obsolete*) To trade, to chaffer. *Chaucer.*
- CHAFE** (*v. t. from the French, echaffer*) To heat, to heat with rubbing, to perfume, to make angry.
- CHAFE** (*v. int.*) To fret, to fume, to rub against any thing.
- CHAFE** (*s. from the verb*) A heat, a rage, a passion.
- CHAFED** (*p. from chafe*) Heated, fretted, made angry.
- CHAFER** (*s. from the Sax. ceafor*) An insect, a kind of beetle.
- CHAFERY** (*s. from chafe*) A kind of forge.
- CHAFERWAX** (*s. from chafe, and wax*) An officer in chancery who fits the wax for sealing writs.
- CHAFF** (*s. from the Sax. ceaf*) The husks of corn; any light worthless thing.
- CHAFARE** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Wares, merchandize. *Chaucer.*
- CHAFARE** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To chaffer, to buy. *Chaucer.*
- CHAFER** (*v. int. from the German, kauffen*) To bargain, to treat about a bargain, to haggle.
- CHAFER** (*v. t. obsolete*) To buy, to exchange.
- CHAFER** (*s. not much used*) Wares, merchandize.
- CHAFERCOUNCES** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of printed linens manufactured in the Mogul's dominions.
- CHAFERER** (*s. from chaffer*) A purchaser, a dealer.
- CHAFERING** (*p. a. from chaffer*) Bargaining, treating about a bargain, dealing.
- CHAFERN** (*s. from the French, echaffer to heat*) A vessel for heating water.
- CHAFERY** (*s. from chaffer*) The practice of buying and selling, traffic.
- CHAFERFINCH** (*s. from chaff, and finch*) The name of a small singing bird.
- CHAFERS** (*adj. from chaff*) Void of chaff.
- CHAFRED** (*adj. from chaffer*) Sold, exchanged.
- CHAFREN** (*v. t. obsolete*) To cheapen, to buy. *Chaucer.*
- CHAFFWEED** (*s. in botany*) Cudweed, the gnaphalium.
- CHAFY** (*adj. from chaff*) Full of chaff, light, like chaff.
- CHAFING** (*p. a. from chafe*) Heating, fretting, putting into a passion.
- CHAFINGDISH** (*s. from chafe, and dish*) A utensil for warming a plate or dish, a kind of portable grate for coals.
- CHAFT** (*v. pret. of chafe, not much used*) Chafed, did chafe.
- CHAFT** (*p. from chafe, not much used*) Chafed.
- CHAGREEN** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Chagrin.
- CHAGRIN** (*s. the ch pronounced like sh from the French, chagrine*) Ill humour, vexation, peevishness.
- CHAGRIN** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To vex, to teaze, to put out of humour.
- CHAGRINED** (*p. from chagrin*) Vexed, fretted, put out of humour.

CHAIN (*s. from the French, chain*) A number of links fastened one within another, a line of links for measuring land four poles in length; a bond, a fetter; a series of any thing linked together.

Chain (*v. t. from the subst.*) To fasten with chains, to put on a chain; to bring into slavery; to unite, to fasten together.

Chain'ed (*p. from chain*) Fastened with a chain, wearing a chain.

Chain'ing (*p. a. from chain*) Fastening with a chain, putting on a chain.

Chain'pump (*s. from chain, and pump*) A particular kind of pump used especially at sea.

Chain'shot (*s. from chain, and shot*) Two bullets, or half bullets fastened together by a chain.

Chain'stitch (*s. from chain, and stitch*) A kind of stitch or work resembling a chain.

Chain'wales (*s. on board a ship*) Broad timbers jutting out on the sides of a ship.

Chain'work (*s. from chain, and work*) Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

CHAIR (*s. from the French*) A moveable seat with four legs and a back, a vehicle drawn by one horse, a sedan, a seat of justice.

Chair (*adj. obsolete*) Chary, nice.

Chair'man (*s. from chair, and man*) The president of an assembly; a man whose business is to carry a sedan.

CHAISE (*s. pronounced chaise, from the French*) A kind of chariot, a carriage for pleasure.

CHALAS'TIC (*adj. in pharmacy*) Relaxing, supplying.

Chalas'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A suppling, or relaxing medicine.

CHA'LAZA (*s. in natural history*) A knotty sort of string at each end of an egg by which the yolk and white are connected together.

CHA'LAZA (*s. in surgery*) A small swelling in the eyelid resembling a hail stone.

CH'ALBOT (*s. in heraldry*) A fish with a great head, a ruff.

CHALCAN'THUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of compound salt.

CHAL'CEDONY (*s. in natural history*) A genus of semi-pellucid gems, a kind of precious stone, a defect or flaw in a precious stone.

CHALC'DICA, CHALC'DICUM (*s. in ancient architecture*) A magnificent hall or court of justice; a mint or place for coinage; the place where the gods were imagined to eat.

CHALC'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling brass.

CHA'LCITES (*s. in ancient natural history*) The brownish red calcanthum, a kind of natural salt.

CHALCOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek, χαλκος, brass, and γραφω to write*) An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek, χαλκος, brass, and γραφω a writing*) The art of engraving in brass, a writing in brass.

CHALCOPHONUS (*s. in natural history*) A stone sounding like brass.

CHAL'COL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

CHALCOLIBA'NUM (*s.*) Fine brass.

CHALCOSMARAG'DUS (*s. in ancient natural history*) A species of emerald, a kind of precious stone.

Chal'daic (*adj. from Chaldea*) Belonging to Chaldea, belonging to the language of the Chaldeans.

Chal'daic (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Chaldeans, a dialect of the Hebrew.

CHALDE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A country of Asia.

Chalde'an (*adj. from Chaldea*) Belonging to Chaldea.

Chalde'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Chaldea.

Chal'dee (*adj. from Chaldea*) Belonging to Chaldea, belonging to the language of the Chaldeans.

Chal'dee (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Chaldeans, a dialect of the Hebrew.

CHAL'DER, CHAL'DERN (*s.*) A dry measure of coals consisting of thirty-six bushels which ought to weigh two thousand pounds.

Chal'dise (*v. not used*) To tell fortunes.

CHA'LDRON (*s.*) A chaldar, a dry measure of coals; a part of the entrails of a calf.

CHAL'ICE (*s. from the Lat. calix*) A cup or bowl; the communion cup, the vessel used to administer the wine in the Lord's supper.

Chal'iced (*adj. now obsolete, from calix*) Having a calix or cup.

CHAL'IZA (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) The ceremony in which a woman, left a widow, pulled off the shoes of her husband's brother who should have espoused her, after which she was at liberty to marry any other man.

CHALK (*s. from the Brit. calk*) A white soil, a very soft stone dug out of the earth.

Chalk (*v. t. from the subst.*) To rub with chalk, to mark or trace out with chalk, to manure with chalk.

Chalk'curter (*s. from chalk, and cut*) A man that digs chalk.

Chal'ked (*p. from chalk*) Rubbed with chalk, marked out as with chalk, manured with chalk.

Chal'king (*p. a. from chalk*) Rubbing with chalk, marking out with chalk, manuring with chalk.

Chal'king (*s. from the p.*) The practice or method of manuring with chalk.

Chalk'land (*s. from chalk, and land*) Land producing chalk, land having a mixture of chalk.

Chalk'pit (*s. from chalk and pit*) A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chal'ky (*adj. from chalk*) Consisting of chalk, impregnated with chalk.

CHAL'LENGE (*v. t. from the French, challenger*) To call to answer for an offence by combat, to call to a trial or combat, to claim as due, to accuse; to object to any one on account of supposed partiality.

Chal'enge (*s. from the verb*) A call or summons to combat, a demand of something due, an exception taken against a person or thing.

Chal'enged (*p. from challenge*) Called or summoned to combat, demanded as due, excepted against on account of supposed partiality.

Chal'enger (*s. from challenge*) One that challenges.

Chal'enging (*p. a. from challenge*) Calling or summoning to combat, claiming as due, excepting against on account of supposed partiality.

Chal'mer (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chamber.

Chal'merlain (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chamberlain.

CHA'LOUP (*s. an uncommon but correct spelling, from the French, chaloupe*) A small vessel or boat.

CHALYB'EATE (*adj. from the Lat. chalybs steel*) Impregnated with iron or steel, having the qualities of steel.

Chaly'beate (*s. from the adj.*) Water impregnated with steel, a medicine in which there is a preparation of steel.

CHAM (*s.*) The sovereign prince of Tartary, one of the chief nobility in Persia.

CHA'MA (*s. in the history of shell fish*) A species of concha.

CHAMAD'E (*s. the ch. pronounced like sh. from the French*) A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, for a conference with the enemy.

CHAMÆBOLA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The earth nut.

Chamæbo'tus (*s. in botany*) The heath bramble.

CHAMÆBU'NUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf box.

CHAMÆCE'DRYS (*s. in botany*) The ground ivy.

CHAMÆCERA'SUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dwarf honey suckle.

CHAMÆCYPERIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf cyperus, the heath.

CHAMÆDA'PHNE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dwarf boy.

CHAMÆ'DRYS (*s. in botany*) The germander, the heath.

CHAMÆFI'LIX (*s. in botany*) The stone fern.

CHAMÆI'RIS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf flower-de-luce.

CHAMÆI'TEA (*s. in botany*) The dwarf willow.

CHAMÆ'LEON (*s. in zoology, from the Greek, χαμαιλεων*) A species of lizard supposed to live on the air.

CHAMÆ'LEONTHISTLE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the ixia.

CHAMÆ'LINUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the linum.

CHAMÆ'LUCE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tuffilago.

CHAMÆMES'PILUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf medlar.

CHAMÆMILE (*s. in botany, from the Greek χαμαιμυλον*) The name of an odoriferous plant, the chamomile.

Chamæmileflowers (*s. plu. from chamomile, and flower*) The flowers of chamomile.

CHAMÆMO'RUS (*s. in botany*) The knotberry bush.

CHAMÆNE'RION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the padded willow herb.

Chamæpericlym'enum (*s. in botany*) The dwarf honey suckle.

CHAMÆPI'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ground pine.

CHAMÆPLANTA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf rosebay.

CHAMÆRHODODE'NDROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAMÆ'EROPS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAMÆ'SYCHE (*s. in botany*) The spurge time.

- CHAM'ANIM** (s. plu. in Jewish antiquities) Idols exposed to the sun on the tops of houses; portable temples made in the form of chariots.
- CHAM'BER** (s. from the French, *chambre*) An apartment in a house, an upper room, a lodging room; any hollow or cavity; a court of justice; a species of great gun.
- Cha'mber** (v. int. from the subs.) To reside in a chamber, to intrigue.
- Cham'ber** (v. t.) To make a chamber, to make a hollow place.
- Cha'mberdekin** (s. in old writings) An Irish beggar clothed in the habit of a scholar.
- Cha'mbered** (p. from chamber) Shut up in a chamber, made hollow.
- Cha'mberer** (s. from chamber) A man of intrigue.
- Cham'berere** (s. obsolete) A chambermaid, a chamberlain. Chaucer.
- Cha'mberfellow** (s. from chamber, and fellow) One that sleeps in the same chamber.
- Cha'mbering** (p. a. from chamber) Residing in a chamber, intriguing.
- Cha'mbering** (s. from the adj.) Riot, intrigue.
- Cha'mberlain** (s. from chamber) An officer at court who has the care of the king's chambers, a kind of steward, a servant who has the care of the chambers.
- Cha'mberlainship** (s. from chamberlain) The office of chamberlain.
- CHA'MBERLARIA** (s. in old records) The chamberlainship.
- Cham'berlye** (s. from chamber, and lye) Urine.
- Cham'bermaid** (s. from chamber, and maid) A maid servant who has the care of the lodging-rooms.
- Cham'blet** (v. t. from camelot) To vary, to variegate. Johnson.
- Cham'bleted** (p. from chamblet) Variegated. Bacon.
- Cham'blet** (s. an incorrect spelling) Camelot, a kind of watered stuff.
- CHAM'BRANEL** (s. in architecture) An ornament of stone or wood round the three sides of chimnies, doors, and windows.
- CHAM'BREL** (s. in the manage) The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hinder leg.
- CHAME'LEON** (s. in zoology, the modern spelling) The chameleon, a kind of lizard said to live on the air.
- CHAM'FER** (v. t. with joiners, from the French, *chambrer*) To channel, to make furrows on a column; to slope off the edge.
- Cham'fer** (s. from the verb) A small channel or furrow on a column.
- Cham'fered** (p. from chamfer) Channeled, furrowed; sloped off at the edge.
- Cham'feret** (s. from chamfer) A small channel or furrow.
- Cham'fering** (p. a. from chamfer) Making small channels or furrows on a column; sloping off the edge.
- Cham'fred** (adj. obsolete) Crooked, bent.
- Cham'let** (s. an incorrect spelling) Camelot.
- CHA'MOIS** (s. in zoology, the ch pronounced like sh, from the French) An animal of the goat kind from whose skin we have the leather which we call shammy.
- CHA'MOMILE** (s. the common spelling) Chamæmile, the name of a well known odoriferous plant.
- CHAMP** (v. t. from the French, *champoyer*) To bite with the frequent action of the teeth as a horse does the bit of the bridle, to eat, to devour.
- CHAMPA'DA** (s. in botany) A genus of trees.
- CHAMPAIGN** (s. from the French *campagne*) Open fields, a flat open country.
- CHAMPAIGN** (s. in geography) A province in France.
- Champa'ign** (s. from the foregoing) A kind of wine.
- Champai'n** (adj. in heraldry) Belonging to a point or mark of dishonour in a coat armorial of one who has killed a prisoner of war.
- CHAM'PART** (s. in old law books, from the Lat. *campus a field, and pars a part*) A part or portion of a large field.
- Cham'partor** (s. from champart) One who moves the suit of another at his own proper cost on condition of receiving a part of the property sued for.
- Cham'party** (s. from champart) The maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, on condition of having a part of the property recovered.
- Cham'perter** (s. from champart) A champarter.
- Cham'perty** (s. from champart) Champarty.
- CHAMPIG'NON** (s. the ch. pronounced like sh, from the French) A kind of mushroom.
- CHAM'PING** (p. a. from champ.) Biting with frequent action of the teeth, chewing, devouring.
- CHAM'PION** (s. from the French) A hero, a stout warrior; one who undertakes a cause in single combat, one who fights in his own cause or that of another.
- Cham'pion** (v. t. from the subs. but not much used) To challenge to the combat. Shakespeare.
- CHAN** (s. not so common a spelling) The Cham, the sovereign prince of Tartary.
- CHA'NAAN** (s. a spelling that occurs but seldom) Canaan.
- CHANCE** (s. from the French) An accident, a casual occurrence; the cause of accidental events, fortune, an event fortunate or unfortunate, the possibility of any occurrence.
- Chance** (adj. from the subs. but seldom used except in composition) Accidental.
- Chance** (v. int. from the subs.) To happen, to fall out, to come to pass.
- Chance'able** (adj. not much used, from chance) Accidental. Sidney.
- Chan'ced** (p. from chance) Happened, fell out, came to pass.
- Chan'cing** (p. a. from chance) Happening, falling out, coming to pass.
- Chance'medley** (s. a law term, from chance, and mep-ley) The casual killing of a man, manslaughter.
- CHAN'CEL** (s. from the Lat. *cancelli* lattice work) The eastern part of a church where the altar is placed, so called because inclosed from the rest of the church, an inclosed place surrounded with bars, to defend the judges or other officers from the press or crowd of the people.
- Chan'cellor** (s. from chancel, a place enclosed with lattice work) An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he is appointed to preside.
- Chan'cellorship** (s. from chancellor) The office or dignity of a chancellor.
- Chan'cellour** (s. the old spelling) A chancellor.
- Chan'cery** (s. supposed to be a contraction from chancellor) The grand court of equity and conscience, instituted to moderate the rigor of the other courts, which are bound by the letter of the law.
- CHAN'CRE** (s. in surgery, from the French, pronounced as though it were written shanker) An ulcer usually arising from venereal causes.
- Chan'crous** (adj. from chancre) Ulcerous, having the qualities of a chancre.
- CHAN'DELIER** (s. the ch. pronounced like sh. in fortifications) A kind of moveable parapet.
- CHAN'DELIER** (s. the ch. to be pronounced like sh. from the French) A branch for candles, a candlestick.
- Chan'dler** (s. from chandelier) One who makes candles, one who sells candles, one who sells divers sorts of wares.
- Chan'dry** (s.) An apartment where candles are kept.
- CHAN'FRIN** (s. in the manage, from the old French) The fore part of the head or the face of a horse.
- CHANGE** (v. t. from the French, *changer*) To put one thing in the place of another, to alter, to amend, to discount a large piece of money into several smaller; with for before the thing received, and with before the person with whom the exchange is made; as, "I have changed with you a better for a worse."
- Change** (v. int.) To suffer some alteration, to begin as the moon a new monthly revolution.
- Change** (s. from the verb) An alteration in the state or order of any thing, novelty, any thing that makes a variety, the time in which the moon begins, a new monthly revolution, small money which may be given for larger pieces.
- Chan'geable** (adj. from change) Subject to change, inconstant, capable of changing, having the quality of shewing different shades or colors.
- Chan'geableness** (s. from changeable) Inconstancy, liness to change.
- Chan'geably** (adv. from changeable) Inconstantly.
- Chan'ged** (p. from change) Altered, put in the place of another, converted into smaller pieces.
- Chan'geful** (adj. from change) Full of change, inconstant, fickle.
- Chan'geling** (s. from change) One apt to change, an idiot, a child supposed to be taken or left in the place of another by fairies.
- Chan'ger** (s. from change) One that is employed in changing or discounting money.
- Chan'ging** (p. a. from change) Altering, putting one thing in the place of another, converting into smaller pieces.
- CHAN'NEL** (s. from the French, *canal*) The hollow bed of running waters, any cavity drawn lengthways, a strait narrow sea, the gutter or furrow of a pillar.
- Chan'nel** (v. t. from the subs.) To cut any thing into channels.
- Chan'nelled** (p. from channel) Cut into channels.

CHANT (*v. t. from the French, chanter*) To sing, to sing in the cathedral service, to celebrate in song.

Chant (*v. int.*) To sing, to make melody with the voice.

Chant (*s. from the verb*) Song, melody.

Chan'ted (*p. from chant*) Sung, celebrated in song.

Chan'teplure (*s. obsolete*) One that sings and weeps at the same time. *Chaucer.*

Chan'ter (*s. from chant*) A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLE'ER (*s. from the French, chanter, and clair*) A cock so called from the strength or clearness of his crow.

Chan'tid (*adj. obsolete*) Enchanted. *Chaucer.*

Chan'tlate (*s. in building*) A piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rafters, a kind of weather-board.

Chan'tor (*s. from chant*) A singer in the choir of a cathedral, the master of the choir.

Chan'tress (*s. from chant*) A woman singer.

Chan'try (*s. from chant*) A church or chapel endowed with land or yearly revenues, for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing mass for departed souls.

Chan'tryrent (*s. from chantry, and rent*) A rent paid to the crown by the purchasers of lands belonging to a chantry.

CHAOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek χᾱος a confused mass, and λογος a description*) A history or description of the chaos.

CHAOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek χᾱος air, and μαντεια magic*) Prognostics drawn from observations on the air.

CHA'OS (*s. the ch pronounced like k. from the Greek χᾱος a confused mass*) The rude confused mass of matter which was produced out of nothing in the beginning of the creation, confusion, a confused unnatural mixture.

Chaot'ic (*adj. the ch pronounced like k. from chaos*) Belonging to the chaos, confused.

CHAP (*v. t. from the Dutch, kappen*) To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat, to divide the skin of the face or hands with cold.

Chap (*s. from the verb*) An opening, an aperture, a chink.

Chap (*s. used in the singular by anatomical writers only*) The upper or lower part of the mouth, the upper or lower part of the beak of a bird.

CHAPE (*s. from the French*) The hook or catch by which any thing is held in its place, the tip or calt of metal at the end of the sheath of a sword, the tip of a fox's brush.

CHAPEAU' (*s. the ch. pronounced like sh. in heraldry*) A cap.

CHAP'EL (*s. from the Lat. capella*) A part of a church, a room set apart for divine worship in a family, a place of worship built for the ease of those who live at a distance from the parish church, a dissenting place of worship.

Cha'peleis (*adj. from chape*) Without a chape.

Chap'elet (*s. in the manage*) Stirrups with leathers to throw over a saddle.

CHA'PEL-IN-FIRTH (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 163 miles from London.

Chap'ellany (*s. from chapel*) A chapel depending on a church.

Chapelo'nian (*s. with printers*) One who is free of the printers office.

Cha'pelry (*s. from chapel*) The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

Cha'per (*adj. obsolete*) Dry, thirsty.

CHAPERO'N (*s. from the French*) A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order.

Chap'fahn (*adj. from chap, and fall*) Having the mouth shrunk.

CHA'PITER (*s. in architecture*) The upper part or capital of a pillar.

Cha'plain (*s. from chapel*) One that performs divine service in a chapel, one who attends the king or other great person to perform divine worship.

Cha'plainship (*s. from chaplain*) The office or dignity of a chaplain.

Cha'pleis (*adj. from chap*) Having no flesh about the mouth.

CHA'PLET (*s. from the French, chapelet*) A garland or wreath to be worn about the head, a string of beads.

Chap'let (*s. in architecture*) A small ornament carved into round pearls or beads.

Chap'let (*s. in the manage*) A pair of stirrups with leathers to throw over a saddle.

CHA'PMAN (*s. from the Sax. cheapman*) One that cheapens.

Cha'pmanhede, Cha'pmanhode (*s. obsolete*) The profession or business of a tradesman or merchant. *Chaucer.*

Cha'pmanry (*s. from chapman*) The employment of a chapman. *Scott.*

Cha'pmanship (*s. from chapman*) The occupation of a chapman.

CHAP'OURNET (*s. in heraldry*) A little hood.

CHAP'PAR (*s.*) A Persian courier who carries dispatches from the court to the provinces.

CHAPPE' (*s. in heraldry*) The division of an escutcheon into three parts, by lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the corners of the field below.

Chappe' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cloked.

Chap'ped (*p. from chap*) Divided as ground by excessive heat, divided as the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

Chap'pel (*s. an old spelling*) A chapel.

Chap'perone (*adj. in heraldry*) Hooded.

Chap'peroon (*s. from chapperone*) Devices placed on the foreheads of the horses that draw the hearse at a funeral.

Chap'ping (*p. from chap*) Dividing the surface of the ground, breaking the face and hands in small chaps.

Chaps (*s. plu. from chap*) The mouth of a beast of prey. In droll or contemptuous style, the mouth of a man. In geography, the entrance of a channel or narrow sea.

Chapt (*p. from chap*) Chapped, divided into chaps.

CHA'PTER (*s. from Lat. caput a head*) The division of a book; an assembly, especially of the clergy belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; the place where assemblies of the clergy are held; the place where delinquents receive correction, a decretal epistle.

Cha'ptherhouse (*s. from chapter, and house*) The place where the chapter is held.

CHA'PTREL (*s. in architecture*) A chapter, an impost.

CHAR (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish said to be found only in a certain river in Lancashire.

CHAR (*s. pronounced chare, from the Sax. cyrre work*) Work done by the day, a job, a small business.

CHAR (*v. int. from the subl.*) To do work at a house by the day, or not as a hired servant.

Char (*v. t. supposed to be from chark*) To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR (*s. obsolete*) A chariot. *Chaucer.*

CHA'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAR'ABE (*s. in natural history and medicine*) Amber, the juice of the poplar tree.

CHA'RACTER (*s. the ch. pronounced like k. from the Greek, χαρακτις*) A mark, a letter used in writing or printing, a representation of personal qualities, an account of any thing, a profession, a person with all his qualities.

Character'istic (*adj. from character*) Constituting or pointing out the true character.

Character'istic (*s. from the adj.*) That which constitutes the character, that which points the true character.

Character'istical (*adj. from characteristic*) Constituting or pointing out the true character.

Character'isticalness (*s. from characteristical*) The state or quality of being characteristic. *Scott.*

Char'acterism (*s. not much used, from character*) A mark, a sign, a description of any person by his character.

Char'acterize (*v. t. from character*) To give a character, to give an account of personal qualities; to mark with a particular stamp or token; to engrave, to imprint.

Char'acterized (*p. from characterize*) Pointed out by proper characters, distinguished from others.

Char'acterizing (*p. a. from characterize*) Pointing one by proper characters, distinguishing from others.

Char'acterless (*adj. from character*) Void of character.

Char'actery (*s. from character*) Distinction, marks, impression.

CHARA'DRIUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

CHAR'AG (*s. in commerce*) The tribute which the Jews and Christians pay to the Grand Signior.

CHAR'BON (*s. in the manage*) The black spot or mark that remains in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse about the seventh or eighth year.

Char'coal (*s. from char, and coal*) Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD (*s. in gardening*) The leaf of an artichoke tied up in the winter in order to make it grow white and lose part of its bitterness, the plant of a white beet transplanted into a well prepared bed and producing a large top.

CHARD (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire, it has a market on Monday, and is 141 miles from London.

- Chard** (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to chard, made at chard.
- CHARE** (*s. from the Sax. cyrre work*) Work done by the day, a job, a trifling business to be done about the house.
- Chare** (*s. from char*) A kind of fish.
- Chare** (*s. obsolete*) A chariot. *Chaucer.*
- Chare** (*v. t. a local word*) To separate the larger chaff from the corn by a rake, to stop or turn a cow.
- Cha'rea** (*s. in old records*) A cart, a car.
- Chare'woman** (*s. from chare, and woman*) A woman hired by the day to do the drudgery work of a house.
- CHARGE** (*v. t. from the French, charger*) To intrust, to impose, to burden, to accuse, to fill, to load; *with* with, as, "What you have charged me with, that I have done." To command, to challenge; to attack, to set upon; to impute, to put to any one's account; *with*, on; or, upon; as, "Charge the crime on me."
- Charge** (*s. from the verb*) A command, a trust, a commission; care, custody; *with* on or upon, of or over; as, "A charge was laid on us." "You have charge of it." "I gave my brother charge over Jerusalem." The thing committed to care or management; an accusation, an onset; an expence or cost, the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
- Charge** (*s. in farriery*) A kind of soft warm plaster.
- Charge** (*s. in heraldry*) That with which the field or any colour upon it is charged.
- Charge** (*s. in painting*) An extravagant or overcharged representation.
- Char'geable** (*adj. from charge*) Expensive, costly, liable to be charged.
- Char'geableness** (*s. from chargeable*) The state of being chargeable.
- Char'geably** (*adv. from chargeable*) costly, of great expence.
- Char'ged** (*p. from charge*) Commanded, exhorted, entrusted, imputed, accused, attacked, burdened, loaded; *with* on, upon, to and with; as "It was charged upon him." That was charged to you. The gun was charged with a double quantity of powder."
- Char'ged** (*adj. in heraldry*) Impressed with some figure or figures.
- Char'ger** (*s. from charge*) A large dish.
- Char'ging** (*p. a. from charge*) Giving a charge, bringing a charge, laying a charge, loading with a charge, impressing with a charge.
- CHAR'IENTISM** (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of figurative expression in which a taunt or insult is softened by a jest.
- Cha'rier** (*adj. comp. of chary*) Chary in a greater degree.
- Cha'riest** (*adj. sup. of chary*) Chary in the greatest degree.
- Cha'rily** (*adv. from chary*) Carefully, frugally.
- Cha'riness** (*s. from chary*) Caution, carefulness, nicety.
- CHAR'IOT** (*s. from the Brit. carrhod a car*) A carriage for pleasure or state, a car or carriage for war.
- Char'iot** (*v. t. from the subst. but not much used*) To convey in a chariot.
- Chariote'er** (*s. from chariot*) The driver of a chariot.
- Char'ioting** (*p. from chariot*) Driving in a chariot. *Milton.*
- Char'iotrace** (*s. from chariot, and race*) A place where chariots were driven for a prize.
- Charis'ticary** (*s. in antiquity*) One who enjoined the revenues of an hospital or monastery, without being accountable for them.
- CHARISTOLO'CHIA** (*s. in botany*) Mugwort.
- Char'itable** (*adj. from charity*) Given to charity, kind, candid, benevolent.
- Char'itably** (*adv. from charitable*) In a charitable manner, kindly, candidly.
- Char'itative** (*adj. not much used, from charity*) Belonging to charity, charitable.
- CHAR'ITY** (*s. from the Greek, χάρις, favor*) Tenderness, kindness, love; liberality to the poor; alms, that which is given to the poor.
- CHARITY** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Char'ityschool** (*s. from charity, and school*) A school where children are taught on some charitable foundation.
- Chark** (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To burn to a black cinder, to make wood into charcoal.
- Chark** (*s. from the subst. a local word*) Coal that has been charked, coke.
- Char'ked** (*p. from chark*) Burnt to a black cinder, made into charcoal.
- Char'king** (*p. a. from chark*) Burning to a black cinder, making charcoal.
- Char'king** (*s. from the p.*) The process of making charcoal.
- CHAR'LATAN** (*s. from the French, a chatterer*) A quack, a mountebank.
- Charlat'nic** (*adj. from charlatan*) Belonging to a quack.
- Charlat'nic** (*adj. from charlatan*) Quackish, ignorant.
- Char'latanry** (*s. from charlatan*) The art of a mountebank, the art of deceiving with fair words.
- CHAR'LEMONT** (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster.
- CHARLES** (*s.*) A man's name.
- CHARLES'ESWAIN** (*s. in astronomy*) The seven principal stars in the constellation of the great bear.
- CHARLES'TOWN** (*s. in geography*) The chief town of South Carolina in North America.
- CHAR'LEY** (*s.*) A town in Lancashire, it has a market on Tuesday, and is 201 miles from London.
- Char'ley** (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Charley, made at Charley.
- CHAR'LOCK** (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild mustard, a common weed in corn fields.
- CHAR'LOTTE** (*s. the ch. pronounced like sh.*) The name of a woman.
- CHARM** (*s. from the Lat. carmen a song*) Words or characters supposed to have some secret or unintelligible power, an attractive quality, a continued noise.
- Charm** (*v. t. from the subst.*) To cure or subdue by some secret power, to subdue the mind by attraction.
- Char'med** (*p. from charm*) Fortified by charms, made powerful by charms; captivated by attractive qualities.
- Char'mer** (*s. from charm*) One that has the power of charming.
- Char'meress** (*s. from charmer*) A female who has the power of charming.
- Char'ming** (*p. a. from charm*) Exercising some secret power, making a continued noise.
- Char'ming** (*adj. from charm*) Having the power of charms, captivating, pleasing.
- Char'mingly** (*adv. from charming*) In a very pleasing manner, engagingly.
- Char'mingness** (*s. from charming*) The power of charming, the power or quality of pleasing.
- Char'nel** (*adj. from the French*) Containing flesh, containing dead carcases.
- Char'nelhouse** (*s. from charnel, and house*) A place or room where the bones of the dead are deposited, a bonehouse.
- Char'neco** (*s. a cant word*) Any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.
- CHAR'ON** (*s. the ch. pronounced like k. in heathen mythology*) The ferryman who was supposed to carry departed spirits over the Stygian lake.
- Charr** (*s. in commerce*) Thirty pigs of lead.
- CHAR'RAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a song*) The name of a country. Acts. 7. 2.
- CHARRE** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of salmon.
- Chart** (*s. from charter*) A kind of map, a delineation of the coasts of a country.
- CHAR'TA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Paper or any thing fit to write on.
- Char'ta** (*s. in old records*) A charter, a deed, or token by which an estate is held.
- Char'tel** (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A cartel, a challenge.
- Char'ter** (*s. from charta*) A deed or written evidence, a deed or grant bestowing privileges; privilege, immunity.
- Char'tered** (*adj. from charter*) Privileged, invested with privileges by charter.
- Char'terer** (*s. obsolete from charter*) A freeholder.
- Char'terhouse** (*s. a corruption of charterese*) A charitable foundation in London.
- Char'terland** (*s. from charter, and land*) Land held by charter, a freehold.
- Char'terparty** (*s. from charter, and party*) A deed or paper relating to a contract of which each party has a copy.
- CHAR'TREUSE** (*s. from the French*) The name of a famous monastery in France, the charterhouse in London.
- Char'tulary** (*s. from charta*) The keeper of a register.
- Char'vel** (*s. in botany, an incorrect spelling*) Chervel.
- Cha'ry** (*adj. from care*) Careful, cautious, frugal.
- CHARYB'DIS** (*s. in geography*) A rock in the straits between Italy and Sicily, much celebrated in the writings of the ancient poets.
- CHASE** (*v. t. from the French, chasser*) To hunt, to follow any thing in hunting, to pursue an enemy, to drive, to drive away.

CHA

Chafe (*v. t.*) To enchase.
Chafe (*s. from the verb*) The pursuit of game in hunting, that which is chased, that which is usually chased; an eager pursuit; open ground stored with game, a kind of park or forest.
Chafe (*s. with gunsmiths*) The whole bore or length of the piece within side.
Chafable (*adj. from chafe*) Capable of being chased, fit to be hunted.
Chafed (*p. from chafe*) Pursued, driven away, enchased.
Chafegun (*s. from chafe, and gun*) A gun in the fore part of a ship, to be fired in the pursuit of an enemy.
Chaffer (*s. from chafe*) A hunter, a pursuer, a driver, one that enchases.
Chafing (*p. a. from chafe*) Pursuing, driving away, enchasing.
CHASM (*s. the ch. pronounced like k. from the Greek, χάσμα*) A cleft, an opening; a place not filled, a cavity.
Chasma'tical (*adj. not much used, from chasm*) Belonging to a chasm.
CHASSELAS (*s. from the French*) A sort of grape.
CHASSERY (*s.*) A kind of pear.
CHASSIE (*s. not much used, from the French*) The sordes of the eyes, blearedness.
Chas'sy (*s. from the French, chassie*) The frame of a window. *Scott.*
Chast (*v. t. obsolete*) To chastise. *Chaucer.*
CHASTE (*adj. from the Lat. castus pure*) Pure, void of obsecnity, true to the marriage-bed, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases.
Chastelaine (*s. obsolete*) The governor of a castle. *Chaucer.*
Chastely (*adv. from chaste*) Purely, uncorruptly.
Chastelyne (*s. obsolete*) A gentleman, a lady under the degree of a countess.
CHASTEN (*v. t. from the Lat. castigo to correct*) To mortify, to correct, to punish.
Chastened (*p. from chasten*) Corrected, mortified.
Chasteness (*s. from chaste*) Chastity.
Chastening (*p. a. from chasten*) Correcting, mortifying.
Chastening (*s. from the p.*) Correction, chastisement.
Chasteplant (*s. in botany*) The sensible plant.
Chaster (*adj. comp. from chaste*) Chaste in a greater degree.
Chastest (*adj. not much used, sup. of chaste*) Chaste in the greatest degree, very chaste.
CHASTETREE (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow, the vitex.
CHASTEWOOD (*s. in botany*) A plant.
Chastie (*v. t. obsolete*) To chastise. *Chaucer.*
CHASTISE (*v. t. from the Lat. castigo to correct*) To punish, to correct by punishment, to reduce to order, reduce to obedience.
Chastised (*p. from chastise*) Punished, corrected by punishment, reduced to order.
Chastisement (*s. from chastise*) Punishment, correction, parental correction.
Chastiser (*s. from chastise*) The person that chastises, a corrector.
Chastising (*p. a. from chastise*) Punishing, correcting.
Chastity (*s. from chaste*) Purity, chasteness.
Chastly (*adv. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chastely.
Chastness (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chasteness.
CHASUBLE (*s. in the Romish church*) That part of the habit which the priest puts over his alb when he says mass.
Chat (*v. int. contracted from chatter*) To prate, to chatter, to talk to little purpose; to converse at ease.
Chat (*s. from the verb*) Insignificant tattle, chitchat.
Chat (*s. the derivation unknown*) The key or seed of some sorts of trees, a little twig of brushwood.
CHATELLANY (*s. from the French chatelanie*) The jurisdiction of a castle.
CHATHAM (*s.*) A port in Kent, one of the suburbs of Rochester and a principal station of the royal navy.
Chat'pard (*s. in zoology*) The cat of the mountain.
Chat'tel (*s. a law term, from cattle*) Any moveable property or possession.
CHAT'TER (*v. int. from the French caqueter*) To make a noise, to make a noise by striking the teeth one against another, to talk much and to little purpose.
Chat'ter (*s. from the verb*) A chattering noise, insignificant prattle.
Chat'terer (*s. from chatter*) One that chatters.
Chat'tering (*p. from chatter*) Making a noise as a pie or a monkey, talking much and to little purpose.
Chat'terpie (*s. from chatter, and pie*) The name of a bird; a magpie.

CHE

Chat'wood (*s. from chat, and wood*) Small brushwood for fuel.
CHAUD/MILLE (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) An offence committed in a sudden tumult or uproar.
Chau'dron (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A chaldron, a measure of capacity.
CHAV'ENDER (*s. in ichthyology*) The cheven or chub.
Chauf (*s. obsolete*) Heat, wrath, anger.
Chau'finess (*s. obsolete*) Passionateness.
Chau'fings (*s. obsolete*) Heats, commotions. *Chaucer.*
Chau'wax (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Chafewax, an officer in chancery.
Chav'ish (*s. a local word*) A prating noise amongst men.
Chaul (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A shoal.
CHAUMONTEL/LE (*s. from the French*) A kind of pear.
Chaun'part (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A champart, a portion of a large field.
Chaun'celler (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chancellor.
Chaun'cellere (*s. obsolete*) A woman chancellor. *Ch.*
Chaun'cery (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Chancery.
Chaun'dler (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chandler, a candlestick.
Chauntecle're (*s. an obsolete spelling*) One that sings clearly, a cock. *Chaucer.*
Chaun'ter (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chanter.
Chaun'tment (*s. obsolete*) An enchantment.
Chaun'try (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chauntry.
Chau'tetrape (*s. in the military art*) A caltrop.
CHAUSSE (*adj. in heraldry*) Shod.
Chausse' (*s. in fortification*) The level of the field.
CHAW (*v. t. from the German kawen*) To champ, to chew.
Chaw (*s. from the verb*) The chap, the upper part of the mouth.
CHAW'DRON (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The entrails of a beast.
CHEA'DLE (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 145 miles from London.
Chea'dle (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cheadle, made at Cheadle.
Cheap (*s. not much used, from the adj.*) A market, a purchase, a bargain.
CHEAP (*adj. from the Sax. cheapan to buy*) Coming at a low price, of small value, easy to be had.
Chea'per (*adj. comp. of cheap*) Cheap in a greater degree.
CHEA'PEN (*v. t. from the Sax. cheapan*) To ask the price, to attempt to purchase, to lessen the value.
Chea'pening (*p. from cheapen*) Asking the price, endeavouring to purchase.
Chea'pest (*adj. sup. of cheap*) Very cheap, cheap in the highest degree.
Cheap'gild (*s. a law term*) A restitution made by the hundred for a wrong done by one for whom sureties were given for his good behaviour.
Cheap'ly (*adv. from cheap*) At a low price.
Cheap'ness (*s. from cheap*) Lowness of price.
Chear (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Cheer.
CHEAT (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To defraud, to trick, to impose upon; *with of: as, "He will cheat you of your good name."*
Cheat (*s. from the verb*) A fraud, a trick, an imposture, a person guilty of fraud.
Chea'ted (*p. from cheat*) Defrauded, deceived, imposed upon; *with of: as, "He was cheated of all the profit."*
Chea'ter (*s. from cheat*) A cheat, one that practices fraud.
Chea'ting (*p. a. from cheat*) Defrauding, tricking, imposing upon.
Chea'ting (*s. from the part.*) The art of defrauding.
Chea'tingness (*s. not much used*) The quality of cheating. *Scott.*
CHE'BAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying strength*) A river of Chaldea.
CHECHINQUA'MIN (*s.*) An Indian fruit like a chestnut.
CHECK (*v. t. from the French echecs chess*) To hold in, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning; to compare a bank note or other bill by its corresponding cypher.
Check (*v. int.*) To clash, to interfere; to stop, to make a stop; *with at: as, "The mind checks at every vigorous undertaking ever after."*
Check (*s. from the verb*) A stop, a restraint, a rebuff, a reproof, a dislike, the person or thing that checks, the correspondent cypher of a bill, an impediment in the game of chess.
Check (*s. in falconry*) The act of the hawk when she forsakes her proper game and flies after any other bird that comes in her way.

C H E

Check (*s. in commerce, from checker*) Checkered linen, checkered stuff.
Checked (*p. from check*) Stopped, repressed, controled.
CHEC'KER (*v. t. from the French echecs chefs*) To variegate, to diversify in the manner of a chess board.
Chec'ker (*s. from the verb*) Any thing varied alternately in colour or quality.
Chec'kere (*s. obsolete*) The chess board. *Chaucer.*
Chec'kered (*p. from checker*) Variegated, alternately diversified in colour or quality.
Chec'kering (*p. a. from checker*) Diversifying, variegating.
Chec'kerrol (*s. from check, and roll*) A checkrol.
Chec'kerwork (*s. from checker, and work*) Work alternately varied as to its colour or quality.
Chec'king (*p. a. from check*) Stopping, controlling, repressing.
Checkla'tion (*s. from checker*) A kind of checkered stuff.
CHECK'MATE (*s. from the French echec, and mat*) The movement on the chess board that kills the opposite men or hinders them from moving.
Check'rol (*s. from check, and roll*) A roll or book containing the names of such persons as are attendants on great personages as their household servants.
Chec'ky (*adj. in heraldry*) Checkered, divided into squares like a chess board.
CHED'DER (*s.*) A village in Somersetshire, famous for exceeding large and fine cheese: all the cows belonging to this village feed together on one large common, and all the milk produced by them at one meal is brought together and immediately converted into one large cheese.
Ched'dercheese (*s. from Chedder, and cheese*) The large fine cheese made at Chedder in Somersetshire.
CHEDORLA'OMER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the offspring of servitude*) The name of a man, one of the ancient kings in the land of Canaan.
Chee'fetain (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chieftain. *Ch.*
CHEEK (*s. from the Sax. ceac*) The side of the face below the eye, any broad piece of metal or wood which answers to another of the same sort opposed to it in any utensil, machine or building.
Cheek'bone (*s. from cheek, and bone*) The bone of the cheek.
Cheek'tooth (*s. from cheek, and tooth*) The hinder tooth or tusk in beasts.
CHEER (*s. from the French chere*) That which is provided for an entertainment, cheerfulness, gaiety.
CHEER (*s. from the Spanish cera the countenance, but not much used*) The countenance, the air of the countenance.
Cheer (*v. t. from the subs.*) To refresh, to comfort, to gladden.
Cheer (*v. int. a sea term*) To face.
Cheer'ed (*p. from cheer*) Refreshed, comforted, gladdened.
Cheer'er (*s. from cheer*) The person or thing that cheers.
Cheer'ful (*adj. from cheer*) Gay, full of life, having the appearance of gaiety.
Cheer'fully (*adv. from cheerful*) In a cheerful manner.
Cheer'fulness (*s. from cheerful*) The state of being cheerful, gaiety.
Cheer'ing (*p. a. from cheer*) Refreshing, comforting, making glad.
Cheer'less (*adj. from cheer*) Void of cheerfulness.
Cheer'ly (*adj. not much used, from cheer*) Gay, cheerful, void of gloom.
Cheer'ly (*adv. from cheer*) Cheerfully.
Cheer'te (*s. obsolete*) Charity. *Chaucer.*
Cheer'ry (*adj. from cheer*) Gay, sprightly, making glad.
CHEESE (*s. from the Lat. caseus*) A kind of food prepared from the curd of milk.
Cheese'bowl (*s. from cheese, and bowl*) A bowl used in making cheese.
Cheese'bowl (*s. in botany*) A plant, the flower of a certain plant.
Cheese'cake (*s. from cheese, and cake*) A delicious kind of cake made of soft curd and other ingredients.
Cheese'monger (*s. from cheese, and monger*) One that deals in cheese.
Cheese'press (*s. from cheese, and press*) A machine in which the whey is pressed from the curd in making cheese.
Cheese'runnet (*s. in botany*) A herb, ladies bed straw.
Cheese'vat (*s. from cheese, and vat*) A wooden case in which the curds are confined to be pressed into cheese.
Chees'lip (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The cheeslip or hog louse.
Chees'lip (*s. a local word*) The maw of a sucking calf which produces the runnet for making cheese.

C H E

Chees'lipbag (*s. from cheeslip, and bag*) The cheeslip, the bag in which the cheeslip is kept.
Chees'ly (*adj. from cheese*) Having the nature of cheese, like cheese.
CHEF (*s. obsolete*) The head, the chief.
Cheff (*s. obsolete*) A calf, a chevin.
CHELO'LOCASE (*s. with physicians*) A canker in the mouth or lip. *Scott.*
Cheine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chain, a bar across a street.
CHEIRAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Chek (*s. obsolete*) An unlucky trick.
Chekela'tion (*s. obsolete*) A motley kind of stuff. *Ch.*
Chelan'dry (*s. obsolete*) A goldfinch, a kind of lark. *Ch.*
CHE'LIDON (*s. in ornithology, from the Greek*) A swallow.
CHE'LIDON (*s. in farriery*) The hollow of a horse's foot.
CHELIDO'NIA (*s. in botany*) Swallow wort.
Chelido'nias (*s. from chelidon*) The west wind.
CHELIDO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Chelido'nus (*s. in natural history, from chelidon*) The swallow stone, a little stone said to be found in the stomach of a swallow.
Chel'mer (*s. a local word*) The reflux of the sea.
CHELMS'FORD (*s.*) A populous town in Essex situate about the middle of the county; it has a good market on Friday, and is 29 miles from London.
Chelms'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chelmsford, made at Chelmsford.
CHE'LONE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CHELO'NIAN (*s. not much used*) A humpback.
CHELONI'TES (*s. in natural history*) The swallow stone.
CHEL'TENHAM (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire now famous for its mineral waters; it has a market on Thursday, and is 100 miles from London.
Chel'tenham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cheltenham, made at Cheltenham.
CHE'LY (*s. from the Lat. chela*) The claw of a shell fish.
CHE'LYDRUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of water snake.
CHE'LYS (*s. with the ancients*) A musical instrument said to be invented by Mercury and made of a shell fish found in the river Nile.
CHE'MA (*s. with ancient physicians*) A measure containing two spoonfuls.
CHE'MARIMS (*s.*) The priests of Baal.
CHEME (*s.*) The chema.
Che'mic (*adj. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chymic.
Che'mical (*adj. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chymist.
Che'mically (*adv. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chymically.
CHE'MICE (*s.*) The act of casting figures in metal.
Che'min (*s. from the French*) A way, a road.
CHE'MISE (*s. in fortification, from the Ital. camisa a shirt*) The wall with which the bastion is lined for its greater security and strength.
Che'mist (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chymist.
Chem'istry (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Chymistry.
CHE'MOSH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a taking away*) The name of a country, the name of an idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
CHEMO'SIS (*s. in surgery*) A disease of the eye proceeding from an inflammation, in which the white of the eye is much swollen.
CHENA'NIA (*s. from the Heb. signifying preparation*) A man's name.
CHENA'LOPEX (*s. in ornithology*) A fowl of the goose kind, a barnacle.
CHENOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CHENO'PUS (*s. in botany*) The herb goose foot, the arach.
Chepe (*v. t. obsolete*) To buy, to cheapen. *Chaucer.*
Che'ping (*s. obsolete*) A market. *Scott.*
CHEP'STOW (*s.*) A large populous town in Monmouthshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 134 miles from London.
Chep'stow (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chepstow, made at Chepstow.
Che'quer (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To checker.
Cherche (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A church. *Chaucer.*
Chere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cheer. *Chaucer.*
CHE'REAS (*s.*) The name of a man. *1 Mac. x. 32.*
Che'relicke (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Churl-like, churlish. *Ch.*
CHE'REM (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The second or greater kind of excommunication.
CHE'RETHIMS (*s. from Cherith*) The inhabitants of Cherith.
Che'rethites (*s. from Cherith*) The inhabitants of Cherith.
CHE'RIF (*s. with the Mahomedans*) The sovereign pontiff of the Mussulmen.
Che'rre

C H E

Che'rire (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To cherish. *Chaucer.*
Che'rifance (*s. obsolete*) That which cherishes. *Chaucer.*
CHE'RISH (*v. t. from the French cherir*) To nurse up, to cheer, to shelter.
Che'rish (*p. from cherish*) Nursed up, sheltered, cheered.
Che'risher (*s. from cherish*) One that cherishes.
Che'rish (*p. a. from cherish*) Nursing up, sheltering, cheering, helping.
Che'rishment (*s. obsolete*) Support, comfort, encouragement. *Spenser.*
CHE'RITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying cutting*) A district in the land of Canaan.
Cherle (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A churl. *Chaucer.*
CHERLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CHE'RMES (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fourfooted insects, bugs.
Chern (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A churn.
CHER'NITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone like ivory used by the ancients for coffins.
CHER'RY (*s. in botany, from the Lat. cerasus*) A well known fruit of which there are diverse kinds.
Cher'ry (*adj. from the subs.*) Like a cherry, of the colour of a cherry.
CHER'RYBAY (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.
Cher'rybrandy (*s. from cherry, and brandy*) Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.
Cher'rycheeked (*adj. from cherry, and cheek*) Having ruddy cheeks.
Cher'rypit (*s. from cherry, and pit*) A child's play in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole.
Cher'rystone (*s. from cherry, and stone*) The stone of a cherry, the seed of the cherry tree.
Cher'rytree (*s. in botany, from cherry, and tree*) The tree that bears cherries, the wood of the tree that bears cherries.
Cher'rywine (*s. from cherry, and wine*) Wine made of cherries.
Cher'set (*s. obsolete*) A certain measure of wheat which every man formerly gave to the church.
CHERS'NA (*s. in zoology*) An insect, the land snail.
CHERSONE'SE (*s. from the Greek χερσονήσος*) A peninsula, a tract of land nearly surrounded by the sea.
CHERT (*s. from the German quartz*) A kind of flint, flint stone lying in thin strata.
Chertes (*s. plu. obsolete*) Merry people.
CHER'TSEY (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 20 miles from London.
Cher'tsey (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chertsey, made at Chertsey.
CHE'RUB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fulness of knowledge*) A celestial spirit, an angel next in order to a seraph.
Cheru'bic (*adj. from cherub*) Belonging to a cherub, angelic.
Cheru'bical (*adj. from cherubic*) Belonging to a cherub, angelic.
Cherubim (*s. the plu. of cherub, corruptly written cherubims*) The order of angels next to the seraphim.
Cherubi'mical (*adj. not much used, from cherubim*) Belonging to a cherub, angelic.
Cher'rubin (*adj. from cherub*) Belonging to a cherub, angelic.
CHER'VIL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the chærophyllum.
Che'rip (*v. int. a corrupt spelling, from cherup*) To cheer up.
Che'ripping (*p. from cherip*) Cheruping.
Che'rup (*v. int. from cheer, and up*) To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.
Che'ruping (*p. from cherup*) Chirping, making a cheerful noise.
CHER'WEL (*s.*) A river which takes its rise in Northamptonshire, runs by Banbury, and falls into the Isis near Oxford.
CHER'WIT (*v. int. from the found*) To cry like a partridge, to call as a partridge.
Ches (*v. obsolete*) Did choose.
Chese (*v. obsolete*) To choose. *Chaucer.*
CHE'SED (*s. from the Heb. signifying a destroyer*) A man's name.
CHES'HAM (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 29 miles from London.
Ches'ham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chesham, made at Chesham.
CHES'HIRE (*s.*) A maritime county of England opening on the Irish sea; its chief commodities are salt and cheese.
Ches'hire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cheshire, produced in Cheshire.

C H E

Ches'lip (*s. in the history of insects*) A small vermin found under stones and tiles.
Ches'nut (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A chestnut.
CHESS (*s. from the French echecs*) A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men or bits of wood so called are moved in opposition to each other.
Che'ss'apple (*s. in botany*) A species of wild service.
Che'ss'board (*s. from chess, and board*) The board on which the game of chess is played.
Che'ss'man (*s. from chess, and man*) A puppet or round bit of wood for the game at chess.
Che'ss'player (*s. from chess, and play*) A gamester at chess.
CHE'SSOM (*s. in husbandry*) A tender kind of earth, a soil between sand and clay.
Che'ss'trees (*s. in shipbuilding*) Two bits of wood on the sides of the ship with a hole in each through which the main tack runs.
CHEST (*s. from the Sax. cyrt*) A kind of box, a trunk, a coffer.
CHEST (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. cista*) The trunk of the body, the cavity from the shoulders to the belly.
Chest (*v. t. from the subs.*) To lay up in a chest, to hoard up.
Chest (*p. obsolete*) Chafed, pursued. *Chaucer.*
Cheste (*s. obsolete*) A coffin. *Chaucer.*
Ches'ted (*adj. from chest*) Having a chest, laid up in a chest.
Ches'ten (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The chestnut tree. *Ch.*
CHE'STER (*s.*) A large, ancient and wealthy city in Cheshire, situate on the river Dee, the see of a bishop; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 181 miles from London.
Ches'ter (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chester, made at Chester.
Ches'ter (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Castor.
CHE'STERFIELD (*s.*) A town in Derbyshire; it has a market on Saturdays, and is 147 miles from London.
Ches'terfield (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chesterfield, made at Chesterfield.
Chest'founded (*adj. in farriery*) Diseased in the chest, affected with the disease called chestfounding.
Chest'founding (*s. in farriery, from chest, and founder*) A disease in horses not unlike the pleurisy in men.
Chest'ing (*s. from chest*) The process of filling dead bodies with spices in order to preserve them from putrefaction.
Chest'ing (*p. not much used, from chest*) Laying up in a chest.
CHEST'NUT (*s. in botany*) The chestnut tree, the fruit of the chestnut tree.
Ches'tnut (*adj. from the subs.*) Brown, having the colour of a chestnut.
Ches'tnuttree (*s. from chestnut, and tree*) The tree that produces the chestnut.
CHE'STON (*s.*) A species of plumb.
Chest'rope (*s. a sea term*) A rope added to the breastrope when a boat is towed at the stern of a ship in order to keep it steady.
Chest'trap (*s. from chest, and trap*) A trap in the form of a chest.
CHE'T'TIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying gold*) The name of a country. *I Mac. i. 1.*
Che'vage (*s. obsolete, from chef*) A sum of money paid by tenants to their lords as an acknowledgement of subjection.
CHE'VAL DE FRIZE (*s. sing. not much used, from the French*) The Friesland horse, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, a termagant.
CHEV'ALIER (*s. from the French*) A knight, a brave man, a horieman.
CHEV'ALIER (*s. in the manage*) A particular kind of throw with one of the forelegs in pacing.
CHEV'ALIER (*s. in heraldry*) A horieman armed at all points.
Che'valrous (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to a knight, belonging to chevalry.
Che'valry (*s. not much used, from chevalier*) Knighthood.
Chevan'tia (*s. in old writings*) A loan of money on credit.
Chev'aux de frise (*s. plu. in the military art, more commonly used than the singular cheval de frise*) Long pieces of timber traversed with spikes of wood pointed with iron, generally used to defend a pass and keep off the enemy's horse; with the ladies, a kind of trimming.
Cheve (*v. int. obsolete*) To thrive. *Chaucer.*
CHEVELEU'RES (*s. in botany, from the French*) Small threads or fibres of plants.
Chev'elle

Cheve'le (*adj. in heraldry*) Streaming, having a beard like a comet.
CHE'VEN (*s. in ichthyology*) A river fish, a chub.
CHEVERIL (*s. from the French chevereau*) A kid, kid leather.
CHEVERIL'LUS (*s. in old records*) A young cock.
Chev'eron (*s. in heraldry, rather an incorrect spelling*) A chevron.
Cheve'sail (*s. obsolete*) A gorget, a necklace. *Chaucer.*
Che'vils (*s. in shipbuilding*) Pieces of timber fastened to the inside of the ship to which the tacks are secured.
Chev'in (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cheven, a chub.
CHEV'IOT, CHEV'IOTHILLS (*s. in geography*) A ridge of hills running from north to south through the county of Cumberland, formerly the boundary between England and Scotland.
CHEV'ISANCE (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) An enterprize, an achievement.
Chev'isance (*s. obsolete*) An acquisition, merchandize. *Chaucer.*
Chev'ise (*v. t. obsolete*) To redeem.
CHEV'TILÆ (*s. in old records*) The heads of ploughed lands.
CHEVRET'TE (*s. in the military art, from the French*) An engine to raise a piece of ordnance on the carriage.
CHEV'RON (*s. in heraldry, from the French*) One of the honourable ordinaries in a coat of arms, representing two rafters on the gable end of a house.
Chev'roned (*adj. in heraldry*) Charged with chevrons.
Chev'ronel (*s. from chevron, in heraldry*) A small chevron.
Chev'ronne, Chev'ronny (*adj. in heraldry, from chevron*) Parted several times by chevrons, parted several times chevronwise.
Chev'ronwise (*adv. from chevron*) After the manner of a chevron.
Chew (*v. t. from chaw*) To grind with the teeth, to consider, to ruminate.
Chew (*v. int.*) To champ upon, to ruminate upon, to turn over in the mind.
Chew'ed (*p. from chew*) Ground with the teeth, masticated, ruminated.
CHEW'ET (*s. from the French chevette*) The magpie.
Chew'ing (*p. from chew*) Grinding with the teeth, ruminating.
Chew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding with the teeth, the act of ruminating in the mind.
Chew'ingball (*s. in farriery, from chew, and ball*) A medicine made up in a ball to be tied to the bit of a horse's bridle.
CHIA'VE (*s. in music, from the Italian signifying a key*) A cliff.
CHI'BOL (*s. in botany, from the French ciboule*) A small kind of onion.
CHICA'NE (*s. the ch pronounced like sh, from the French*) The act of protracting a dispute by trifling objections, the act of lengthening out a debate by meer artifice.
Chica'ne (*v. int. from the subs.*) To prolong a debate by meer quibbles.
Chica'ner (*s. from chicane*) An artful disputant, a quibbler.
Chica'nery (*s. from chicane*) The mean arts of a wrangler, sophistry.
CHI'CHAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a round lump*) A talent, three thousand shekels.
Chiche (*s. obsolete*) A niggard.
Chic'eface (*s.*) A meagre hungry fellow, a hobgoblin.
CHI'CHES (*s. in botany*) Chickpease.
CHICH'ESTER (*s.*) A city in the county of Sussex, the see of a bishop; it has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 6½ miles from London.
Chic'ester (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chichester, made at Chichester.
CHICH'LINGVETCH (*s. in botany*) The sweet pea, the lathyrus.
CHICK (*s. from the Sax. cicen*) The young of poultry, the young of a bird; a young girl, a darling.
Chic'ken (*s. from chick*) A chick.
Chic'kenhearted (*adj. from chicken, and heart*) Fearful, timorous, fainthearted.
Chic'kenpox (*s. from chicken, and pox*) A pustulous distemper so called from its being of no very great danger.
Chick'ling (*s. from chick*) A small chicken.
CHICK'LINGVETCH (*s. in botany*) The sweet pea, the lathyrus.
CHICK'PEAS (*s. in botany, from chick, and pea*) The name of a plant.
CHICK'ROOT (*s. in botany, from chick, and root*) Purslain.

CHICK'WEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Chid (*v. pret. of chide*) Did chide.
Chid'den (*p. from chide*) Reproved, corrected with words.
CHID'DINGFORD (*s.*) A town in Sussex; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 41 miles from London.
Chid'dingford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chiddingford, made at Chiddingford.
CHIDE (*v. t. from the Sax. cidan*) To reprove, to correct with words, to scold; to blame, to reproach.
Chide (*v. int.*) To clamour, to scold at, to quarrel with, to make a noise.
Chi'der (*s. from chide*) One that chides.
Chi'ding (*p. from chide*) Rebuking, correcting with words, scolding; reproof, reproaching.
Chi'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of rebuking, the act of correcting with words.
Chi'dress (*s. obsolete*) A woman that chides.
Chief (*s. from chef*) A commander, a leader. *In law,* An absolute tenure. *In heraldry,* The upper third part of the field.
Chief (*adj. from the subs.*) Principal, capital, eminent.
Chief'est (*adj. sup. of chief, but not much used*) Chief in the highest degree.
Chief'less (*adj. from chief*) Having no head, having no leader or chief.
Chiefly (*adv. from chief*) Principally, eminently.
Chief'pledge (*s. in law*) A headborough.
Chief'point (*s. in heraldry*) The upper part of an escutcheon.
Chief'rie, Chief'ry (*s. from chief*) A small rent paid to the Lord Paramount. *Spenser.*
Chief'tain (*s. from chief*) A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
CHIE'GO (*s. in Barbadoes*) An insect that gets into the feet and is very troublesome.
CHIE'FA (*s. in ichthyology*) The shad, the mother of herring.
CHI'ERE (*s. in botany*) The wall flower.
CHIE'SE (*s. in music books*) A mark to distinguish church music.
Chie'vance (*s. obsolete*) A kind of traffic in which money is extorted.
Chieve (*v. int. obsolete*) To succeed.
Chike (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A chick.
Chil'blain (*s. from chill, and blain*) A sore or swelling occasioned by cold weather.
CHILD (*s. from the Sax. cild*) An infant, a very young person; a son or daughter; the descendant of a man however remote; one that is in some respect or other like an infant or young person; one that is like another who is considered as a father; a female infant; any thing which is the product or effect of another; a term of tenderness and respect.
Child (*v. int. from the subs.*) To bring children.
Child'bearing (*s. from child, and bear*) The act of bearing children.
Child'bed (*s. from child, and bed*) The state of a woman in the month of childbearing.
Child'birth (*s. from child, and birth*) The act of bearing a child.
Child'ed (*adj. from child*) Provided with a child, having a child.
Chil'dermas, Chil'dermasday (*s. from child, and mas*) The feast observed on the twenty-eighth of December in commemoration of the children murdered by Herod.
Child'hood (*s. from child*) The state of infants, the time in which we are children.
Child'ing (*adj. from child*) Bringing children, prolific.
Child'ingness (*s. not much used, from childing*) The state of frequent childbearing.
Child'ish (*adj. from child*) Having the qualities of a child, trivial, puerile.
Child'ishly (*adv. from childish*) In a childish trifling manner.
Child'ishness (*s. from childish*) The state of being childish, harmlessness.
Child'less (*adj. from child*) Having no child, having no offspring.
Child'like (*adj. from child, and like*) Resembling a child, filial, becoming a child.
Chil'dren (*s. plu. of child*) Infants, young persons, the descendants of a man however remote.
CHILD'WIT (*s. a law term*) A fine paid by a bondwoman gotten with child without the consent of her master. Within the manor of Writtle in the county of Essex, the reputed father of every baseborn child pay to the lord

lord the childwit or fine of three shillings and four pence.
 Chile (*s. a modern but incorrect spelling*) The chyle. *Johns.*
 CHI'LEAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the perfection of the father*) One of the sons of David, a man's name.
 CHI'LI (*s. in geography*) A province of South America, rich in gold mines, subject to the Spaniards.
 CHI'LIAD (*s. from the Greek χίλια a thousand*) A collection or sum containing a thousand.
 CHILIAE'DRON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek χίλια a thousand, and εδρα a base*) A figure of a thousand equal sides.
 CHILIA'GON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek χίλια a thousand, and γωνία a corner*) A plain figure having a thousand sides and angles.
 CHI'LIARCH (*s. from the Greek, χίλια a thousand, and αρχος a chief*) A commander of a thousand men, the commander of a regiment.
 CHI'LIAS (*s. in church history, from the Greek, χίλιας a thousand*) One who holds that Christ will come and reign personally a thousand years with his saints on earth before the general judgment.
 Chylifac'tion (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Chylification, the process of making chyle.
 Chylifac'tive (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Chylifactive, producing chyle.
 Chylifac'tory (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Producing chyle, chylifactory.
 CHILIODY'NAME (*s. in botany, from the Greek, χίλια a thousand, and δυναμις power*) An herb supposed to have a thousand virtues, a kind of gentian.
 CHI'LION (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfect*) A man's name.
 CHILIOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the Greek, χίλια a thousand, and φύλλον a leaf*) A herb having a thousand leaves, milfoil.
 CHILL (*adj. from the Sax. cele*) Cold, cold to the touch; shivering with cold; discouraged, dejected.
 Chill (*s. from the adj.*) A chillness.
 Chill (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make cold, to blast with cold; to depress, to discourage.
 Chilled (*p. from chill*) Made cold, blasted with cold; depressed, discouraged.
 Chiller (*adj. comp. of chilly*) Chilly in a greater degree.
 Chillest (*adj. sup. of chilly*) Chilly in the greatest degree.
 Chilliness (*s. from chilly*) The state of being chilly, a shivering sensation of cold.
 Chilling (*p. a. from chill*) Making cold, blasting with cold, discouraging.
 Chilly (*adj. from chill*) Somewhat cold, inclined to chilliness.
 CHIL'MAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying teaching*) A man's name.
 CHIL'MINAR (*s. from the Persian, signifying forty towers*) The ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis, set on fire by Alexander the Great, in a drunken fit, at the instigation of a favourite mistress.
 Chills (*s. from chill*) Coldness, want of warmth.
 CHI'LO (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name, one of the seven wise men of Greece.
 CHILO'CACE (*s. in surgery, from the Greek, χελος the lip, and κακος bad*) The canker in the mouth.
 Chilo'nian (*adj. from Chilo*) Belonging to Chilo, brief, compendious.
 Chilo'nic (*adj. from Chilo*) Brief, compendious.
 CHIL'TERN (*s. in the geography of England*) A chain of chalky hills running from east to west through Buckinghamshire.
 CHIMÆ'RA (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat. the ch pronounced like k*) A chimera.
 CHIME (*s. from the Dutch, kime*) The end of a barrel or tub.
 CHIME (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The agreement of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers, in which sense it is used only in the plural; the correspondence of action or disposition.
 Chime (*v. t. from the subj.*) To move or strike with correspondence or harmony, to strike bells with a hammer in orderly succession.
 Chime (*v. int. from the subj.*) To sound in harmony, to agree, to gingle, to agree in action or disposition.
 CHIME'RA (*s. the common and modern spelling, from the Greek, χίμαιρα a goat*) A poetical monster feigned to have had the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; a vain and wild fancy.
 Chime'rical (*adj. from chimera*) Fanciful, imaginary, fantastic.
 Chime'rically (*adv. from chimerical*) Fancifully, wildly, fantastically.
 CHIM'HAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying like to them*) A man's name.
 CHI'MIN (*s. obsolete, a latin term*) A way through

which any one may pass, though the ground on either side be private property.
 Chi'minage (*s. from chimin*) A toll for passage through a forest.
 Chi'ming (*p. from chime*) Agreeing in sound, striking bells with a hammer, falling in with.
 CHIM'LEIGH (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 193 miles from London.
 Chin'leigh (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Chimleigh, made at Chimleigh.
 CHIM'MAR (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of vestment worn by bishops between the gown and rocket.
 CHIM'NEY (*s. from the French cheminée*) The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire, the turret raised above the roof of the house for the conveyance of the smoke, the fire place.
 Chim'neycorner (*s. from chimney, and corner*) The fire side, the seat or corner at each end of the fire grate.
 Chim'neymoney (*s. from chimney, and money*) A tax laid on chimnies.
 Chim'neypiece (*s. from chimney, and piece*) The ornamental piece of wood or stone set about the fire place.
 Chim'ney sweeper (*s. from chimney, and sweep*) One whose business it is to sweep chimneys, one of mean occupation.
 CHIN (*s. from the Sax. cinne*) That part of the face beneath the under lip.
 CHI'NA (*s. in geography*) A large and populous Empire in the East.
 Chi'na (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to the Empire of China.
 Chi'na (*s. in commerce*) Fine porcelain, chinaware.
 Chi'naorange (*s. from china, and orange*) The sweet orange.
 Chi'naroot (*s. from china, and root*) A medicinal root brought originally from China.
 Chi'naware (*s. from China, and ware*) Fine porcelain.
 CHINCH (*s. from the Spanish*) A sort of insect, the bug.
 CHIN'COUGH (*s. from the Dutch, kincken to plant*) A violent convulsive cough.
 CHINE (*s. from the French, echine*) The spine or back bone, a piece of the back of any eatable animal, the back or ridge of a horse, the end of a barrel.
 Chine (*v. t. from the subj.*) To cut into chines, to cut through the length of the back bone.
 Chined (*p. from chine*) Cut into chines, cut through the length of the back bone.
 Chinese (*adj. from China*) Belonging to China.
 CHINESE (*s. from the adj.*) A native of China.
 CHINK (*s. from the Sax. cinan to gape*) An opening between the parts of any thing, a crevice.
 Chink (*v. t. supposed to be from the sound*) To shake so as to make a sound.
 Chink (*v. int.*) To sound as pieces of money by striking one against another.
 Chin'king (*p. from chink*) Shaking so as to make a sound, founding as pieces of money struck one against another.
 Chin'ky (*adj. from chink*) Gaping, full of chinks.
 Chin'scab (*s. from chin, and scab*) A scabby disease in sheep.
 CHINSE (*v. t. a sea term*) To thrust oakum into a seam or chink with the point of a knife or chisel.
 CHINTS (*s. in commerce*) Fine printed callico, cotton cloth made in India and printed with fine colors.
 CHIONAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the snowdrop tree.
 Chi'iopear (*s. in gardening*) A kind of pear.
 CHI'OPINE (*s. from the Spanish, chapin*) A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.
 CHI'OS (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean Sea subject to the Turks.
 Chip (*v. t. supposed to be corrupted from chop*) To cut into small pieces, to lessen by cutting away a little at a time.
 Chip (*s. from the verb*) A small piece, a small piece cut off by some keen instrument.
 Chip'ped (*p. from chip*) Cut into small pieces, diminished by having small pieces cut off.
 Chip'ping (*p. from chip*) Cutting into small pieces, diminishing by cutting off small pieces.
 Chip'ping (*s. from the p.*) A small piece cut off, a fragment.
 CHIP'PINGHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.
 Chip'pingham (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Chippingham, made at Chippingham.
 CHIP'PING NORTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire, it has

- has a market on Wednesday, and is 74 miles from London.
- Chip'ping Norton (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Chipping Norton, made at Chipping Norton.
- CHIP'PING ONGAR (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 21 miles from London.
- CHIP'PING WICKHAM (*s.*) High Wickham.
- CHIRA'GRA (*s. from the Greek, χείρ a hand, and αγρα a capture*) The gout in the hand.
- Chira'grical (*adj. from chiragra*) Belonging to the gout in the hand, having the gout in the hand.
- CHIRA'PSY (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and αψω to touch*) The act of feeling with the hand.
- Chir'gemote (*s. obsolete*) A chirhegemote.
- Chirch (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A church.
- Chirche'gemote (*s. an obsolete law term*) A certain ecclesiastical court.
- Chirk (*v. int. obsolete*) To chirp, to make a noise.
- Chir'king (*s. obsolete*) A disagreeable kind of noise.
- CHI'ROGRAPH (*s. the ch. pronounced like k. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and γραφω to write*) A hand writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand writing.
- Chirog'raphum (*s. an old law term*) A public conveyance, a deed of gift.
- Chirog'rapher (*s. from chirograph*) An officer who engrosses the fines acknowledged in the court of common pleas, one that exercises the business of writing.
- Chirog'raphist (*s. from chirograph*) A chirographer; one that tells fortunes by examining the lines of the hand. *Arbutnot.*
- Chirog'raphy (*s. from chirograph*) The art of writing.
- CHIROL'OGY (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and λογος a word*) The art of talking by signs made with the hands.
- CHIROM'ANCER (*s. from chiromancy*) One who pretends to tell fortunes by the lines of the hand.
- CHIROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and μαντεία magic*) The art of palmistry, the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the hand.
- Chiroman'tical (*adj. from chiromancy*) Belonging to the art of palmistry, belonging to chiromancy.
- CHI'RON (*s. in beaten mythology*) The fabulous son of Saturn half man and half horse, supposed to have taught the art of physic to Esculapius.
- CHIRO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, wild briony.
- CHIRO'NION (*s. in botany*) The centaur.
- CHIRO'NOMY (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and νομος a law*) A significant gesture with the hand.
- CHI'RON'S (*s. plu. from the Greek, χείρες the hands*) A kind of pustules in the palms of the hands, the sirones.
- CHIROTH'ESY (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and τιθημι to place*) The act of laying on of hands.
- CHIROTONIA (*s. in church history, from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and τεινω to extend*) The imposition of hands in conferring priests orders, the act of lifting up the hand in choosing ministers or other officers in the church.
- CHIRP (*v. t. perhaps from cheer up*) To make a cheerful noise as birds when they call without singing.
- Chirp (*v. t.*) To make cheerful.
- Chirp (*s. from the verb*) The voice of birds or insects.
- Chir'per (*s. from chirp*) One that chirps, one that is cheerful.
- Chirp'ing (*p. from chirp*) Making a cheerful noise, making cheerful.
- Chir'ping (*s. from the p.*) The noise of birds or insects.
- CHIRRE (*s. from the Sax. ceorian*) To coo, to coo as a pigeon.
- CHIR'RICHOTE (*s. from the Spaniards*) A Frenchman, so called in derision of his soft pronunciation.
- CHIR'URGEON (*s. from the Greek, χείρ the hand, and εργον work*) A surgeon.
- Chirur'gery (*s. from chirurgion*) Surgery, the art of healing by external applications.
- Chirur'gic (*adj. from chirurgion*) Belonging to a surgeon, belonging to the art of surgery.
- Chirur'gical (*adj. from chirurgic*) Belonging to surgery.
- Chiru'gically (*adv. from chirurgical*) In a surgical manner.
- CHIS'EL (*s. from the Lat. scissum cleaned*) A tool with which wood or stone is chipped.
- Chisel (*v. t. from the subf.*) To cut with a chisel, to form with a chisel.
- Chis'eled (*p. from chisel*) Cut with a chisel, formed with a chisel.
- Chis'eling (*p. a. from chisel*) Cutting with a chisel, forming with a chisel.
- CHIS'LEU (*s. from the Heb. signifying confidence*) The month casleu.
- Chis'ley (*adj. in husbandry*) Belonging to a soil between sand and clay, mixed.
- CHIT (*s. of uncertain derivation, and used chiefly in familiar or droll style*) A child, a baby, a young person.
- Chit (*s. from the foregoing*) A young sprout, a shoot as from corn at the end of the grain.
- Chit (*s. obsolete*) A treckle.
- Chit (*v. int. from the subf.*) To sprout, to shoot as corn at the end of the grain.
- Chit'chat (*s. from a corrupted reduplication of chat, and used only in familiar or droll style*) Prattle, trifling conversation.
- Chit'chat (*adj. from the subf.*) Prattling, talking to little purpose.---"The chitchat Club."
- Chite (*v. obsolete*) Did chide.
- Chit'ted (*p. from chit*) Sprouted, as corn at the end of the grain.
- Chit'teface (*s. from chit, and face*) A meagre starveling child.
- Chit'terlings (*s. plu. of uncertain etymology*) The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.
- CHIT'TIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying gold*) The name of a country.
- Chit'ting (*p. a. from chit*) Sprouting as corn at the end of the grain.
- Chit'ty (*adj. from chit*) Childish, like a baby.
- Chi'vage (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Chiefage.
- Chi'valrous (*adj. from chivalry, but now grown obsolete*) Belonging to chivalry, brave, adventurous.
- CHI'VALRY (*s. from the French, cheval a horse*) Knight-hood, the body or order of knights, the qualifications of a knight; an adventure, an exploit. *In law*, the tenure of lands by knights service.
- Chi'vaunche (*s. obsolete*) Chivalry, a riding in state.
- CHIVE (*s. in botany, from the French, cive*) The fine thread of a flower, the little knob that grows at the top of the thread.
- Chi'ver (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To shiver, to cleave into small splinters.
- Chives (*s. plu. in botany*) The threads or small filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end; a small kind of onions.
- Chi'vets (*s. plu. in botany*) The small parts of the roots of plants by which they are propagated.
- CHI'UN (*s.*) The name of an Egyptian idol, which some suppose to have been Saturn.
- CHLEUAS'MUS (*s. from the Greek, χλευαζω to deride*) A figure in rhetoric expressive of scorn or derision.
- CHLO'E (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- CHLO'RIS (*s. in ornithology*) The canary bird, the green finch.
- CHLO'RITIS (*s. from the Greek*) A precious stone of a beautiful green.
- CHLORO'SIS (*s. from the Greek, χλωριζω to appear green*) The green sickness.
- Choak (*v. t. rather an incorrect spelling*) To choke.
- CHO'ANE (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) A kind of tunnel in the basis of the brain; the pelvis or basin of the reins.
- CHOA'SPITES (*s. from the Greek*) A precious stone of a green color.
- CHOCK (*v. t. from the French, choquer to strike*) To give a light touch under the chin in token of respect.
- Chock (*v. int. from the foregoing*) To play at pitching money into a hole.
- Chock (*s. from the verb*) The play at pitching money into a hole.
- Choc'ked (*p. from chock*) Touched under the chin by way of respect; played at chock.
- Chocking (*p. a. from chock*) Touching lightly under the chin in token of respect.
- CHOCOLATE (*s. from the Spanish*) The nut of the cocoa tree, the cake or mass made by grinding the cocoa nut with other ingredients, the liquor made by the dissolution of the substance of the cocoa nut in hot water.
- Chocolate (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to chocolate, used for making or drinking chocolate.
- Chode (*v. the old pret. from chide*) Did chide.
- CHOE'NIX (*s. in antiquity*) A measure used by the ancients supposed to contain three pints, a kind of stocks or fetters for the legs.
- CHOICE (*s. from the French, choix*) The act of choosing, the power of choosing, care in choosing, the thing chosen, several things proposed as the object of choice, the best part of any thing.
- Choice (*adj. from the subf.*) Select, valuable; frugal, careful, chary.

Choi'celess (*adj. from choice*) Having no power of choice, having no right of choice.

Choi'cely (*adv. from choice*) Carefully, curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

Choi'celess (*s. from choice*) The state of being choice.

CHOIR (*s. from the Lat. chorus*) An assembly or band of singers, the singers in divine worship, that part of the church where the singers are placed.

CHOKE (*v. t. from the Sax. ceoca the cheek*) To suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath; to stop up, to obstruct, to suppress, to overpower.

Choke (*s. a cant word*) The hairy part of an artichoke.

Choked (*p. from choke*) Suffocated, stopped up, suppressed.

Choking (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Chuckling, making a quivering noise in the throat.

Chokepear (*s. from choke, and pear*) A rough harsh unpalatable kind of pear.

Chokepear (*s. from the foregoing, used only in low language*) An asperion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

Choker (*s. from choke*) One that chokes, one that puts another to silence, any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KEVETCH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

CHO'KEWEED (*s. in botany*) The chokevetch.

Choking (*p. a. from choke*) Suffocating, stopping up, suppressing.

Choky (*adj. from choke*) Having the power of choking.

CHOLAGOGUES (*s. from the Greek χολη bile, and αγω to drive away*) Medicines which have the power of discharging the bile.

CHOLEDOCUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek χολη the bile, and δεχομαι to receive*) The gall bladder, the duct by which the gall is communicated to the duodenum.

CHOLER (*s. from the Greek χολη the bile*) The bile, the gall; that humour in the body which is supposed to produce a disposition to anger and revenge; anger, rage.

Choleric (*adj. from choler*) Abounding with choler, angry, offensive.

Cholericness (*s. from choleric*) Anger, peevishness.

CHOLIAMBIC (*s. in poetry*) A kind of iambic verse having a spondee in the sixth or last place.

Cholic (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The colic.

CHOMELIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHO'MER (*s. from the Heb.*) A measure containing about three pints, an homer.

CHONDRIL'LA (*s. in botany*) Wild indive, gum succory, a genus of plants.

CHON'DRIS (*s. in botany*) The bastard dittany.

CHONDROGLOSSUM (*s. in anatomy*) One of a pair of small muscles belonging to the tongue.

CHONDROPTERYGII (*s. in ichthyology, from the Greek χονδρος a cartilage, and πτερυγον a wing*) One of the five orders of fishes.

Chondropterygious (*adj. from chondropterygii*) Having a cartilaginous fin.

CHON'DROS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) A cartilage, a gristle.

CHON'DROS (*s. from the Greek*) A grain of any thing.

CHONDROSYN'DESMOS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek χονδρος a cartilage, συν with, and δεω to bind*) A cartilaginous ligament, the cartilage or gristle that unites the bones.

CHOOSE (*v. t. from the Sax. ceosan*) To select, to pick out of a number, to elect, to make choice of.

Choose (*v. int.*) To have the power of choice, to exercise the power of choice; to do otherwise: as, "I could not choose but go."

Chooser (*s. from choose*) One that chooses, an elector.

Choosing (*p. from choose*) Selecting, making choice of.

CHOP (*v. t. from the Dutch keappen*) To cut with a quick blow, to cut into small pieces, to break into chinks; with up, to devour: as, "He chops it up."

Chop (*v. int.*) To turn suddenly, to do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion. With upon, to light on a thing suddenly: as, "He chopped upon it unawares."

Chop (*v. a.*) To exchange, to purchase by way of barter, to put one thing in the place of another, to bandy, to altercate.

Chop (*s. from the verb*) A piece cut off, a small piece of flesh, a crack or cliff.

Chop/church (*s. from chop, and church*) A clergyman who makes a practice of exchanging livings.

Chop/house (*s. from chop, and house*) A house of entertainment where provisions are sold ready dressed.

CHO'PIN (*s. from the French*) A liquid measure in France containing about a pint Winchester; in Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

Chopped (*p. from chop*) Cut with a quick motion,

cut into small pieces, broken into cracks; exchanged, bought or sold by way of barter.

Chopping (*p. a. from chop*) Cutting with a quick motion, cutting into small pieces, exchanging, purchasing by way of barter; changing on a sudden, happening on any thing unexpectedly.

Chopping (*adj. used in a kind of droll style*) Plump, lusty, growing, healthy. "A chopping child."

Choppingblock (*s. from chopping, and block*) A log of wood on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

Choppingknife (*s. from chopping, and knife*) A knife used in chopping any thing.

Choppings (*s. from chop*) The pieces cut off from any thing.

Choppings (*s.*) A sort of shoes with very high heels.

Choppy (*adj. from chop*) Full of cracks.

Chops (*s. plu.*) The mouth of a beast. In familiar or droll style, The mouth of a man. Figuratively, The mouth of any thing; as, "The chops of the channel."

CHORAGIUM (*s. in antiquity*) The dressing room belonging to the theatre, the dress of the actors; furniture, dress, equipage.

CHORAGUS (*s. in antiquity*) The manager of a theatre, the leader of a dance.

Choral (*adj. from chorus*) Belonging to a choir, singing in a choir.

CHORAZIN (*s.*) The name of a town in the land of Israel.

CHORD (*s. from the Greek χορδη, the ch sounded like k*) The string of a musical instrument, the harmony of two sounds in music, a concord.

CHORD (*s. in geometry*) The right line which joins the two extremities of the arch of a circle.

Chord (*v. t. from the subs.*) To string, to furnish with chords.

Chord (*v. int. in music*) To make harmony, to make a concord.

CHORDA (*s. from the Greek χορδη*) A bowel, a gut; the string of a musical instrument made of a gut.

CHORDA (*s. in anatomy*) A tendon, a nerve, a painful extension of the penis.

CHORDAP'SUS (*s. in medicine*) A most painful disease of the bowels, commonly called the twisting of the guts.

Chorded (*p. from chord*) Furnished with chords.

Chordee (*s. in medicine, from chorda*) The contraction of the frænum.

CHOREPISCOPI (*s. in church history, from the Greek χωρος the country, and επισκοπος a bishop*) Rural bishops anciently appointed by the chief diocesan.

CHO'REUS (*s. in poetry*) A foot consisting of three short syllables.

CHORIAM'IC (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a foot consisting of four syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middle.

CHO'RION (*s. in midwifery, from the Greek χωρειν to contain*) The outmost membrane that covers the fetus or child in the womb.

Chor'ist (*s. from chorus*) A chorister.

Chor'ister (*s. from chorist*) One that sings in a choir, a singing boy, one that sings in a concert.

Chorl (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A churl.

Chor'lish (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Churlish.

Cho'ro (*s. from chorus, in singing books*) A chorus in which all the parts join.

CHOROBATES (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of level used by the ancients in taking heights and depths.

Chorographer (*s. from chorography*) One that describes particular regions or countries.

Chorographical (*adj. from chorography*) Descriptive of particular countries.

Chorographically (*adv. from chorographical*) In a chorographical manner, according to the rules of chorography.

CHOROGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek χορη a region, and γραφω to write*) The art or practice of describing particular countries, a description of the limits or boundaries of a province or country.

Cho'roid (*s. from choroides*) The choroides.

Cho'roid (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the choroides.

Cho'roidal (*adj. from choroid*) Pertaining to the choroides.

CHOROIDES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek χοριον a skin, and ειδος a shape*) One of the coats of the eye, any internal membrane like the chorion, the foldings of the carotid artery in which the pineal gland is situated.

CHOROMETRY (*s. from the Greek χορη a country, and μετρω to measure*) The art of surveying countries.

CHO'RUS (*s. from the Greek χορος a dance*) A company of singers joining in concert, the song between the acts of a tragedy, those verses of a song in which the company join the singers.

Chose (*v. t. pret. of choose*) Did choose.

Chose (*s. a law term*) A thing, a kind of chattel.

Cho'sen (*p. from choose*) Selected, made choice of, elected.

CHOU'AN (*s. in commerce and medicine*) Carmine seed.

CHOUGH (*s. in ornithology*) A bird resembling a jackdaw, a kind of crow.

Choule (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The crop of a bird, the jowl.

CHOUSE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To cheat, to impose upon, to trick; *with of: as*, "She choused him of his bacon."

Chouse (*s. from the verb*) A fool, a man fit to be cheated; a bubble, a trick.

Chou'fed (*p. from chouse*) Cheated, imposed upon, tricked; *with of: as*, "—Choused of her pigs."

Chou'fing (*p. a. from chouse*) Cheating, tricking.

Chowse (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A chouse, a fool, a fraud.

Chow'ter (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To mutter or grumble as a froward child.

CHRISM (*s. from the Greek χρισμα an unguent*) An ointment, an unction for sacred purposes.

Chris'male (*s. from chrism*) A cloth anciently laid over the face of a child at baptism.

Chris'matory (*s. from chrism*) The vessel in which the chrism is kept.

Chris'm'pence (*s. from chrism, and pence*) A tribute anciently paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy for chrism once a year.

Chri'som (*s. from chrism*) The linen cloth formerly laid over the child's head when christened; the ancient custom of anointing children as soon as born; a child dying before it was christened or within the month.

Chris'omcalf (*s. from chrisom, and calf*) A calf killed before it is a month old.

Chris'omcloth (*s. from chrisom, and cloth*) The linen cloth laid over a child's head after baptism.

Chriscrossrow (*s. from the cross usually set before it*) The alphabet.

CHRIST (*s. from the Greek Χριστος anointed*) The Messiah, the Saviour.

CHRIS'TCHURCH (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 102 miles from London.

Chris'tchurch (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Christchurch, made at Christchurch.

Chris'ten (*v. t. from Christ*) To initiate into Christianity by baptism, to name.

Chris'ten (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A Christian.

Chris'tendom (*s. from Christ*) The regions of which the inhabitants profess the Christian religion.

Chris'tened (*p. from christen*) Initiated into the Christian religion by baptism, named.

Chris'tening (*p. a. from christen*) Initiating into Christianity by baptism, naming, giving a name.

Chris'tening (*s. from the part.*) The ceremony of initiating into Christianity by baptism, the ceremony of giving a name.

Chris'tenmesse (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Christmas.

Chris'tian (*adj. from Christ*) Belonging to Christ, professing Christianity.

Chris'tian (*s. from the adj.*) One professing Christianity, one who has the spirit of Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Chris'tianism (*s. not much used, from Christian*) The Christian religion, the nations professing Christianity.

Chris'tianity (*s. from Christian*) The religion of Christians.

Chris'tianize (*v. t. from Christian*) To convert to Christianity, to make Christian.

Chris'tianized (*p. from Christianize*) Converted to the Christian religion.

Chris'tianizing (*p. a. from Christianize*) Converting to Christianity, making Christian.

Chris'tianly (*adj. from Christian*) In the manner of a Christian, in the manner that becomes one who professes Christianity.

CHRISTI'COLIST (*s. from the Greek Χριστός Christ, and the Lat. colo to worship*) A worshipper of Christ, a Christian.

Christ'inmesse (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Christmas.

Christ'mas (*s. from Christ, and mas*) The festival of Christ's nativity.

Christ'mas (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the festival of Christ's nativity.

Christ'masbox (*s. from Christmas, and box*) A box in

which little presents are collected at Christmas, a small present given at Christmas.

Christ'masflower (*s. in botany*) A species of hellebore.

CHRIS'TOLYTES (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians who held that Christ ascended into heaven with his divinity only, having left his body and soul in hell.

CHRIS'TOPHER (*s. from the Greek Χριστος Christ, and φέρω to bear*) A man's name.

Chris'topherherb (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Christophorian'a (*s. in botany*) The herb saint christopher, a genus of plants.

Christs'thorn (*s. in botany*) A shrub that flowers about Christmas.

Christs'wort (*s. in botany*) An herb.

CHRO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A colour.

CHRO'MA (*s. in music*) A graceful way of fingering with quivers and trilloes.

CHRO'MA (*s. in rhetoric*) A colouring, an elegance of expression.

Chroma'tic (*adj. from chroma*) Relating to colour, relating to an ancient kind of music unknown to the moderns.

Chroma'tics (*s. from the adj.*) A delightful kind of musical composition.

Chro'matism (*s. from chroma*) The natural colour or tincture of any thing.

Chro'matism (*s. with physicians*) The natural colour of the several juices of the body.

CHROMATO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek χρωμα colour, and γραφω to write*) A treatise of colours, the art of painting in colours.

CHROMATOPO'IA (*s. from the Greek χρωμα colour, and ποιω to work*) The art of making and compounding colours.

CHRO'NIC (*adj. from the Greek χρόνος time*) Relating to time, of some continuance.

Chro'nical (*adj. from chronic*) Relating to time, of some continuance.

Chro'nicalness (*s. from chronical*) The quality of being chronical.

Chro'nicle (*s. from chronic*) A register of events in order of time, a history.

Chro'nicle (*v. t. from the subs.*) To register, to record in history.

Chro'nicked (*p. from chronicle*) Registered, recorded in history.

Chro'nicle (*s. from chronicle*) A writer of chronicles, an historian.

Chro'nicles (*s. plu.*) The title of two historical books of scripture.

Chro'nicing (*p. a. from chronicle*) Registering, recording in history.

CHRO'NODIX (*s. from the Greek χρόνος time, and δεικνυμι to shew*) A sort of dial or instrument to shew the time.

CHRO'NOGRAM (*s. from the Greek χρόνος time, and γραμμα a letter*) A verse or inscription in which the numeral letters joined together shew the date of the year.

Chronograma'tical (*adj. from chronogram*) Belonging to a chronogram.

Chronogra'matist (*s. from chronogram*) A writer of chronograms.

Chrono'loger (*s. from chronology*) A writer of chronicles, one skilled in chronology.

Chronolog'ical (*adj. from chronology*) Relating to chronology.

Chronolo'gically (*adv. from chronological*) In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

Chronolo'gies (*s. from chronology*) Books treating of chronology.

Chrono'logist (*s. from chronology*) A chronologer.

CHRONO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek χρόνος time, and λογος a description*) The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONO'METER (*s. from the Greek χρόνος time, and μετρεω to measure*) An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRO'NOSCOPE (*s. from the Greek χρόνος time, and σκοπεω to view*) A chronometer, a pendulum to measure time.

CHROSTAS'IMA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of pellucid gems.

CHRYP'SORCHIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κρυπω to hide, and ορχις a testicle*) The hiding of the testicles in the abdomen.

CHRYSAE'TOS (*s. in ornithology*) The eagle that has a yellow membrane covering the base of the beak.

CHRY'SALIS (*s. in natural history, from χρυσος gold*) The state of seeming insensibility which butterflies and many

- many other insects pass through before they come to perfection; the aurelia.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM** (*s. in botany*) Goldknops, crow-foot, a genus of plants.
- CHRYSARGYRUM** (*s. from the Greek χρυσος gold, and αργυριον silver*) A tribute anciently levied on courtizans.
- CHRYSELEC'TUM** (*s. in natural history*) Amber of a gold colour.
- CHRYSEUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet.
- CHRYSITIS** (*s. from the Greek*) Gold foam, the scum that rises from refined lead which is of a gold colour.
- CHRYSITIS** (*s. in botany*) Milfoil, yarrow.
- CHRYSOBALANUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CHRYSOBERYL** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of beryl, beryl with a yellow tincture.
- CHRYSOCARPUM** (*s. in botany*) A kind of ivy, ivy whose berries are of a gold colour.
- CHRYSOCOLLA** (*s. in natural history*) A mineral substance used in folding gold, a kind of borax.
- CHRYSOCOME** (*s. in botany*) The herb milfoil.
- CHRYSOGONUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mothmullin.
- CHRYSOLACANUM** (*s. in botany*) A kind of orach, the white garden beet.
- CHRYSOLAMPIS** (*s. in natural history, from the Greek χρυσος gold, and λαμπω to shine*) A precious stone that shines in the night like fire.
- CHRYSOLITE** (*s. in natural history, from the Greek χρυσος gold, and λιθος a stone*) A precious stone of a dusky green with a cast of yellow.
- CHRYSOLITHES** (*s. in natural history*) The chrysolite.
- CHRYSOMELA** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects.
- CHRYSOPHYLLUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the star apple.
- CHRYSOPCEIA** (*s. from the Greek χρυσος gold, and ποιειν to make*) The supposed art of making gold.
- CHRYSOPRASUS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a bright yellow and green.
- CHRYSOPTERUS** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of topaz.
- CHRYSORCHIS** (*s. with physicians, supposed to be a corrupt spelling*) A chrysochris. *Scott.*
- CHRYSOSPASTUS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone sprinkled with sand of a gold colour.
- CHRYSOPHERMON** (*s. in botany*) The herb semper vivum.
- CHRYSOPERME** (*s. in natural history*) The seed of gold.
- CHRYSOSPLENIUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the golden saxifrage.
- CHRYSOPHIS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone like gold.
- CHRYSOTHALES** (*s. in botany*) The lesser sort of penny royal, penny wort.
- CHRYSOTOM** (*s.*) A man's name.
- CHRYSTAL** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Crystal.
- Chrystalline** (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Crystalline.
- Chrystallization** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Crystallization.
- CHRYSULCA** (*s. from the Greek χρυσος gold, and ελκω to draw*) A kind of water with which refiners wash off the gold that sticks to other metals, a chymical liquor which dissolves gold.
- CHUB** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a river fish, the chevin.
- Chubbed** (*adj. from chub*) Having a large head like a chub.
- Chubbedness** (*s. from chubbed*) The quality of having full cheeks.
- Chubcheeked** (*adj. from chub, and cheek*) Having full cheeks.
- CHUBMESSALITES** (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) A sect amongst the Mahometans who believe that Christ is God and the true Messiah, but do not publicly acknowledge him.
- CHUCK** (*v. t. supposed to be from the sound*) To call as a hen her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin so as to make the mouth strike together with a little noise.
- Chuck** (*v. int.*) To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens together.
- Chuck** (*s. from the verb*) The voice of a hen when she calls her young; a sudden, small noise; chuckfarthing.
- Chuck** (*s. corrupted from chick, and used only in familiar style*) A young person so called by way of endearment.
- Chuckfarthing** (*s. from chuck, and farthing*) A play at which the money falls with a chuck into a hole.
- Chucking** (*p. from chuck*) Calling as a hen her chickens, giving a gentle chuck under the chin.
- Chuckle** (*v. t. from chuck*) To call as a hen, to fondle.
- Chuckle** (*v. int. from chuck*) To laugh vehemently, to laugh convulsively.
- Chuckle**, **Chucklehead** (*s. used only in low style*) A dull heavy fellow.
- Chuckling** (*p. from chuckle*) Calling as a hen, laughing vehemently.
- Chuckling** (*s. from the part.*) The call of a hen, the noise that is made in laughing.
- CHUDLEIGH** (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.
- Chudleigh** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Chudleigh, made at Chudleigh.
- Chulet** (*s. obsolete*) Forced meat.
- CHUFF** (*s. from the Brit. cwf a stock*) A fat-headed blunt fellow.
- Chuff** (*adj. from the subs.*) Coarse, surly, clownish.
- Chuffer** (*adj. from chuff*) Chuff in a greater degree.
- Chuffest** (*adj. sup. of chuff*) Chuff in the greatest degree.
- Chuffily** (*adv. from chuff*) Surlily, morosely.
- Chuffiness** (*s. from chuff*) Clownishness, surliness.
- Chuffy** (*adv. from chuffy*) Chuffily.
- Chuffy** (*adj. from chuff*) Blunt, surly, fat.
- CHUM** (*s. in the universities, from the Armoric chom to live together*) One that lodges in the same room.
- Chum** (*s. in low language*) Tobacco to chew.
- CHUMP** (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A thick heavy piece of wood.
- CHURCH** (*s. from the Sax. circe*) The collective body of Christians, a body of Christians adhering to some particular opinion or form of worship, a company of faithful men or real Christians formed into a religious society according to the order of the Gospel, a place set apart for religious worship.
- Church** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To give thanks in the church for one who has been recovered from sickness or childbirth.
- Church** (*adj. from the subs.*) Pertaining to the church.
- Churchale** (*s. from church, and ale*) A wake or revel to commemorate the consecration of a church.
- Churchattire** (*s. from church, and attire*) The habit in which the clergy officiate at divine service.
- Churchauthority** (*s. from church, and authority*) Ecclesiastical power, spiritual jurisdiction.
- Churchburial** (*s. from church, and burial*) Burial according to the rites of the church.
- Churchdiscipline** (*s. from church, and discipline*) The order or discipline of the church.
- Churched** (*p. from church*) Presented in the church to give thanks after recovery from sickness or childbirth.
- Churchesed**, **Churcheset** (*s. from church, and seed*) A certain measure of seed which formerly every man was to give to the church on Saint Martin's day.
- Churchfounder** (*s. from church, and founder*) One who builds or endows a church.
- Churchgovernment** (*s. from church, and govern*) The government of the church.
- Churching** (*p. a from church*) Giving thanks in the church for one recovered from sickness or childbirth.
- Churching** (*s. from the part.*) The act or ceremony of giving thanks in the church for one recovered from sickness or childbirth.
- Churchletter** (*s. a local word*) The church yard.
- Churchman** (*s. from church, and man*) A clergyman, one who adheres to the church of England.
- Churchmember** (*s. from church, and member*) A member of any particular church or society of Christians.
- Churchpower** (*s. from church, and power*) The power of the church, the jurisdiction of the church.
- Churchreeve** (*s. obsolete*) A churchwarden.
- Churchrobber** (*s. from church, and rob*) One that robs a church.
- Churchscot** (*s. from church, and scot*) A certain quantity of corn paid to the priests on St. Martin's day.
- Churchseed**, **Churchset** (*s. from church, and seed*) Churchscot.
- CHURCHSTRETTON** (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 153 miles from London.
- Churchthane** (*s. obsolete*) A priest, one who officiated at the altar.
- Churchwarden** (*s. from church, and warden*) An officer annually chosen by the consent of the minister and parishioners to take care of the church.
- Churchyard** (*s. from church, and yard*) The ground adjoining to the church in which the dead are buried.
- CHURL** (*s. from the Sax. ceorl*) A rustic or countryman; a rude surly man; a miser, a niggard.
- Churliche** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Churlish.
- Churlish** (*adj. from churl*) Rude, brutal, uncivil; selfish, avaritious, crossgrained, unpliant, vexatious.
- Churlishly** (*adv. from churlish*) Rudely, brutally.

- Churlishness** (*s. from churlish*) Ruggedness, brutality.
- Churme** (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A churm, a confused noise.
- CHURN** (*s. more properly chern, from the Sax. cerene*) The vessel in which butter is made.
- Churn** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To agitate or shake by a violent motion, to make butter by agitating the cream.
- Churn'd** (*p. from churn*) Agitated by a violent motion, made as butter by a violent agitation in the churn.
- Churn'ing** (*p. a. from churn*) Agitating by a violent motion, making butter in a churn.
- Churn'ing** (*s. from the p.*) The act or process of making butter in a churn.
- CHURN'OWL** (*s. in ornithology*) The goat sucker, a species of swallow.
- CHURR'WORM** (*s. in zoology*) The fanericket, an insect that turns about with a very quick motion.
- Chur'lot** (*s. obsolete*) Churchscot.
- Chuse** (*v. t. rather an incorrect spelling, but found in many good authors*) To choose.
- CHUSHAMRI'SHATHAIM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an Ethiopian*) A man's name.
- CHU'ZA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the feer*) A man's name.
- Chyla'ceous** (*adj. from chyle*) Belonging to chyle, consisting of chyle.
- CHYLE** (*s. from the Greek, χυλος*) The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the food and afterwards converted into blood.
- Chylif'a'cious** (*adj. from chyle*) Producing chyle.
- Chylif'a'ction** (*s. from chyle*) The act or process of making chyle in the body.
- CHYLIF'A'CTIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. chylis, and facio to make*) Having the power of making chyle.
- CHYLOP'OE'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek, χυλος the chyle, and ποιω to make*) Having the power of producing chyle.
- CHY'LOSIS** (*s. in physic, from the Greek*) The action by which the food is converted into chyle, chylification.
- CHY'LOUS** (*adj. from chyle*) Consisting of chyle, partaking of chyle.
- CHYME** (*s. from the Greek, χυμη*) The chyle, the chyle refined by a second digestion.
- CHYME'RE** (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of jacket, a herald's coat.
- CHY'MIA** (*s. from the Greek, χυω to melt*) A kind of chymistry.
- CHY'MIC** (*adj. from the Greek, χυω to melt*) Belonging to chymistry.
- Chy'mica** (*s. from chymic*) Medicines prepared by chymists to be taken in a less or more grateful quantity.
- Chy'mical** (*adj. from chymic*) Belonging to chymistry.
- Chymica'lia** (*s. from chymical*) Medicines prepared by the art of the chymist.
- Chy'mically** (*adv. from chymical*) In a chymical manner.
- Chy'mist** (*s. from chymistry*) One that practises the art of chymistry, one versed in chymistry.
- CHY'MISTRY** (*s. from the Greek, χυμος a juice, or χυω to melt*) The art or process by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated from each other.
- Chym'osis** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A chemosis.
- CHYM'OSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The act or process of making chyme.
- CHY'MUS** (*s. from the Greek, χυμος*) Any kind of juice, especially that of meat, after the second digestion, which, mixing with the blood, repairs the waste of every part of the body.
- Chyn'ys** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Chinks, crevices.
- CI'CO'NA** (*s. in music*) A chacoñ, a particular kind of air always in treble time, a kind of dance.
- CIBA'RIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. cibus food*) Relating to food, fit for food, eatable.
- CIBDELOPLA'CIA** (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars debased by a large mixture of earth.
- CIBDELOSTRA'CIA** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of spar destitute of all brightness and transparency.
- CIB'OIR** (*s. from the French, ciboire*) The pix, the cup in which the host is kept in popish countries.
- Cib'ol** (*s. from ciboul*) A small kind of onion.
- CIBO'SITY** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cibus*) Store of food.
- CIBOUL** (*s. from the French*) A small or degenerate kind of onion.
- Ciboulet** (*s. from ciboul*) A young cibol.
- CICA'DA** (*s. in zoology*) The baum cricket, a genus of four winged insects.
- Cica'dula** (*s. from cicada*) The locust pulux.
- Ci'catrice** (*s. from the Lat. cicatrix*) The scar remaining after a wound is healed, a mark or impressure.
- Ci'catricose** (*adj. from cicatrice*) Full of scars.
- Cicatri'cula** (*s. with naturalists*) A little scar in any thing; the white speck in the coat of the yolk of an egg, the treddle.
- Cicatri'sant** (*s. from cicatrice*) An application inducing a cicatrice.
- Cicatriza'tia** (*s. in surgery*) Applications which have the properties requisite for cicatrization.
- Ci'catrifice** (*adj. from cicatrice*) Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
- CI'CATRIX** (*s. from the Lat.*) The scar remaining after a great wound or ulcer is healed, a cicatrice.
- Cicatriza'tion** (*s. from cicatrice*) The act of healing a wound, the state of being healed.
- Ci'catrize** (*v. t. from cicatrices*) To heal or induce the skin over a sore, to apply such medicines to wounds as have a tendency to heal them.
- Ci'catrized** (*p. from cicatrize*) Healed, skinned over.
- Ci'catrizing** (*p. a. from cicatrize*) Healing, skinning over.
- CI'CELY** (*s. in botany*) The name of a herb, a genus of plants.
- CI'CELY** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- CI'CER** (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse, vetches, a genus of plants.
- CI'CERA** (*s. in botany*) Cicer, vetches.
- CICER'BITA** (*s. in botany*) The fowthistle.
- CI'CERO** (*s. in biography*) The name of a famous Roman orator, the name of a man.
- Cicero'nian** (*adj. from Cicero*) Like Cicero, belonging to Cicero, masterly, eloquent.
- Cicero'nical** (*adj. not used, from Cicero*) Ciceronian.
- CICH** (*s. in botany, from the French chiches, vetches*) A sort of pulse.
- Cich'es** (*s. in botany*) Vetches.
- Cich'lings** (*s. from cich*) Small ciches.
- Cichora'ceous** (*adj. from cichory*) Having the qualities of succory.
- CIC'HORY** (*s. in botany, from the Italian, cicerea*) Succory, wild endive.
- Cich'peas** (*s. in botany*) Chiches, vetches.
- CICIN'DELA** (*s. in zoology*) The glowworm, a genus of insects.
- CIC'LA** (*s. in botany*) The white beat.
- CIC'LA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
- CICO'NIA** (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind, the stork.
- CI'CURATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. cicuro*) To tame, to make tame and tractable.
- Ci'curated** (*p. from cicurate*) Tamed, made tractable.
- Ci'curating** (*p. a. from cicurate*) Taming, making tractable.
- Cicura'tion** (*s. from cicurate*) The act of taming.
- CICU'TA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, water hemlock.
- CICUTA'RIA** (*s. in botany*) Hemlock.
- CID** (*s. from the Spanish*) A valiant man, a captain.
- CID'ARIS** (*s. in antiquity*) The mitre worn by the Jewish high priest.
- CI'DER** (*s. nearly the same in almost all languages*) The juice of apples expressed and fermented, a liquor made of the juice of fruits.
- Ci'der** (*s. now obsolete*) All kinds of strong liquors except wine.
- Ci'derist** (*s. from cider*) A maker of cider, a dealer in cider.
- Ci'derkin** (*s. from cider, a low word*) A liquor made of the muck or gross of apples after the cider is pressed out.
- Ci'eling** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A ceiling.
- CIERGE** (*s. from the French*) A candle carried in processions, a lamp.
- CI'LIA** (*s. in anatomy*) The eyelashes.
- CILA'RE** (*s. in anatomy*) A collection of small fibres which surround the chrystalline humor of the eye.
- CILI'ARIS** (*s. in anatomy*) The orbicular muscle of the eye.
- Ci'liary** (*adj. in anatomy, from cilia*) Belonging to the eyelids.
- Ci'liated** (*adj. in botany, from cilia*) Surrounded with parallel filaments like the hair of the eyelids.
- CILI'CIA** (*s. in geography*) A province of the Lesser Asia.
- Cili'cian** (*adj. from Cilicia*) Belonging to Cilicia.
- Cili'cian** (*adj. from cilicium*) Belonging to hair cloth, made of hair.
- Cili'cious** (*adj. from cilicium*) Made of hair.

C I N

CILICUM (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) A habit made of any coarse stuff, sackcloth, cloth made of hair.
Cylinder (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cylinder.
CILIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The eyelid, that part of the eyelid on which the hair grows.
CIMA (*s. in architecture*) An ogee.
Cimar (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A fimar, a woman's gown.
CIMA'TIUM (*s. in architecture*) An ogee with the hollow downwards.
Cim'atum (*s. in architecture*) The cimatum.
Cim'bal (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cymbal.
Cim'bick (*s. not used*) A niggard.
CIME'LIARCH (*s. from the Greek, κειμηλιον some thing laid up, and επιχων a ruler*) The chief keeper of things of value in a church, a church warden.
Cime'liarchy (*s. from cimeliarch*) A vestry in a church, a place where jewels are kept.
Cime'liare (*s. in church architecture*) A vestry.
CIME'LIUM (*s. from the Greek, κειμηλιον*) A repository for medals.
CIMETER (*s. from the Turkish, chimeteir*) A short heavy sword bent backwards, used chiefly by the Turks.
CIMICA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The herb fleabane.
CIMEX (*s. in zoology*) A genus of four winged flies, the bug.
Cimmerian (*adj. from Cimmerii, a fabulous people of Scythia, supposed to have lived in a country where the sun never shines*) Obscure, dark, without the shining of the sun.
CIMME'RII (*s. supposed to be from the Heb.*) A fabulous people who were supposed to inhabit a country where the sun never shines.
CINA (*s. in medicine*) The quinquina, the jesuit's bark.
CINARA (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.
CINC'ATER (*s. from the Lat. quinquaginta fifty*) A man fifty years old.
CINCHO'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CINC'TURE (*s. from the Lat. cinctura a girdle*) Something worn round the body, an inclosure.
Cin'cture (*s. in architecture*) A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.
Cin'dalism (*s. from cinder*) Dast point, a boyish play.
CIN'DER (*s. from the Lat. cineres*) A mass of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to ashes, a hot coal that has ceased to flame.
Cin'derwench (*s. from cinder and wench*) A girl that rakes in heaps of ashes for cinders.
Cin'derwoman (*s. from cinder, and woman*) A woman who rakes in heaps of ashes for cinders.
Cinefa'tion (*s. not used*) Cineration, the act of reducing any thing to a cinder.
Ci'nesy (*v. t. not used*) To reduce to a cinder.
Cinera'tion (*s. in chemistry, from cineres*) The reduction of any substance by fire to ashes.
Cine'reous (*adj. in botany, from cinis*) Ash colour, having the appearance of ashes, sprinkled as with ashes.
CIN'ERES (*s. from the Lat.*) Ashes, any thing like ashes.
CINERI'TIA (*s. in anatomy*) The outward soft glandulous substance of the brain.
Cineritious (*adj. from cineres*) Having the form of ashes, being in the state of ashes.
Cineri'tiousness (*s. from cineritious*) A likeness to ashes, ashiness.
Cine'rulent (*adj. from cineres*) Full of ashes.
CIN'GLE (*s. from the Lat. cingulum*) A girth for a horse.
CIN'GULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A girth, a girdle.
CIN'GULUM (*s. in botany*) A sea weed, the sea belt.
Ci'niph (*s. not much used*) A gnat.
CIN'NABAR (*s. from the Lat. cinnabaris*) Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.
CIN'NAMON (*s. from the Lat. cinnamomum*) A kind of spice, the bark of the cinnamon tree.
Cin'namon (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to cinnamon, consisting of cinnamon.
Cin'namontree (*s. in botany, from cinnamon, and tree*) The shrub that produces cinnamon.
CIN'NOR (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The cinyra, a kind of harp.
Cin'oper (*s. not much used*) Cinnabar.
Cin'ople (*s. not much used*) Cinnabar, rudle, a red kind of earth.
CIN'QUAIN (*s. a military term*) An ancient order of battle, the manner in which five battalions are drawn up so as to make eight lines.
Cin'quater (*s.*) A man fifty years old.
Cinque (*s. with gamblers*) A five.

C I R

CIN'QUEFOIL (*s. in botany, from the French, cinque-feuille*) A kind of five leaved clover.
CIN'QUEPACE (*s. from the French, cinquepas*) A kind of grave dance.
Cin'queport (*s. with sportsmen*) A fishing net, with five enterances into it.
CIN'QUEPORT (*s. from the French cinque, five, and port*) One of the five sea ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, formerly of great importance, and endowed with special privileges; each of them sends two members to parliament called the barons of the cinqueports.
Cin'quespotted (*adj. from cinque, and spot*) Having five spots, marked with five spots.
CIN'YRA (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) A kind of harp, a musical instrument said to be used before the flood.
CI'ON (*s. from the French, Sion*) A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.
CI'ON (*s. in anatomy*) The uvula, the valve or fleshy substance that covers the orifice of the windpipe.
CIPERUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of rush.
CIPHER (*s. from the French, chiffre a number*) An arithmetical character, a figure, an arithmetical mark which stands for nothing itself but increases the value of other figures tenfold, an intertexture of two or more letters generally the initials of a name, a secret way of writing, the key to a secret way of writing.
Ci'pher (*v. int. from the subst.*) To practice arithmetic.
Ci'pher (*v. t. from the subst.*) To write in occult or secret characters.
Ci'phered (*p. from cipher*) Struck with a cipher, bearing a cipher.
Ci'phering (*p. a. from cipher*) Practicing arithmetic, putting on a cipher.
Ci'phering (*s. from the p.*) The practical part of arithmetic.
CIP'PUS (*s. in architecture*) A pillar with an inscription, a grave stone.
CIP'PUS (*s. in antiquity*) An instrument of wood by which slaves and criminals were punished.
CIR'CEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, enchanters, nightshade.
CIRCA'SSIA (*s. in geography*) A country bordering on the Caspian Sea inhabited by the Tartars.
Circassian (*adj. from Circassia*) Belonging to Circassia.
Circassian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Circassia.
CIRCE (*s. in heathen mythology*) A famous enchantress.
CIRCEN'SIAN (*adj. from the Lat. circus*) Belonging to those games or exercises which were exhibited in the circus at Rome.
CIR'CINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. circino*) To turn round, to compass round, to make a circle.
Cir'cinated (*p. from circinate*) Turned round, compassed about.
Cir'cinating (*p. a. from circinate*) Turning round, making a circle.
Circin'ation (*s. from circinate*) An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses.
CIR'CLE (*s. from the Lat. circulus*) A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; an orb; a compass or inclosure; an assembly; a company surrounding the principal person; a series perpetually repeated and ending as it began; an inconclusive form of argument, a circumlocution.
Cir'cle (*v. t. from the subst.*) To move round any thing, to enclose, to surround. *With in, to keep together, to confine: as, "They circled him in on every side."*
Cir'cle (*v. int.*) To move circularly, to end where it begins.
Cir'cled (*p. from circle*) Inclosed, surrounded.
Cir'cled (*adj. from circle*) Having the form of a circle, round.
Cir'clet (*s. from circle*) A circle, an orb; an utensil to set a dish on at the table.
Cir'cling (*p. from circle*) Inclosing, surrounding.
Cir'cling (*adj. from the p.*) Having the form of a circle, round.
CIRCO'CELE (*s. in medicine, from the Greek, κύκλος a circle, and κηλη a tumor*) A swelling of the seminal vessels in the scrotum.
CIR'CUIT (*s. from the Lat. circuitus*) The act of moving round any thing, the space inclosed by a circle, any extent measured by traveling round, a ring or diadem, the tract of country visited by the judges.
Cir'cuit (*v. int. from the subst.*) To move circularly.
Circuite'er (*s. from circuit*) One that travels a circuit.
Cir'cuiting (*p. from circuit*) Going round, moving circularly.
Circui'tion (*s. from circuit*) The act of going round any thing; a compass, a maze of argument.

Circ'uity

Circuity (*s. from circuit*) Circuition, the act of going round about.

Circular (*adj. from circle*) Round, like a circle; successive, always returning.

Circularity (*s. from circular*) A circular form.

Circularly (*adv. from circular*) In form of a circle, with a circular motion.

Circularness (*s. from circular*) The state of being circular.

CIRCULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. circulus*) To move in a circle.

Circulate (*v. t.*) To put about, to put from one to another.

Circulated (*p. from circulate*) Put about.

Circulating (*p. a. from circulate*) Moving round, putting about.

Circulation (*s. from circulate*) Motion in a circle, a course of motion tending to the same point from which it began.

Circulatory (*adj. from circulate*) Belonging to circulation, circular.

Circulatory (*s. from the adj.*) A chymical vessel in which the vapour is made to circulate.

CIRCULUS (*s. in chymistry*) A round instrument to cut off the necks of glass vessels.

Circumaggeration (*s. not much used*) A heaping round about.

Circumambience (*s. from circumambient*) The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and ambio to go*) Surrounding, encompassing.

Circumambience (*s. from circumambient*) The state of being circumambient.

CIRCUMAMBULATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and ambulo to walk*) To walk round about.

Circumambulating (*p. from circumambulate*) Walking round about.

CIRCUMCELLIO (*s. not much used, from the Lat.*) A vagrant.

CIRCUMCELLION (*s. in church history*) A sect of christians in Africa who it is said strolled about from place to place, and, in order to shew their contempt of death, would lay violent hands on themselves or desire others to kill them.

CIRCUMCISE (*s. t. from the Lat. circum about, and caedo to cut*) To cut the prepuce or foreskin according to the law which was given to Abraham and his posterity.

Circumcised (*p. from circumcise*) Admitted to the rite of circumcision, having the foreskin cut off.

Circumcising (*p. a. from circumcise*) Performing the rite of circumcision.

Circumcision (*s. from circumcise*) The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin, the people admitted to the rite of circumcision.

CIRCUMCLUSION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and claudo to shut*) The act of shutting or enclosing all about.

CIRCUMDUCT (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and duco to lead*) To frustrate, to make void.

Circumducted (*p. from circumduct*) Frustrated, made void.

Circumductile (*adj. from circumduct*) Capable of being led about.

Circumduction (*s. from circumduct*) The act of making void, the act of leading about.

CIRCUMERRATION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and erro to err*) The act or state of wandering about.

CIRCUMFERENCE (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and fero to bear*) The line including any thing, the periphery, an orb, a circle.

Circumference (*v. t. from the subj.*) To include in a circular space.

Circumferenced (*p. from circumference*) Included in a circular space.

Circumferenter (*s. from circumference*) An instrument for measuring angles used in surveying land.

CIRCUMFLEX (*s. in grammar*) A mark or accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

CIRCUMFLEX (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and flecto to bend*) Bended, turned about.

CIRCUMFLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and fluo to flow*) Flowing round about.

Circumfluous (*adj. from circumfluent*) Flowing about.

Circumfluousness (*s. from circumfluous*) The state of flowing about.

Circumforaneous (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and forum a market*) Wandering, going from house to house, exhibiting in the market.

CIRCUMFULGENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and fulgo to shine*) Shining round about.

CIRCUMFUSE (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and fundo to pour*) To pour round, to spread every where.

Circumfused (*p. from circumfuse*) Poured round, spread every where.

Circumfusile (*adj. from circumfuse*) Capable of being poured round, spreading round.

Circumfusing (*p. a. from circumfuse*) Pouring round, spreading every where.

Circumfusion (*s. from circumfuse*) The act of pouring round, the state of being spread round.

CIRCUMGYRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and gyros a circuit*) To roll round.

Circumgyrated (*p. from circumgyrate*) Rolled round.

Circumgyration (*s. from circumgyrate*) The act of rolling or running round.

CIRCUMJACENT (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and jaceo to lie*) Lying round, lying near, bordering.

CIRCUMINCESION (*s. in school theology, from the Lat. circum about, and incedo to go in*) The manner in which the three divine persons in the Godhead are supposed to subsist in each other.

CIRCUMJUVIALISTS (*s. in astronomy*) The satellites of Jupiter, the four moons attendant on the planet Jupiter.

CIRCUMSION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and eo to go*) The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and ligo to bind*) The act of binding round, the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLINATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and linio to anoint*) The act of anointing round about.

CIRCUMLOCUTION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and loquor to speak*) A circuit of words, the use of indirect expressions, a periphrasis.

CIRCUMMURED (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and murus a wall*) Encompassed with a wall, walled round.

Circumnavigable (*adj. from circumnavigate*) Capable of being sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and navis a ship*) To sail round.

Circumnavigated (*p. from circumnavigate*) Sailed round.

Circumnavigating (*p. a. from circumnavigate*) Sailing round.

Circumnavigation (*s. from circumnavigate*) The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and plico to fold*) The act of wrapping round, the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and polaris of the pole*) Near the pole, moving round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and pono to put*) The act of placing round about, the state of being placed round about.

CIRCUMPOTATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and poto to drink*) The act of drinking round from one to another.

CIRCUMPULSION (*s. in philosophy, from the Lat. circum about, and pello to drive*) The act of moving bodies forward by means of other bodies that surround them.

CIRCUMRA'SION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and rado to shave*) The act of paring round.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY (*s. in natural philosophy*) The act of resistance made to a moving body by other bodies round about, the act of resistance by a surrounding medium.

CIRCUMROTATION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and roto to turn*) The act of whirling round, the state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and scribo to write*) To write round about, to inclose in certain limits, to confine.

Circumscribed (*p. from circumscribe*) Inclosed in certain limits, confined.

Circumscribedness (*s. from circumscribe*) The state of being circumscribed.

Circumscribing (*p. a. from circumscribe*) Inclosing within certain bounds, confining.

Circumscript (*adj. not much used, from circumscribe*) Inclosed within certain bounds, circumscribed.

Circumscription (*s. from circumscribe*) A limitation, a boundary, a confinement, a particular determination of parts.

Circumscriptive (*adj. from circumscript*) Marking the external form or limits.

Circumscrip'tively

Circumscrip'tively (*adv. from circumscriptive*) In a circumscribed manner, as surrounded by other bodies.

CIRCUMSO'NATE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. circum about, and sono to sound*) To sound round about.

CIR'CUMSPECT (*adj. from the Lat. circum about, and specio to see*) Attentive to every thing, cautious, prudent.

Circumspec'tion (*s. from the adj.*) Attention to every thing, watchfulness on all sides, caution, prudence.

Circumspec'tive (*adj. from circumspect*) Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

Circumspec'tively (*adv. from circumspective*) Cautiously, vigilantly, attentively, circumspectly.

Cir'cumsp'ectly (*adv. from circumspect*) Attentively, cautiously, prudently.

Cir'cumsp'ectness (*s. from circumspect*) Circumspection, caution.

Circumsp'ic'uous (*adj. from circumspect*) Capable of being seen on every side.

CIR'CUMSTANCE (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and sto to stand*) Something relative to a more principal fact or event; an incident, an accident not essential to the main thing; a condition or state of affairs.

Cir'cumstance (*v. t. from the subs.*) To place in some particular situation.

Cir'cumstanced (*p. from circumstance*) Placed in some particular situation.

Cir'cumstant (*adj. from circumstance*) Surrounding, standing about.

Circumstan'tial (*adj. from circumstance*) Accidental, not essential; particular, minute.

Circumstantia'lity (*s. from circumstantial*) The combination of circumstances, the state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

Circumstan'tially (*adv. from circumstantial*) According to circumstances, minutely, accidentally.

Circumstan'tiate (*v. t. from circumstance*) To place in particular circumstances, to place in a particular condition.

Circumstan'tiated (*p. from circumstantiate*) Placed in particular circumstances, placed in a particular condition.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIBUS (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) The people standing about in a court of judicature out of which a jurymen may be occasionally taken.

Circumsta'tion (*s. not much used*) The act or state of standing round about.

CIRCUMVA'GANT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. circum about, and vagor to wander*) Wandering about.

CIRCUMVAL'ATE (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and vallo to inclose*) To inclose with a trench, to fortify.

Circumvalla'tion (*s. from circumvallate*) The act or art of casting up a trench round a place, the fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and veho to carry*) The act of carrying round, the state of being carried round.

CIRCUMVE'NT (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and venio to come*) To deceive, to impose upon, to cheat.

Circumven'ted (*p. from circumvent*) Deceived, imposed upon, cheated, disappointed.

Circumven'ting (*p. a. from circumvent*) Deceiving, imposing upon, preventing by clandestine methods.

Circumven'tion (*s. from circumvent*) The act of deceiving, an imposition; a prevention by clandestine means.

CIRCUMVE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and vestio to clothe*) To cover round with a garment.

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and undo to rise in waves*) The act of flowing round after the manner of waves.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. circum about, and volo to fly*) The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVO'LVE (*v. t. from the Lat. circum about, and volvo to turn round*) To roll round, to give a circular motion.

Circumvo'lved (*p. from circumvolve*) Rolled round.

Circumvo'lying (*p. a. from circumvolve*) Rolling round.

Circumvolu'tion (*s. from circumvolve*) The act of rolling round, the state of being rolled round.

Circumvolu'tion (*s. in architecture*) The turns of the spiral line in the Ionic order.

CIR'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An open place for sports seated round for the convenience of the spectators.

CIR'ENCESTER (*s.*) A borough town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Monday and Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 87 miles from London.

Cir'encester (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cirencester.

Cir'que (*s. not so common a spelling*) A circus.

CIR'RA (*s. from the Lat. cirrus*) A lock of hair.

CIR'RI (*s. in botany*) The fine hairs or little roots by

which some plants fasten themselves to any thing near them for their support.

CIRRI'GEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. cirrus a lock of hair, and gero to bear*) Having curled locks, bearing a crest or tuft of feathers.

CIRSO'CELE (*s. in surgery, from the Greek κίρσο; the dilatation of a vessel, and ρήξη a rupture*) A dilatation of the spermatic vessels.

CIR'SOS (*s. in surgery*) A crooked or swollen vein.

CIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of worm breeding in corn, a weevil.

CISAL'PINE (*adj. from the Lat. cis on this side, and Alpes high mountains between France and Italy*) Lying on this side the Alps.

Ci'sars (*s. perhaps more properly written scissars*) A small pair of sheers.

CISLEU (*s. more commonly spelled Cateu*) The ninth month of the Jews ecclesiastical year, answering to the moon of our November.

CISSAME'THOS (*s. in botany*) The herb helxine.

CISSAM'PELOS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CISSAN'THEMOS (*s. in botany*) Briony, the wild vine.

CIS'SITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone white and shining, having the figure of ivy leaves all over it.

CIS'SOID (*s. in geometry*) An algebraical curve of the second order.

CIS'SOS (*s. in botany*) The ivy.

CIST (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. cista*) A case, a tegument; the coat or inclosure of a tumor.

CIS'TA (*s.*) A cist, a case.

Cis'ted (*adj. from cist*) Inclosed in a cist or bag.

CISTER'CIAN (*adj. in church history*) Belonging to a particular order of monks founded in the year 1098.

CIS'TERN (*s. from the Lat. cisterna*) A receptacle of water for common uses, a reservoir, an inclosed fountain.

CIS'TIC (*adj. in anatomy, an incorrect spelling*) Belonging to the arteries or veins which open into the gall bladder, cystic.

CIS'TULA (*s. in catoptrics*) A machine or apparatus by which small bodies are represented extremely large, or otherwise diversified according to the intention of the artist.

CIS'TUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A cist, a case, a bag.

CIS'TUS (*s. in botany*) The rockrose.

Cit (*s. contracted from citizen*) An inhabitant of a city, a low townsman, a pert peddling trader.

CITADEL (*s. from the French citadelle*) A fortress, a castle, a place of arms in a city.

Ci'tal (*s. from cite*) A summons, a citation, an impeachment; a quotation.

Cita'tion (*s. from cite*) A quotation, the words quoted, an enumeration, a recital.

Cita'tion (*s. a law term*) A summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, the call of a person before a judge to try the cause commenced against him, a kind of visitation amongst the clergy.

Cita'tory (*adj. from cite*) Having the form or power of citing.

CITE (*v. t. from the Lat. cito*) To summon, to answer in court, to enjoin, to quote.

Ci'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A city.

Ci'ted (*p. from cite*) Summoned to answer in court, enjoined, quoted.

Ci'ter (*s. from cite*) One that cites.

Ci'tess (*s. from cit*) A city woman. *Dryden.*

CIT'HARA (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of harp.

CITHAREXYL'ON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ci'tharist (*s. obsolete, from cithara*) One that plays on the harp.

Cithari'ze (*v. int. obsolete, from cithara*) To play on the harp.

CIT'HARUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dab.

Ci'thern (*s. from cithara*) A kind of harp.

Ci'ting (*p. from cite*) Summoning to answer in court, enjoining, quoting.

CIT'ILLE (*s. in zoology*) A kind of mouse.

Ci'tizen (*s. from city*) A free man of a city; a townsman, a man of trade; an inhabitant, a dweller in any place.

Ci'tizen (*adj. from the subs.*) Having the qualities of one that dwells in a city, mean, cowardly.

Ci'tizenship (*s. from citizen*) The dignity or privilege of a citizen.

CITRA'GO (*s. in botany*) Balm.

Ci'trean (*adj. obsolete*) Citrine.

Ci'trial (*s. obsolete*) The cithern, a kind of musical instrument.

Ci'trin (*adj. obsolete*) Citrine.

Citrina'tion, Citrination (*s. obsolete*) A perfect digestion, a sup-

- a supposed colour which was to prove the philosopher's stone.
- CITRINE** (*adj. from the Lat. citrinus*) Of a dark yellow.
- CITRINE** (*s. in natural history*) The purest crystal.
- CITRINELLA** (*s. in ornithology*) The yellow hammer.
- CITRON** (*s. from the Lat. citrum*) A large kind of lemon, the citron tree.
- Cit'ron** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the citron.
- Cit'rontree** (*s. in botany*) A kind of lemon tree.
- CIT'RUL** (*s. from the Lat. citrulum*) A kind of pumpkin.
- CIT'RUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the citron tree.
- Cit'ryn** (*adj. obsolete*) Citrine, yellow.
- CIT'TA** (*s. with physicians*) A fault in the appetite, a desire of unnatural food.
- Cit'tadel** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A citadel.
- Cit'tren** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cithern.
- CIT'ULA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The doree, the john doree.
- CIT'US** (*s. in ichthyology*) The bull head.
- CITY** (*s. from the French cité*) A town corporate being the see of a bishop, a large collection of houses and inhabitants, the people of a city.
- Cit'y** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a city, resembling the manners of those that live in a city.
- Cives** (*s. in botany*) A small kind of onions.
- CIV'ET** (*s. from the French civette*) A kind of perfume taken from a bag under the tail of a little animal called the civet cat, the animal producing that perfume.
- Civ'et** (*adj. from the subs.*) Producing civet.
- Civ'etcat** (*s. from civet, and cat*) The animal that produces the civet.
- CIV'IC** (*adj. from the Lat. civicus*) Pertaining to civil honors and practices as distinguished from military.
- CIV'IL** (*adj. from the Lat. civilis*) Political, relating to policy and government; belonging to a community, respecting society in general; civilized, gentle, sober, complaisant; not criminal, not ecclesiastical, not natural.
- Civ'iler** (*adj. comp. from civil*) Civil in a greater degree.
- Civ'ilest** (*adj. sup. from civil*) Civil in the greatest degree.
- Civilian** (*s. from civil*) A doctor or professor of civil law.
- Civilisa'tion** (*s. from civilize*) The law or act which renders a criminal process civil.
- Civilised** (*p. from civilize*) Reclaimed from savageness, instructed in the arts of civil life.
- Civil'ity** (*s. from civil*) The state of being civilized, complaisance, kindness, decency.
- Civiliza'tion** (*s. from civilize*) The state of being civilized, the act of civilizing.
- Civilize** (*v. t. from civil*) To reclaim from savageness, to instruct in the arts of civil life.
- Civilized** (*p. from civilize*) Reclaimed from savageness, instructed in the arts of civil life.
- Civilizer** (*s. from civilize*) One that civilizes.
- Civilizing** (*p. a. from civilize*) Reclaiming from savageness, instructing in the arts of civil life.
- Civ'illy** (*adv. from civil*) Politically, in a manner relative to policy and government, kindly, politely.
- Civ'ility** (*s. not much used, from civil*) Civility.
- Cize** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Size, the dimension or bulk of any thing.
- CLACK** (*s. from the French claque a flap*) Any thing that makes a continued and importunate noise, the tongue, the bell or clapper of a mill.
- Clack** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To let the tongue run, to make a continued noise.
- Clack** (*v. t. a local word*) To cut off the sheep's mark from wool.
- Clack'goose** (*s. from clack, and goose*) The barnacle.
- Clac'king** (*p. from clack*) Making a continued noise, letting the tongue run, cutting off the sheep's mark from wool.
- CLACK'MANNAN** (*s.*) A county in Scotland, which with the county of Kinross send each in their turn one member to parliament.
- CLACK'MANNAN** (*s.*) A town in Scotland, the capital of the county of Clackmannan.
- CLACK'MANNANSHIRE** (*s.*) The county of Clackmannan in Scotland.
- Clad** (*v. pret. from clothe*) Did clothe.
- Clad** (*p. from clothe*) Clothed.
- CLA'DUS** (*s. in old records*) A hurdle, a wattle.
- CLAIM** (*v. t. from the Lat. clamo to cry*) To demand of right, to require.
- Claim** (*s. from the verb*) A demand, a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.
- Claim'able** (*adj. from claim*) Demandable, capable of being claimed.
- Clai'mant** (*s. from claim*) One who demands any thing in the possession of another.
- Clai'med** (*p. from claim*) Demanded, required as of right.
- Clai'mer** (*s. from claim*) One that claims.
- Clai'ming** (*p. a. from claim*) Demanding, requiring as of right.
- Clair'obscure** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Clare obscure, light and shade in painting.
- Clambe** (*v. int. obsolete*) To climb.
- Clam'bin** (*v. pret. from clambe obsolete*) Did climb, climbed. *Chaucer.*
- Clam'ber** (*v. int. supposed to be a corruption from climb*) To climb, to climb with difficulty.
- Clamber'ing** (*p. from clamber*) Climbing, climbing with difficulty.
- Clamm** (*v. t. from the Sax. clæmian*) To clog with any glutinous matter.
- Clam'med** (*p. from clamm*) Clogged with glutinous matter.
- Clam'miness** (*s. from clamm*) The quality of being clammy, vicidity, ropiness.
- Clam'ming** (*p. a. from clamm*) Clogging with viscous matter.
- Clam'my** (*adj. from clamm*) Viscous, glutinous, ropy.
- Clam'or** (*s. a correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Outcry, noise, vociferation.
- Clam'or** (*v. int. a modern spelling, from the subs.*) To clamour, to make a noise.
- Clamo'ring** (*p. from clamor*) Making a clamor.
- Clam'orous** (*adj. from clamor*) Noisy, loud, vociferous.
- Clam'orously** (*adv. from clamor*) In a clamorous manner.
- Clam'orousness** (*s. from clamor*) The quality of being clamorous.
- CLA'MOUR** (*s. from the French*) Clamour, noise, outcry.
- Clam'our** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a noise, to complain of, to cry out turbulently.
- CLAMP** (*s. from the French*) A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it, a piece of iron used to join stones together, a quantity of brick.
- Clamp** (*s. a sea term*) A piece of timber in the side of the ship to sustain the end of a beam.
- Clamp** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strengthen by means of a clamp.
- Clam'ped** (*p. from clamp*) Fastened with a clamp.
- Clam'ping** (*p. a. from clamp*) Fastening with a clamp.
- CLAMPONIE'R** (*s. with horsemen*) A loose long jointed horse.
- CLAN** (*s. from the Scotch clan children*) A family, a race; a despicable body or company of people.
- CLAN'ULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. clancularius*) Clandestine, secret, hidden, obscure.
- Clancula'rious** (*adj. not much used, from clancular*) Clandestine.
- CLANDESTINE** (*adj. from the Lat. clam privately, and destino to design*) Secret, hidden, done craftily.
- Clandes'tinely** (*adv. from clandestine*) In a clandestine manner.
- CLANG** (*v. int. from the Lat. clango to make a noise*) To make a loud disagreeable noise, to clatter.
- Clang** (*s. from the verb*) A disagreeable noise, a sharp shrill noise.
- Clang** (*v. t.*) To strike together with a disagreeable noise. *Prior.*
- Clan'ging** (*p. from clang*) Making a shrill disagreeable noise.
- CLAN'GOR** (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) A loud shrill disagreeable noise.
- Clan'gour** (*s. the old spelling, from the French*) A clangor, a disagreeable noise.
- Clan'gous** (*adj. from clangor*) Making a clang.
- Clank** (*s. from clang*) A clangor, a loud shrill disagreeable noise.
- Clank** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a loud shrill noise. *Scott.*
- CLAP** (*v. t. from the Sax. clappan*) To strike together so as to make a noise, to put one thing to another in a hurry, to do any thing with a sudden motion, to applaud by clapping the hands, to infect with the venereal disease. *With up, to compleat in a sudden hasty manner. "They clapped up a peace."*
- Clap** (*v. int.*) To move suddenly with a noise, to enter upon any thing at once.
- Clap** (*s. from the verb*) A loud noise made by a sudden collision, an explosion of thunder, a sudden unexpected motion, an act of applause, a venereal infection, the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
- Clap'board**

Clap'board (*s. from clap, and board*) A board ready cut for making casks.

Clap'bread (*s. from clap, and bread*) Thin hard oat cake.

Clap'net (*s. from clap, and net*) A net to catch larks.

Clappe (*v. int. obsolete*) To chatter, to prate. *Chaucer.*

Clap'ped (*p. from clap*) Put together in haste, done with a sudden motion, applauded, infected with the venereal disease.

Clap'pen (*v. int. obsolete*) To prate, to chatter. *Chaucer.*

Clap'per (*s. from clap*) One that claps, one that applauds, the tongue of a bell, the clack of a mill.

Clapperdug'cons (*s. a low word*) Beggars born and bred. *Scott.*

Clapperclaw' (*v. t. a low word, from clap, and claw*) To scold, to tongue beat.

Clapperclaw'ing (*p. from clapperclaw*) Scolding. *Shakespeare.*

CLAP'PERS (*s. from the French clavier*) The buries where rabbits breed.

Clap'ping (*p. from clap*) Putting together in haste, doing any thing with a sudden motion, applauding.

Clap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking the hands together.

Clap'pir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A clapper, the cover of a cup with which beggars were used to make a noise. *Chaucer.*

Clap'pid (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Clapped. *Chaucer.*

Clapt (*v. pret. from clap*) Did clap.

Clapt (*p. from clap*) Clapped.

CLARE (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 8½ miles from London.

CLARE (*s.*) The chief town of the county of Clare in Ireland.

CLARE (*s.*) A county in Ireland.

Clare (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Clare, made at Clare.

Clare (*s. obsolete*) A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

CLAR'ENCEUX, CLAR'ENCIEUX (*s.*) The second king at arms, one of the heralds.

CLARE OBSCURE (*s. from the Lat. clarus clear, and obscurus obscure*) Light and shade in painting.

CLAR'ET (*s. from the French claret*) A kind of French wine.

CLARE'TUM (*s. in old law books*) A liquor made of wine and honey clarified by boiling.

CLAR'ICORD (*s. from the Lat. clarus clear, and chorda a string*) A kind of old fashioned spinette.

Clar'ic (*s.*) A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

Clarification (*s. from clarify*) The act or process of making liquors fine.

Clar'ified (*p. from clarify*) Made clear, made fine.

CLAR'IFY (*v. t. from the French clarifier*) To make liquor fine.

Clar'ify (*v. t. not much used*) To brighten, to illuminate. *South.*

Clar'ifying (*p. from clarify*) Making clear, purifying.

CLARIGATION (*s. in the Roman law*) A demand of satisfaction for an injury with a declaration of war in case of refusal, a letter of reprisal.

CLAR'INE (*adj. in heraldry*) Furnished with a collar of bells. *Scott.*

CLAR'ION (*s. from the Spanish clarin*) A trumpet, an instrument of martial music.

CLARISO'NOUS (*adj. from the Lat. clarus clear, and sonus a sound*) Sounding clear. *Scott.*

CLAR'ITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. claritudo*) Brightness, splendor.

CLAR'ITY (*s. from the Lat. claritas*) Brightness, clearness.

Clark (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A clerk.

CLARMAR'THEN (*s. in the Scotch law*) The warranting of stolen goods.

CLAR'OBSCURO (*s. in painting*) A proper disposition of light and shade in a picture.

CLAR'Y (*s. in botany*) An herb.

CLASH (*v. int. from the Dutch clatsen*) To make a noise by striking one against another, to act with opposite direction, to oppose, to interfere.

Clash (*v. t.*) To strike one thing against another so as to make a noise. *Dryden.*

Clash (*s. from the verb*) The noise occasioned by the collision of bodies, opposition.

Clash'ing (*p. from clash*) Making a noise by striking one thing against another, interfering.

CLAS'SIS (*s. in anatomy*) A fracture. *Scott.*

Clas'mium (*s. in natural history*) A genus of gylums or lime stones.

CLASP (*v. from the Dutch chespe*) A kind of hook to hold any thing together, an embrace.

Clasp (*v. t. from the subs.*) To shut with a clasp, to hold with the hands, to inclose, to embrace.

Clas'ped (*p. from clasp*) Shut with a clasp, infolded, embraced.

Clas'pers (*s. in botany*) The tendrils or threads of plants by which they fasten to other things for their support.

Clas'ping (*p. from clasp*) Shutting with a clasp, enclosing, embracing.

Claspkn'ife (*s. from clasp, and knife*) A knife that shuts the blade into the haft.

Clasp'nail (*s. from clasp, and nail*) A nail with a head to sink into the wood.

Clas's (*s. from the Lat. classis*) A rank or order of persons, a number of boys learning the same lesson, a rank or order of any kind.

Clas's (*v. t. from the subs.*) To range according to some stated method or order.

Clas'fic (*adj. from clas's*) Of the first order or rank; celebrated in ancient authors. "Clas'fic ground."

Clas'fic (*s. from the adj.*) An author of the first rank.

Clas'fical (*adj. from clas'fic*) Of the first rank or order.

CLAS'SIS (*s. from the Lat.*) An order, a sort, a body of men.

CLATH'LATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. clathrum a bar*) Crossbarred. *Scott.*

CLATH'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms.

CLATTE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Irregular, belonging to lines not commonly used.

CLAT'TER (*s. from the Sax. cleadur*) A confused noise made by the quick and repeated collision of sounding bodies, a tumultuous confused noise.

Clat'ter (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a noise by repeatedly striking two or more sounding bodies together, to talk fast.

Clat'ter (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strike any thing so as to make it rattle; to dispute, to clamor; but this sense is low.

Clat'terdin (*v. obsolete*) Clattered. *Chaucer.*

Clat'tered (*p. from clatter*) Struck so as to make a clatter. *Milton.*

Clat'tering (*p. from clatter*) Making a clatter.

Clat'tering (*s. from the part.*) A clatter, a rattling noise, a continual talk.

CLAVAR'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms.

CLAVA'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of ray fish.

CLA'VATED (*adj. from the Lat. clavatus*) Having knobs, set with knobs. *Woodward.*

Claud (*s. a local word*) A ditch, fence.

CLAU'DA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of an island in the Mediterranean sea.

CLAU'DENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. claudo to shut*) Inclosing, confining.

CLAUDE'RE (*v. t. a law term*) To inclose open fields.

CLAU'DIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CLAUDICATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. claudico*) To halt, to limp.

Claudication (*s. from claudicate*) The act or habit of halting.

CLAU'DIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Clave (*v. pret. of cleave*) Did cleave.

CLAVECYM'BAL (*s. not much used*) The harpsichord.

CLAVELLATED (*adj. in chymistry*) Made of burnt tartar.

CLAVELLA'TUS (*s. in botany*) The herb trinity, heart's ease.

CLAV'ER (*s. now written*) Clover.

Claver (*adj.*) Of the clover kind.

CLAV'ES (*s. plu. in the isle of Man*) Twelve persons to whom all doubtful matters are referred.

CLAV'IA (*s. a law term*) A mace, a serjeant of the mace.

CLAV'ICLE (*s. in anatomy*) The collar bone.

CLAVIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The tendril of a vine.

CLAVIC'ULÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) Two little bones situated at the base of the neck.

CLAVI'GEROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. clava or clavis, and gero to bear*) Bearing a club, bearing a key. *Scott.*

CLAV'IS (*s. with physicians*) A pain in the small part of the head.

CLAV'IS (*s. from the Lat.*) A key, an explanation.

CLAUSE (*s. from the Lat. clausula*) A sentence, a part of a discourse; an article, a stipulation.

Clau'fic (*s. a local word*) The foot rot, a disease in sheep.

CLAU'STRAL (*adj. from the Lat. claustrum*) Belonging to a cloister.

CLAUSTU'RA (*s. in old records*) Wood for making fences.

CLAUSTURE (*s. from the Lat. clausura*) A confinement, the act of shutting, the state of being shut up.

Clavus (*s. in antiquity*) A band or fillet, a kind of ornament worn by persons of rank and dignity.

CLAVUS (*s. in medicine and surgery*) A shooting pain in the head, a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, a corn on the foot, an induration of certain glands.

CLAW (*s. from the Sax. clawan*) The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails, the pincers of a shell fish; the hand by way of contempt.

Claw (*v. t. from the subst.*) To tear with nails or claws, to scratch, to tickle; to flatter; *but this sense is obsolete. With off or away, to scold, to rail at.*

CLAW/A (*s. in old records*) A small inclosure.

Claw/back (*s. from claw, and back*) A flatterer. *Ferrel.*

Claw'ed (*p. from claw*) Torn with claws, flattered.

Claw'ed (*adj. from claw*) Furnished with claws.

Claw'ing (*p. from claw*) Tearing with claws, scratching.

Claw'ing (*s. from the p.*) The act of tearing with claws.

Claw'ing off (*s. a sea term*) The act of turning to windward from a lee shore.

Claw'like (*s. a local word, from claw, and sick*) The foot rot, a disease in sheep. *Scott.*

CLAY (*s. from the Brit. clai*) A tenacious kind of earth. *In poetry, earth in general.*

Clay (*v. t. from the subst.*) To cover with clay, to manure with clay.

CLAY/COLD (*adj. from clay, and cold*) Cold as clay, lifeless.

Clay'ed (*p. from clay*) Covered with clay, manured with clay.

Clay'es (*s. in fortification*) A sort of wattles made of osiers.

Clay'ey (*adj. from clay*) Consisting of clay, abounding with clay.

Clay'ish (*adj. from clay*) Tending to clay, partaking of clay.

CLAY/LANDS (*s. from clay, and land*) A clayey soil, lands abounding with clay.

Clay'marl (*s. from clay, and marl*) A chalky clay.

Clay'pit (*s. from clay, and pit*) A pit out of which clay is dug.

CLAYTONIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cleam (*v. t. a local word, from the Sax. clamian*) To glue together.

CLEAN (*adj. from the Sax. clæne*) Free from dirt, not foul with any disease, elegant, free from moral pollution.

Clean (*adv. not much used, from the adj.*) Fully, completely. "Clean overblown."

Clean (*v. t. from the adj.*) To free from dirt, to purify.

Clean'ed (*p. from clean*) Made clean.

Clean'er (*adj. comp. of clean*) Clean in a greater degree.

Clean'est (*adj. sup. of clean*) Clean in the greatest degree.

Clean'lily (*adj. from cleanly*) In a cleanly manner.

Clean'liness (*s. from cleanly*) Freedom from dirt, neatness of dress.

Clean'ly (*adj. from clean*) Free from dirt, careful to avoid filth, neat in person; making clean; pure, innocent.

Clean'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Elegantly, neatly, in a cleanly manner. *Shakespeare.*

Clean'ness (*s. from clean*) Neatness, freedom from filth; correctness.

CLEANSE (*v. t. from the Sax. clænsian*) To clean, to free from any noxious tumors, to purify.

Clean'sed (*p. from cleanse*) Cleansed, purified.

Clean'ser (*s. from cleanse*) One that cleanses, that which has the quality of cleansing foul humors.

Clean'sing (*p. from cleanse*) Purifying, purging off bad humors.

CLEAR (*adj. from the Lat. clarus*) Bright, transparent; pure, unmingled; serene, fine; apparent, manifest; indisputable, undeniable; unspotted, guiltless; free from embarrassment, free from incumbrance; free from doubt, sonorous, sounding distinctly. *With from or of, free, guiltless. "I am clear from the blood of this woman."*

Clear (*adv. a law word, from the adj.*) Quite, completely. *L'Estrange.*

Clear (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make bright, to free from obscurity, to cleanse, to free from any thing offensive, to free from the imputation of guilt, to purify, to gain without deduction, to free from embarrassment.

Clear (*v. int.*) To grow bright, to become disengaged.

Clear (*s. with builders*) The inside work of a house, the length or breadth of any room from wall to wall.

Clear'ance (*s. from clear*) A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom house.

Clear'ed (*p. from clear*) Made clear, set clear, freed from encumbrance.

Clear'er (*s. from clear*) One that makes clear, a brightener, a purifier.

Clear'er (*adj. comp. from clear*) Clear in a greater degree.

Clear'est (*adj. sup. from clear*) Clear in the greatest degree.

Clear'ing (*p. from clear*) Making clear.

Clear'ing (*s. from the p.*) The act of clearing one's self.

Clear'ly (*adv. from clear*) In a clear manner.

Clear'ness (*s. from clear*) Brightness, transparency, distinctness, perspicuity, splendor, lustre.

Clearsigh'ted (*adj. from clear, and sight*) Discerning, judicious.

Clear'starch (*v. t. from clear, and starch*) To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

Clear'starched (*p. from clearstarch*) Stiffened with starch.

Clear'starcher (*s. from clearstarch*) One that clearstarches, one that washes fine linen.

Clear'starching (*p. from clearstarch*) Stiffening with starch.

Clear'starching (*s. from the p.*) The act or process of stiffening fine linen with starch.

Cleat (*s. a sea term*) A piece of wood fastened to the yard arm, to keep the ropes from slipping off the yard.

CLEAVE (*v. t. from the Sax. cleofan*) To divide, to divide with violence, to split.

Cleave (*v. int.*) To stick, to adhere, to unite, to hold together.

Cleave (*v. int.*) To part asunder.

Cleaved (*p. from cleave*) Parted asunder, cloven.

Clea'ver (*s. from cleave*) One that cleaves, a butcher's instrument to cut a carcase into parts.

Clea'ver (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Clea'ving (*p. from cleave*) Parting by violence, splitting; adhering, holding together.

CLE'BURY (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 117 miles from London.

Cle'bury (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Clebury, made at Clebury.

CLECHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Pierced through so as to have the out lines only remaining.

Cled (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Clad, dressed. *Chaucer.*

CLEDGE (*s. with miners*) The uppermost stratum of fullers earth.

CLE'DONISM (*s. from the Greek, κληδον*) A kind of divination among the ancients, supposed to be, by the flight of birds.

Clees (*s. a corruption from claw, used in the country*) The two parts of the cloven foot of a beast.

CLEF (*s. from the French*) The key, the mark at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music.

Cleft (*p. from cleave*) Cloven.

Cleft (*s. from cleave*) A crevice, a crack, a space made by the separation of parts, a piece of wood made by cleaving.

Cleft (*s. in farriery*) A crack in the heel of a horse.

Cleft'graft (*v. t. from cleave, and graft*) To graft by cleaving the stock.

Cleft'grafted (*p. from cleftgraft*) Grafted by having the stock cloven. *Mortimer.*

Cleft'grafting (*p. from cleftgraft*) Grafting by cleaving the stock.

Cleft'grafting (*s. from the adj.*) The method of grafting by cleaving the stock.

Cle'ick (*s. not much used*) A parson. *Shakespeare.*

CLEI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The clavecles, the collar bone.

CLEI'DION (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The clavicle.

Clem (*v. t. a local word*) To starve with hunger. *Scott.*

CLE'MA (*s. in botany, from the Greek*) The sprig or spray of a tree.

CLEMA'TIS (*s. in botany*) Virgin's bower, a genus of plants.

CLEMATITIS (*s. in botany*) The twig of a tree, a plant full of twigs.

CLE'MENCY (*s. from the Lat. clementia*) Mildness, mercifulness, tenderness.

CLE'MENT (*adj. from the Lat. clemens*) Mild, gentle, merciful, tender.

CLE'MENT (*s.*) A man's name.

CLEMENTINA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CLE'MENTINE (*s. in church history*) A monk under particular orders.

CLE'MENTINES (*s. plu.*) The constitutions of Pope Clement which make up the body of the canon law.
Cle'mentness (*s. from clement*) Clemency.
Cle'meth (*v. t. obsolete*) Claimeth. *Chaucer.*
Clench (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To clinch.
Clench (*s. from the verb*) A pun, a quibble. *Scott.*
Clench/bolt (*s. a sea term*) An iron pin clinched at the end where it comes through.
Clench'ed (*p. from clench*) Clinched. *Scott.*
Clench/nail (*s. from clench, and nail*) A sort of nail that will drive without splitting the board.
Cle'nefs (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cleanness. *Chaucer.*
Cle'nefs (*adj. obsolete*) Factions, disorderly. *Coles.*
CLE'OMA (*s. in botany*) Spearwort.
CLEO'ME (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CLEOPA'TRA (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of Egypt celebrated in history.
CLE'OPHAS (*s.*) The name of a man.
CLEP (*s. a Scotch law term*) The form of claim, libel, or petition.
Clepe (*v. t. obsolete*) To call. *Chaucer.*
Cle'ped (*p. from clepe obsolete*) Called.
CLEPSY'DRA (*s. from the Greek, κλεψύδρα to steal, and ὕδωρ water*) A contrivance to measure time by the dropping of water, a waterclock.
Clerc (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A clerk.
Clerc (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Clear. *Chaucer.*
Cler'ge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The clergy. *Chaucer.*
Cler'gial (*adj. obsolete*) Clerical. *Cole.*
CLER'GY (*s. from the Greek, κληρος a lot*) A body of men set apart for the christian ministry.
Cler'gyman (*s. from clergy, and man*) A man in holy orders.
Cler'gymen (*s. plu. from clergyman*) Men in holy orders.
CLER'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. clericus*) Belonging to the clergy.
CLER'ICUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A secular priest.
CLERK (*s. from the Sax. cleric*) A clergyman, a scholar; a man employed under another as a writer; an officer in various capacities; a petty writer in a public office; a layman who reads the responses in the church; a man who leads the psalm or tune in a religious assembly.
Clerke (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A clerk. *Chaucer.*
Cler'kship (*s. from clerk*) The office of a clerk, scholarship.
CLERODE'NDEUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CLERO'MANCY (*s. from the Greek, κληρος a lot, and μαντεία magic*) Divination by casting lots.
CLERO'NOMY (*s. from the Greek, κληρος a lot, and νόμος to distribute*) A patrimony, a heritage.
CLETCH'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Cleche.
CLE'THRA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CLE'VELAND (*s.*) A district in the north riding of Yorkshire.
CLE'VEr (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Skilful, dextrous, smart, sprightly.
Cle'verer (*adj. comp. of clever*) Clever in a greater degree.
Cle'verest (*adj. sup. of clever*) Clever in the greatest degree.
Clev'erly (*adv. from clever*) In a clever manner.
Clev'erness (*s. from clever*) Dexterity, skilfulness, the state of being clever.
Cle'vis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cliffs. *Chaucer.*
CLEW (*s. from the Sax. clywe*) Thread or yarn wound on a bottom; a guide, a direction, the corner of a sail.
Clew (*v. t. a sea term*) To raise the sails, by drawing the clewgarnet.
Clewgarnet (*s. a sea term, from clew*) A rope fastened to the clew of the sail.
CLEW'LINE (*s. a sea term, from clew, and line*) A rope fastened to the clew of the top and sprit sails.
Cley (*s. a local word*) A hurdle for penning sheep.
CLE'YES (*s. plu. from the Greek, χλαῖν crabs claws*) The claws of a lobster.
CLICK (*v. int. from the Dutch, clicken*) To make a sharp small successive noise.
Click'er (*s. a local word, from click*) The servant of a tradesman who stands at the door to invite customers.
Click'et (*s. from click*) The knocker of a door, that part which lifts up the latch of a door.
Click'eting (*s. with bunters*) The act or desire of copulation in foxes.
Click'ing (*p. from click*) Making a sharp small continued noise.
CLIENT (*s. from the Lat. cliens*) One who applies to an advocate for counsel or defence, a dependent.

Cl'iental (*adj. obsolete*) Belonging to a client. *Cole.*
Cl'iented (*adj. from client*) Provided with clients.
Cl'iente'le (*s. nearly obsolete*) The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnson.*
Cl'ienthip (*s. from client*) The condition of a client.
CLIFF (*s. from the Sax. clif*) A steep rock, a rock or high land on the sea shore.
Cliff (*s. in music, rather an incorrect spelling*) A clef.
CLIFF (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 73 miles from London.
Cliff (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Cliff, made at Cliff.
CLIFFO'RTIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Clift (*s. nearly obsolete*) A cliff, a craggy rock. *Spenser.*
Clift (*s. in farriery*) A deficiency on the hoofcase.
Clift (*s. obsolete*) The opening to the fundament. *Chaucer.*
CLIMAC'TER (*s. from the Greek*) A space of time or progression of years, supposed to end in a critical or dangerous time of life.
Climac'tric (*adj. from climacter*) Belonging to a climacter.
Climac'tric (*s. from the adj.*) One of the climactical or critical years of a man's life.
Climac'trical (*adj. from climacter*) Belonging to the critical or dangerous periods of a man's life.
Climate (*s. from the Greek, κλίμα a clime*) One of the spaces on the surface of the earth measured from the equator to the polar circles, in each of which the longest day exceeds that in the preceeding by half an hour; a region or tract of land differing from another in the temperature of the air.
Climate (*v. int. not much used*) To inhabit. *Shakespeare.*
CLIMA'TIAS (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of earthquake, in which the earth moves horizontally. *Scott.*
Climate (*s. not used*) A climate.
CLIMAX (*s. from the Greek*) A gradation, an ascent; a figure in rhetoric in which the sense rises by gradation.
CLIMB (*v. int. from the Sax. clyman*) To ascend, to get up on any thing by laying hold with the hands and feet.
Climb (*v. t.*) To ascend.
Climb'ed (*p. from climb*) Ascended, "The tree had been climbed long before."
Climb'er (*s. from climb*) One that climbs.
Climb'er (*s. in botany, from climb*) An herb commonly called old man's beard, any plant that creeps on other supports.
Climb'er (*v. int. not used*) To go down by gradation. *Carew.*
Clime (*s. a contraction from climate, chiefly used by the poets*) A climate.
CLINCH (*v. t. from the Sax. clyniga*) To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over, to contract the hand into a fist, to bend the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm, to fix.
Clinch (*s. from the verb*) A pun, an ambiguous expression.
Clinch (*s. a sea term*) That part of the cable which is fastened to the anchor.
Clinch'ed (*p. from clinch*) Held fast in the hand with the fingers over, bent, confirmed, fixed.
Clinch'er (*s. from clinch*) One that clinches, a cramp of iron, a holdfast.
Clinch'er (*s. a sea term*) A small vessel whose boards are laid one over another.
Clinch'erwork (*s. a sea term*) The method of constructing the sides of a vessel by laying the edges of the boards one over another.
Clinch'ing (*p. from clinch*) Holding fast in the hand with the fingers over, bending, fixing, confirming.
Clinch'ing (*s. a sea term*) A kind of slight caulking.
CLING (*v. int. from the Danish, clynger*) To hang on any thing by twining round it, to stick to, to hold fast.
Cling (*v. t. not much used*) To dry up, to consume. *Shakespeare.*
Cling'ing (*p. from cling*) Sticking to, holding fast.
Cling'y (*adj. from cling*) Apt to cling, adhesive.
CLIN'IC (*adj. from the Greek, κλινω to lie down*) Belonging to a bed, bedridden, sick.
Clin'ic (*s. from the adj.*) One confined to a bed, a sick person, one who attends the sick.
Clin'ical (*adj. from clinic*) Belonging to a bed, bedridden, sick, belonging to sick people, belonging to those who attend the sick.
Clin'ice (*s. from clinic*) That part of physic that respects bedridden people. *Scott.*
CLINK (*v. t. perhaps from the sound*) To strike so as to make a sharp small noise.
Clink (*v. int.*) To utter a small sharp sound.

Clink (*s. from the verb*) A short successive noise, that which makes a small short noise.

Clin'ker (*s. with bricklayers*) A very hard burnt brick, a brick that lay next to the fire in the kiln.

Clin'ker (*s. a cant word*) A crafty tricking fellow, a fetter.

Clin'king (*p. from clink*) Making a sharp successive noise.

CLINOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLIN'QUANT (*s. from the French*) Finery, embroidery, false glitter.

CLIO (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the nine muses, the supposed inventress of history.

CLIP (*v. t. from the Sax. clippan*) To embrace, to enfold in the arms; to curtail, to cut short; to cut off, to diminish; to confine.

Clip (*v. int. in falconry*) To fly with a sudden turn.

Clip'pe, Clip'pen (*v. obsolete*) To embrace. *Chaucer.*

Clip'ped (*p. from clip*) Cut off, diminished.

Clip'per (*s. from clip*) One that clips coin.

Clip'ping (*p. from clip*) Embracing, cutting off, diminishing.

Clip'ping (*s. from the p.*) The part cut off.

Clips (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An eclipse. *Chaucer.*

Clip'sy (*adj. obsolete*) Eclipsed. *Chaucer.*

CLITH'ERO (*s.*) A borough town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 207 miles from London.

Clith'ero (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Clithero, made at Clithero.

CLITO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLITO'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The two small glands, situate at the entrance of the womb.

Cli'ver (*s. rather an incorrect spelling, in botany*) The herb cleaver.

CLIVUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The steep descent of a hill. *Scott.*

CLO'ACA (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) The kennel, the common shore, a jakes; the closest part of a prison.

Clo'acal (*adj. from cloaca, not used*) Belonging to the common shore, belonging to a jakes.

CLOACA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) The keeper of a jakes.

CLOAK (*s. from the Sax. clach*) An outer garment covering all the rest; a concealment, a cover.

Cloak (*v. t. from the subst.*) To cover with a cloak, to put on a cloak, to cover, to conceal.

Cloak'bag (*s. from cloak, and bag*) A portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Cloak'ed (*p. from cloak*) Furnished with a cloak) wearing a cloak; covered, concealed.

Cloak'ing (*p. from cloak*) Putting on a cloak, concealing.

CLOATH (*v. t. a spelling nearly antiquated, from the Sax. cloth*) To clothe, to furnish with clothes.

Cloa'thed (*p. from cloath*) Furnished with clothes.

Cloa'thing (*p. from cloath*) Furnishing with clothes.

Cloaths (*s. plu. from cloath*) Garments.

CLOCK (*s. from the Brit. clou*) A machine to measure time and tell the hour of the day; an inverted kind of work in the leg of a stocking; the name of an insect, a sort of beetle.

Clock'maker (*s. from clock, and make*) One who makes clocks.

Clock'work (*s. from clock, and work*) Work like that of a clock.

CLOD (*s. from the Sax. clud*) A lump of earth or clay, a turf, the ground; any thing vile and base; a dull stupid fellow.

Clod (*v. int. from the subst.*) To gather into a clot, to coagulate.

Clod (*v. t.*) To pelt with clods.

Clod'ded (*p. from clod*) Gathered into a clot, coagulated.

Clod'diness (*s. from clod*) The state of being cloddy.

Clod'ding (*p. from clod*) Gathering into a clot) coagulating.

Clod'dy (*adj. from clod*) Full of clods, muddy, base.

Clod'pate (*s. from clod, and pate*) A stupid fellow, a dolt.

Clod'pated (*adj. from clodpate*) Stupid, dull, thoughtless.

Clod'poll (*s. from clod and poll*) A clodpate, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

Clod'salt (*s. in salt works*) A cake of salt taken out of the bottom of the boiler.

CLOFF (*s. in commerce*) A bag or case in which goods are carried.

CLOG (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A load, a weight, any incumbrance laid on an animal; an obstruction, an

impediment; a wooden shoe, a kind of additional shoe.

Clog (*v. t. from the subst.*) To load with something, to retard motion; to hinder, to obstruct.

Clog (*v. int.*) To adhere, to coalesce; to be encumbered.

Clog'ged (*p. from clog*) Furnished with a clog, hindered, obstructed, embarrassed.

Clog'giness (*s. from clog*) The state of being clogged.

Clog'ging (*p. from clog*) Putting on a clog, hindering, obstructing, embarrassing.

Clog'gingness (*s. from clogging*) An aptness to clog, the state of being clogged. *Scott.*

Clog'gy (*adj. from clog*) Apt to clog.

CLO'GHER (*s.*) A city and see of a bishop in Ireland in the county of Tirone and province of Ulster.

CLOISTER (*s. from the Sax. clouster*) A monastery, a nunnery, a religious retirement; a piazza, a peristyle.

Cloi'ster (*v. t. from the subst.*) To shut up in a religious house, to seclude from the world, to confine.

Cloi'steral (*adj. from cloister*) Solitary, belonging to a cloister.

Cloi'stered (*p. from cloister*) Shut up in a cloister, secluded from the world, inhabiting a cloister; built with piazzas.

Cloi'stre (*s. obsolete*) An inclosure. *Chaucer.*

Cloi'stress (*s. from cloister*) A nun, a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Cloke (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A cloak.

Clomb (*v. pret. of climb, but now obsolete*) Climbed, did climb. *Milton.*

Clom'ben (*p. obsolete, from climb*) Climbed.

Cloom (*v. t. corrupted from cleam*) To close or shut up with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

Cloos (*adj. obsolete*) Close. *Chaucer.*

CLOSE *v. t. the s. sounded soft, from the Armorick, clofa*) To shut, to lay together; to join, to unite parts; to inclose, to reposit; to end, to conclude; with up, as, "To close up and unite its parts."

Close (*v. int.*) To coalesce, to join its own parts together. With upon, to agree upon. With, with or in with, to comply with, to unite with, to grapple with.

Close (*s. the s. sounded hard, from the verb*) Any thing shut up, a small field enclosed.

Close (*s. the s. sounded hard, from the verb*) A pause, a conclusion, the time of shutting up.

Close (*adj. the s. sounded hard, from the verb*) Shut fast, private, not to be seen through; confined, stagnant; solid, compact; concise, brief; contiguous, admitting but a small distance; reserved, covetous; full to the point; dark, cloudy.

Close (*adv. the s. sounded hard, from the adj.*) Attentively. "Close observe him." *Shakespeare.*

Closebond'ed (*adj. from close, and bond*) In close order, thickly ranked, secretly leagued.

Close'bodied (*adj. from close, and body*) Made to fit close to the body.

Clo'sed (*p. from close*) Shut up, laid together, joined, concluded.

Close'headed (*adj. from close, and hand*) Covetous, saving.

Closehaul'ed (*adj. a sea term*) Brought as near to the wind as possible.

Clo'sely (*adv. from close*) In a close manner.

Clo'seness (*s. from close*) The state of being close.

Clo'sepent (*adj. from close, and pen*) Shut close, having no vent.

Clo'sier (*s. the s. sounded soft, from close*) One that closes, that which concludes.

Clo'sier (*adj. the s. sounded hard, comp. of close*) Close in a greater degree.

Clo'sest (*adj. sup. from close*) Close in the greatest degree.

Clo'sestool (*s. from close, and stool*) A conveniency for a chamber.

Clo'set (*s. from close*) A small room for privacy, a repository for curiosities.

Clo'set (*v. t. from the subst.*) To shut up in a closet, to take into a closet for secret consultation.

Clo'setted (*p. from closet*) Shut up in a closet, taken into a closet for secret consultation.

Clo'setting (*p. a. from closet*) Shutting up in a closet, taking into a closet for secret consultation.

CLOSH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A distemper in the feet of cattle, the founder.

Clo'sing (*p. a. from close*) Shutting up, uniting the parts of any thing, concluding.

Clo'sir (*s. obsolete*) An inclosure. *Chaucer.*

Clo'sit (*adj. obsolete*) Inclosed. *Chaucer.*

Clo'sure

Clo'sure (*s. from close*) The act of shutting up, that by which any thing is closed, an inclosure, a conclusion.

CLOT (*s. perhaps from clod*) Something clotted together, a concretion.

Clot (*v. int. from the subs.*) To form into clots, to hang together, to coagulate.

Clot/bird (*s. in ornithology*) The ænanthe.

CLOT'BURR (*s. in botany*) The clothburr.

Clote/leaf (*s. obsolete*) A burdock leaf. *Chaucer.*

CLOTH (*s. from the Sax. clath*) Any thing woven for drefs or covering, a piece of linen spread on a table, the canvass on which pictures are drawn.

CLOTH'BURR (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Clothe (*v. t. from cloth*) To furnish with clothes, to drefs, to adorn with drefs; to invest as with drefs.

Clo'thed (*p. from clothe*) Furnished with clothes, duffed, ornamented with drefs, invested.

Clothes (*s. plu. from cloth*) Garments, drefs.

Clothier (*s. from cloth*) A maker of woollen cloth.

Clo'thing (*p. a. from clothe*) Furnishing with clothes, duffing, ornamenting with drefs.

Clo'thing (*s. from the part.*) Garments, vestures of all kinds.

Cloth/less (*adj. obsolete*) Naked, having no clothes. *Ch.*

CLO'THO (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the three destinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of human life.

Cloths (*s. plu. from cloth*) Pieces of cloth, garments, drefs.

Cloth/shearer (*s. from cloth, and shear*) One who shears cloth.

Cloth/worker (*s. from cloth, and work*) A clothier.

Cloth/poll (*s. from clot, and poll*) A blockhead, a head, in contempt.

CLOT'TER (*v. int. from the Dutch clotteren*) To clot, to gather into lumps, to coagulate.

Clot'tered (*p. from clotter*) Clotted. *Dryden.*

Clot'ting (*p. a. from clot*) Forming into clots, coagulating.

Clot'ty (*adj. from clot*) Full of clots, full of concretions.

CLOUD (*s. of unknown etymology*) The dark collection of vapours in the air, a state of obscurity, a dark vein in any thing, a croud, a multitude.

Cloud (*v. t. from the subs.*) To darken with clouds, to obscure, to variegate with dark veins.

Cloud (*v. int.*) To grow cloudy, to grow dark with clouds.

Cloud/berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the knotbury.

Cloud/capt (*adj. from cloud, and cap*) Topped with clouds, reaching the clouds.

Cloudcompelling (*adj. from cloud, and compel*) Compelling the clouds.

Clou'ded (*p. from cloud*) Darkened with clouds, obscured, variegated with dark veins.

Clou'dily (*adv. from cloudy*) Darkly, obscurely.

Clou'diness (*s. from cloudy*) The state of being cloudy.

Clou'ding (*p. a. from cloud*) Darkening with clouds, obscuring, variegating with dark veins.

Clou'dless (*adj. from cloud*) Void of clouds, clear, bright, pure.

Clou'dy (*adj. from cloud*) Overspread with clouds, obscure, dark; gloomy, melancholy; marked with spots or veins.

Clove (*v. pret. of cleave*) Did cleave.

CLOVE (*s. from the French clou a nail*) A valuable spice brought from the east; a division of a head of garlick. *Tate.*

Clo've (*s. in botany*) A clove gillyflower.

Clovegel/offer, Clovegel/ofre (*s. obsolete*) A clovegillyflower. *Chaucer.*

Clovegil/lyflower (*s. in botany, from clove*) A kind of carnation so called from the smell.

Clo'ven (*p. from cleave*) Cleaved.

Clo'venfooted (*adj. from clove, and foot*) Having a cloven foot.

Clo'venhoofed (*adj. from cleave, and hoof*) Having the hoof cloven.

CLO'VER (*s. from the Sax clæfar*) A kind of grass, a species of trefoil.

Clo'ver (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to clover. "Clover grass."

Clo'vered (*adj. from clover*) Covered with clover.

CLOUGH (*s. from the Sax.*) A clift, the clift of a hill, a deep descent between hills.

Clough (*s. in commerce*) An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight.

CLOUT (*s. from the Sax. clut*) A cloth for any mean use, a patch on the shoe, an iron plate to keep the axel tree from wearing.

Clout (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cover with a cloth, to patch, to mend coarsely, to join together in a bungling manner.

Clout'ed (*p. from clout*) Covered with a clout, patched up in a bungling manner.

Clout'ed (*adj. corruptly used*) Clotted.

Clout'erly (*adj. from clout*) Clumsy, awkward.

Clout'ing (*p. a. from clout*) Putting on a clout, patching, mending in a clumsy manner.

Clout'ing (*s. from the part.*) Cloth used for making clouts.

Clout'nail (*s. from clout, and nail*) A nail with which the clout is fastened to the axel tree.

Clowe (*s. obsolete*) A clove. *Chaucer.*

CLOWN (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A rustic, a country-fellow, a churl, an ill bred man.

Clow'nery (*s. from clown*) Ill breeding, churlishness, rudeness.

Clow'nish (*adj. from clown*) Having the manners of a clown, producing clowns.

Clow'nisher (*adj. comp. from clownish*) Clownish in a greater degree.

Clow'nishly (*adv. from clownish*) In a clownish manner.

Clow'nishness (*s. from clownish*) Rudeness, rusticity.

Clowns'mustard (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Clowns'treacle (*s. in botany*) Garlick.

CLOY (*v. t. from the French enclouer to nail up*) To surfeit, to satiate, to fill beyond desire, to nail up guns by driving a spike into the touchhole.

Cloy'ed (*p. from cloy*) Surfeited, satiated, filled beyond desire; spiked up by having a nail driven into the touchhole.

Cloy'ed (*adj. in farriery*) Pricked in shoeing.

Cloy'ing (*p. a. from cloy*) Satiating, filling beyond desire.

Cloy'less (*adj. from cloy*) Belonging to that which will not cloy.

Cloy'ment (*s. not much used, from cloy*) Satiety. *Shakesp.*

CLOYNE (*s.*) A city and see of a bishop in Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munster.

CLUB (*s. from the Brit. clwppa*) A heavy stick, a staff of office; a suit of cards; an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain regulations; the shot or share of a reckoning, joint charge.

Club (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pay to a common reckoning, to pay to any joint charge.

Club (*v. int. from the subs.*) To contribute to a common expence, to join in a common design.

Club'bid (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Having a clubhead. *Chaucer.*

Club'bing (*p. a. from club*) Joining in the expence of a common charge.

Club'headed (*adj. from club, and head*) Having a thick head, having a head like that of a club.

Club'law (*s. from club, and law*) Regulation by force, the law of arms. *Addison.*

Club'room (*s. from club, and room*) The room in which a club meets.

CLUCK (*v. int. from the Sax. clouan*) To call chickens as a hen, to call together. *Shakespeare.*

Cluc'king (*p. a. from cluck*) Calling as a hen her chickens.

Cluc'king (*s. from the part.*) The noise which the hen makes when she calls her chickens.

Clue (*s. a sea term*) The lower corner of a sail.

Cluegar'nets (*s. a sea term*) A kind of tackle fastened to the clue to truss up the sails.

Clue'ing (*adj. a sea term, from clue*) Trussing up the sails by means of the clue.

Clue'ing (*s. a sea term, from clue*) The act or method of trussing up the sails.

Clue'line (*s. a sea term, from clue, and line*) A kind of clue garnet.

Clum (*interj. obsolete*) A note of silence. *Chaucer.*

Clump (*s. supposed to be from clump*) A lump, a shapeless piece of wood.

Clumps (*s. a local word*) A numbscull, a dull heavy fellow. *Skinner.*

Clum'fier (*adj. comp. from clumsy*) Clumsy in a greater degree.

Clum'fiest (*adj. sup. from clumsy*) Clumsy in the greatest degree.

Clum'fily (*adv. from clumsy*) Awkwardly, unready, without grace.

Clum'finess (*s. from clumsy*) Awkwardness, the want of dexterity.

CLUM'SY (*adj. supposed to be from the Dutch compset stupid*) Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

Clunch (*s. a local word*) A substance found next the coal in sinking a pit; an awkward fellow.

Clung (*v. pret. of cling*) Did cling.

Clung (*p. from cling*) Dried up, wasted away.

CLUNG (*v. int. from the Sax. clingan*) To dry as wood. *Johnson.*

CLU'NIAC (*adj. in church history*) Belonging to an order of monks.

CLUPEA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the herring kind.

CLUSH (*s. a local word*) A distemper incident to cattle, a swelling in the neck.

CLUSIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLUS'TER (*s. from the Sax. clyster*) A bunch, a number of things growing together, a number of animals gathered together, a body or collection of people.

Clus'ter (*v. t. from the subs.*) To collect any thing into bodies.

Clus'ter (*v. int. from the subs.*) To grow in bunches, to collect into bunches.

Clus'tered (*p. from cluster*) Gathered into a cluster.

Clus'tergrape (*s. from cluster, and grape*) The small black grape.

Clus'tering (*p. a. from cluster*) Gathering into clusters, growing in bunches.

Clus'tery (*adj. from cluster*) Growing in clusters.

CLU'TA (*s. in old records*) Clouted shoes, horse shoes, the tire of a cart wheel.

CLUTARIUM (*s. in old records*) A smithery, a forge for making horse shoes.

CLUTCH (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To hold in the hand, to gripe, to contract the hand.

Clutch (*s. from the verb*) The gripe, the paw; the hand that gripes without mercy.

Clut'ches (*s. plu.*) Paws, talons, hands that gripe unmercifully.

Clutchis'ted (*adj. from clutch, and fist*) Having great clumsy hands.

CLUT'TER (*s. used in low or droll style, from the Sax. clatrung*) A noise, a bustle, a clamour.

Clut'ter (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a noise, to make a bustle.

Clut'tering (*p. a. from clutter*) Making a noise, making a bustle.

Clut'tering (*s. from the part.*) A noise, a clutter.

CLU'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLYDE (*s.*) A river in Scotland.

CLY'DON (*s. with physicians*) A kind of floating in the stomach, a species of indigestion.

CLYME'NON, CLYME'NOS (*s. in botany*) Water betony, tution.

CLYPEI'FORMIS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet, a comet having the form of a shield.

CLYPEO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLYPE'US (*s. from the Lat.*) A shield, a buckler.

CLYS'MA, CLYS'MUS (*s. with physicians*) A purgation, a washing, a clyster.

CLYS'SUS (*s. in chymistry*) A mixture of the most perfect and efficacious principles of any body.

CLYS'TER (*s. in medicine, from the Greek*) An injection into the anus.

Clyster'ize (*v. t. in low or droll style, from clyster*) To administer a clyster.

CLY'TO (*s.*) A title of honour anciently given to the sons of the king of England.

CNEMODAC'TYLUS (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle that extends the middle joint of the fingers.

CNEO'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CNI'CUS (*s. in botany*) Mock saffron.

CNI'DUS (*s.*) A man's name.

COACER'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and acer-vo to heap*) To heap up, to heap together.

Coacer'vate (*adj. from the verb*) Heaped together.

Coacerva'tion (*s. from coacervate*) The act of heaping together, the state of being heaped together.

Coac'cion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Coaction.

COACH (*s. from the French coche*) A carriage of state or pleasure having seats facing each other.

Coach (*v. t. from the subs.*) To carry in a coach.

Coach (*s. a sea term*) An apartment in a large ship of war.

Coach'box (*s. from coach, and box*) The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach'ed (*p. from coach*) Carried in a coach.

Coach'hire (*s. from coach, and hire*) The money paid for the use of a coach.

Coach'horse (*s. from coach, and horse*) A horse that draws in a coach.

Coach'house (*s. from coach, and house*) A house in which a coach is secured from the weather.

Coach'maker (*s. from coach, and make*) One whose trade is to make coaches.

Coach'man (*s. from coach, and man*) The driver of a coach.

Coach'wheel (*s. from coach, and wheel*) The wheel of a coach.

COA'CT (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and ago to do*) To act together, to act in concert.

Coac'tion (*s. from coact*) Compulsion, force; concurrent action.

Coac'tive (*adj. not much used, from coact*) Endued with a power of compelling; acting in concurrence.

COADJU'MENT (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and adjuvmentum help*) Mutual assistance.

COADJU'TANT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and adjuto to aid*) Helping, cooperating.

COADJU'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An assistant, an associate.

COADJU'VANCY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and adjuvo to help*) United help, cooperation.

COADUNA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and aduno to unite*) The act of uniting several things together.

COADUNI'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and unio a joining*) The act of uniting several substances into one mass.

COÆTAN'EOUS (*adj. seldom used, from the Lat. con with, and ætas age*) Living in the same age.

COÆTER'NAL (*adj. a correct spelling, but chiefly used by ecclesiastical writers, from the Lat.*) Equally eternal.

COÆVOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and ævum an age*) Of the same age, coeval.

COAGME'NT (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and agmen an army*) To heap together.

Coagmenta'tion (*s. from coagment*) A collection, a conjunction of parts.

Coagment'ed (*p. from coagment*) Joined together.

Coagment'ing (*p. a. from coagment*) Joining together, collecting into one mass.

Coag'ulable (*adj. from coagulate*) Capable of being coagulated.

COAG'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. coagulo to curdle*) To force into lumps, to force into concretions.

Coag'ulate (*v. int.*) To run into congelations, to form into lumps.

Coag'ulated (*p. from coagulate*) Formed into congelations.

Coag'ulating (*p. a. from coagulate*) Running into congelations.

Coagula'tion (*s. from coagulate*) A congelation, the substance formed into concretions.

Coag'ulative (*adj. from coagulate*) Having the power of coagulating.

Coagula'tor (*s. from coagulate*) That which has the power of coagulation.

COAG'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) That which has the power of coagulating.

Coaks (*v. t. a low word and an incorrect spelling*) To coax, to fawn upon, to flatter.

COAL (*s. from the Sax. col*) The common fossil fuel, charcoal, any thing of fuel ignited.

Coal (*v. t. from the subs.*) To burn wood to charcoal, to sketch out with a coal.

Coal'black (*adj. from coal, and black*) Exceedingly black, perfectly black.

Coal'box (*s. from coal, and box*) A box to carry coal to the fire.

Coal'ery (*s. from coal*) The place where coals are dug.

COALE'SCE (*v. int. from the Lat. coalesco*) To unite into one mass, to grow together.

Coales'cence (*s. from coalesce*) The act of coalescing, union.

Coales'cing (*p. from coalesce*) Uniting into one mass, joining.

Coal'fire (*s. from coal, and fire*) A fire made of coal.

Coal'house (*s. from coal, and house*) A house or place in which coals are kept.

Coal'ion (*s. from coalesce*) A union, one mass or body.

Coal'mine (*s. from coal, and mine*) A coal pit.

COAL'MOUSE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird so called.

Coal'pit (*s. from coal, and pit*) A coal mine, a pit where coals are dug.

Coal'stone (*s. from coal, and stone*) A sort of coal.

COAL'TERN (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and alternus alternate*) Reciprocal, done by turns.

Coal'work (*s. from coal, and work*) A coalery, the place where coals are dug and produced to sale.

Coal'y (*adj. from coal*) Containing coal, having the qualities of coal.

Coa'ming (*s. a sea term*) The border raised about the hatches of a ship.

Co'an (*adj. from Coos*) Belonging to Coos, applied to Hippocrates, who was born in that island.

COAPTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with,*

- with, and apto to fit*) The adjustment of parts to each other. Boyle.
- COAR'CT** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and arcto to straiten*) To contract, to confine in a narrow compass.
- Coarctation** (*s. from coarct*) Confinement, contraction, restraint.
- COARSE** (*adj. of unknown etymology*) Of an inferior kind, large in the thread or grain, rough, base, gross, rude, inelegant.
- Coarsely** (*adv. from coarse*) In a coarse manner.
- Coarseness** (*s. from coarse*) Roughness, meanness, impurity, inelegance.
- Coarser** (*adj. comp. from coarse*) Coarse in a greater degree.
- Coarsest** (*adj. from coarse*) Coarse in the highest degree.
- Coar'ted** (*adj. obsolete*) Forced, obliged. Chaucer.
- Coar'ten** (*v. t. obsolete*) To force, to compel, to restrain. Lidgate.
- COARTICULATION** (*s. with medical writers, from the Lat. con with, and artus a joint*) The structure of the bones in forming a joint.
- COAST** (*s. from the Lat. costa*) The edge of the land next the sea, the shore; the bank of any large river or water, the side of any thing; the part of the country within view.
- Coast** (*v. int. from the subj.*) To sail within sight of the land, to sail near the coast.
- Coast** (*v. t.*) To sail by, to sail near to any place. Addison.
- Coaster** (*s. from coast*) One who sails by the shore, a timorous sailer.
- Coasting** (*p. from coast*) Sailing near the shore, sailing by the coast.
- Coasting** (*s. from the part.*) The method of sailing near the coast.
- COAT** (*s. from the French cote*) The upper garment, the lower part of a woman's dress, the dress of a boy in infancy; the particular habit of a profession; the hair or fur of a beast; any tunic or covering; the field on which the ensigns armorial are depicted.
- Coat** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To cover, to invest, to overspread.
- Coat'ed** (*p. from coat*) Invested with a coat, covered, overspread.
- COAT'U** (*s. in zoology*) The raccoon.
- Coat'ing** (*p. a. from coat*) Investing with a coat, covering, overspreading.
- Coat'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A kind of stuff for making coats, the covering.
- COAX** (*v. t. a low word of uncertain derivation*) To flatter, to fawn upon, to wheedle.
- Coax'er** (*s. from coax*) A flatterer, a wheedler.
- Coax'ing** (*p. from coax*) Flattering, wheedling.
- Cob** (*s. a low word, corrupted from the Sax. cop*) The head, the top, a ball or pellet with which fowls are fed.
- COB** (*s. in ornithology*) A sea fowl.
- Cob** (*s.*) A rich miser, a foreign coin.
- Cob** (*s.*) A forced or made harbour.
- COBALES** (*s. in heathen mythology*) A kind of satyrs.
- COBALT** (*s. in natural history, and medicine*) A sort of mineral of a caustic quality consisting of silver and arsenic.
- COB'BING** (*s. a sea term*) A punishment inflicted on delinquents in a ship, which is performed by striking the offender on his breech with a flat piece of wood.
- Cob'bing board** (*s. a sea term, from cobbing, and board*) The board with which the punishment of cobbing is inflicted.
- COB'BLE** (*v. t. from the Dutch cobbler*) To mend shoes, to mend any thing coarsely, to patch up any thing in a clumsy and imperfect manner.
- Cob'bled** (*p. from cobble*) Mended coarsely, patched up in a clumsy manner.
- Cob'bler** (*s. from cobble*) A mender of shoes, one that mends or patches up any thing, a bungler.
- Cob'bling** (*p. a. from cobble*) Mending in a bungling manner, patching up.
- Cob'blingness** (*s. from cobbling*) Bunglingness. Scott.
- COBEL'LA** (*s. in zoology*) A species of serpents.
- Cob'iron** (*s. from cob, and iron*) An handiron.
- Cobish'op** (*s. not much used*) A helping or joint bishop.
- COBITES** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of malacoptygious fishes, the loach.
- Cob'loaf** (*s. from cob, and loaf*) A loaf run out to an irregular form in baking. Shakespeare.
- Cob'nut** (*s. from cob, and nut*) A species of hazel, a boy's play.
- CO'BOOSE** (*s. a sea term*) A kind of box to cover the chimney in a ship.
- Cob'swan** (*s. from cob, and swan*) The leading swan, the master swan.
- COB'WEB** (*s. from the Dutch kopweb*) The net or web of a spider, any snare or trap.
- Cob'web** (*adj. from the subj.*) Weak, deceitful. "A cobweb argument."
- CO'CA** (*s. in old records*) A small boat.
- Co'cacle** (*s. a local word, perhaps a corruption of coricle*) A kind of fishing boat made of twigs covered over with a kind of leather. Scott.
- CO'CAO** (*s. in botany*) The Indian nut of which chocolate is made.
- COCCI'FEROUS** (*adj. in botany*) Belonging to those plants or trees that bear berries.
- COC'CIGIS** (*s. in anatomy*) The coccyx.
- COCCINEL'LA** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects.
- COC'CISM** (*s. from the Lat. coccis a cuckoo*) The silly cry or tune of a cuckoo. Scott.
- COCCOTHAU'STES** (*s. in ornithology*) The hawfinch or grosbeak.
- COC'CUS** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of two winged insects.
- COC'CYX** (*s. in anatomy*) A kind of cartilaginous bone united to the extremity of the spine.
- Coch'erings** (*s.*) A kind of tax or tribute in Ireland.
- COCH'INEAL** (*s. in commerce*) An insect used in dying scarlet and all grain colours.
- COCH'LEA** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of shell fish, a snail-shell. In anatomy, The hollow part of the ear. In mechanics, A screw. In architecture, A winding staircase.
- COCHLEA'RE** (*s. with medical writers*) A spoonful.
- COCHLEA'RIA** (*s. in botany*) Spoonwort, scurvy grass.
- Coch'leary** (*adj. from cochlea*) Belonging to a screw.
- Coch'leated** (*adj. from cochlea*) Having the form of a screw.
- COCK** (*s. from the Sax. cocc*) A domestic fowl remarkable for his gallantry, pride and courage; the male of birds; the way in which cocks crow in the morning, Shakespeare; a leader, the most forward man of a company; a machine to shew the direction of the wind so called from its form; a spout to let out water by turning the stop; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun that holds the flint; a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of putting up the brim of a hat; the needle of a balance; the style of a dial.
- Cock** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To set the head erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air; to set up the brims of the hat; to fix the hammer of a gun ready for a discharge; to make small heaps of hay.
- Cock** (*v. int.*) To strut, to look big; to train up or use fighting cocks.
- Cock'a'de** (*s. from cock*) A ribband worn in the hat, a ribband made up in bows and worn by the military.
- Cock'ahoop** (*adv. from cock, and on the hoop*) At the height of mirth and jollity. Shakespeare.
- Cock'ale** (*s. from cock, and ale*) A fine pleasant drink.
- COCK'AROUSE** (*s. with the Indians in America*) One who has the honour to be of the king's council. Scott.
- COCK'ATRICE** (*s. from the Sax. cocc a cock, and atter a serpent*) A serpent supposed to be generated from the egg of a cock.
- Coc'kel** (*s. from cock*) A sort of play.
- Cock'bawd** (*s. from cock, and bawd*) A pimp.
- Cock'boat** (*s. from cock, and boat*) A small boat belonging to a ship.
- Cock'broath** (*s. from cock, and broath*) Broath made by boiling a cock.
- Cock'brained** (*adj. from cock, and brain*) Giddy, hare-brained, rash. Scott.
- Cock'crowing** (*s. from cock, and crow*) The time at which cocks usually crow, the morning.
- Coc'ked** (*p. from cock*) Set up in some particular form, set up in little heaps, prepared for a discharge.
- Coc'ker** (*s. from cock*) One who follows the barbarous sport of cockfighting.
- COC'KER** (*v. t. from the French, coqueline*) To fondle, to indulge.
- Coc'kered** (*p. from cocker*) Fondled, indulged.
- Coc'kerel** (*s. from cock*) A young cock.
- COC'KERMOUTH** (*s.*) A borough and sea port town of Cumberland; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 267 miles from London.
- Coc'kermouth** (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Cockermouth, made at Cockermouth.
- COC'KET** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A seal belonging to the king's custom-house, a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered as a certificate of goods entered at the custom-house.
- Coc'ketbread

Cock/etbread (*s. from cocket, and bread*) The finest sort of wheaten bread. *Scott.*
Cock/eting (*adj. from cocket*) Giving a cocket.
Cock/eting (*s. from the p.*) The act of giving a cocket.
COCKET/TUM (*s. in old records*) The office at the customhouse where goods to be exported are entered.
Cock/feather (*s. in archery*) The feather of the shaft that stands upright.
Cock/fight (*s. from cock, and fight*) A battle or match of cocks.
Cock/fighting (*s. from cock, and fight*) The barbarous custom of setting cocks to fight, a battle or match of cocks.
Cock/horse (*adv. from cock, and horse*) On horseback, triumphantly. *Prior.*
Coc/king (*p. from cock*) Setting up the hat, holding bolt upright, setting up little heaps of hay, preparing for a discharge, following the barbarous custom of cockfighting.
Coc/kingcloth (*s. with fowlers*) A device made use of in shooting pheasants.
Coc/kisbones (*s. obsolete*) A petty oath. *Chaucer.*
Coc/kish (*adj. from cock*) Wanton, uppish.
Coc/kishness (*s. from cockish*) Wantonness, uppishness. *Scott.*
COC/KLE (*s. from the French, coquille*) A small shell fish.
COC/KLE (*s. in botany*) A weed that grows among corn.
Coc/kle (*v. t. from the subj.*) To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle, to shrink up.
Coc/kled (*p. from cockle*) Contracted, shrunk up.
Coc/kled (*adj. from cockle*) Shelled like a cockle. *Shakespeare.*
Coc/klestairs (*s. from cockle, and stairs*) Winding stairs. *Chambers.*
Cock/loft (*s. from cock, and loft*) The room over the garret.
Cock/master (*s. from cock, and master*) One that breeds game cocks.
Cock/match (*s. from cock, and match*) A battle or match of cocks.
COC/KNEY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A native of London, an effeminate mean despicable citizen.
COCK/PADDLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The lump fish.
Cock/pit (*s. from cock and pit*) The place where cocks are set to fight.
Cock/pit (*s. a sea term*) A place on the lower deck of a ship of war.
COCK/QUEAN (*s. from the Lat. coqua a kitchen*) A cot, a man that concerns himself in the affairs of the kitchen.
COCK/ROACHES (*s. in zoology*) A kind of insects.
Cock/roads (*s. from cock, and road*) Snares laid to catch woodcocks.
COCKS/COMB (*s. in botany*) Lousewort.
Cocks/comb (*s. from cock, and comb*) A filly proud fellow, an upstart.
COCKS/HEAD (*s. in botany*) The sainfoin.
Cock/shut (*s. from cock, and shut*) The close of the evening, the time when poultry go to roost. *Shakespeare.*
COCK/SPUR (*s. in botany*) A species of medlar, Virginian hawthorn.
Cock/sure (*adj. used in droll style, from cock, and sure*) Confident, having no doubt. *Pope.*
COCK/SWAIN (*s. a sea term, from the Sax. coggswain*) The officer who commands the cockboat.
COCK/WEED (*s. in botany*) Pepperwort.
Co/co (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The cacao, or cocoa tree.
CO/COA (*s. in botany*) A species of the palm tree.
Coc/quet (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A coquet. *Scott.*
COC/TIBLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat.*) Capable of being boiled.
CO/CTILE (*adj. from the Lat. coctilis*) Made by baking.
Coctill/ation (*s. from coctile*) The act of boiling in a slow and careful manner.
COC/TION (*s. from the Lat. coquo to boil*) The act of boiling, a resolution of febrile matter, a digestion in the stomach.
CO/CULUM (*s. in old records*) A cup, a small drinking cup in the shape of a boat.
CO/CULUS (*s. in botany and phytic*) A poisonous berry made use of by poachers to intoxicate fish.
COD (*s. from the Sax. codde*) Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged; a pillow, the belly. *Chaucer.*
COD (*s.*) A sea fish.
COD (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane or bag that contains the testes.

Cod (*v. int. from the subj.*) To produce cods.
CODATRE/MULA (*s. in ornithology*) The wagtail.
Cod/ded (*p. from cod*) Having cods.
Cod/ders (*s. from cod*) Those that gather pease in cods.
Cod/ding (*p. from cod*) Producing cods.
Cod/dle (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To codle, to parboil. *Scott.*
Cod/dy (*adj. from cod*) Having cods, full of pods. *Scott.*
COD/DYMOD/DY (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of lorus.
Code (*s. from codex*) A book, a book of the civil law.
CO/DEX (*s. from the Lat.*) A code or body of laws.
COD/FISH (*s. in ichthyology*) An excellent salt water fish.
CO/DIA (*s. in botany*) The head of a poppy, the head of a plant.
CO/DICIL (*s. from the Lat. codicillus*) An addition to a will.
CODIL/LE (*s. from the French*) The winning of a game at ombre.
CODI/NIAC (*s. in confectionary*) The marmalade of quinces.
COD/LE (*v. t. from the Lat. coquo to boil*) To parboil, to soften in heated water.
Cod/led (*p. from codle*) Parboiled, softened in heated water.
Cod/lin (*s. from codling*) The name of an apple.
Cod/ling (*p. from codle*) Parboiling, softening in heated water.
Cod/ling (*s. from the p.*) The name of an apple.
CODOSCE/LÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) Venereal buboes in the groin.
Cod/piece (*s. a low word*) The fore part of a pair of breeches.
COE (*s. with miners*) A small lodgment under ground.
COE/CUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The blind gut, the first of the thick intestines.
COE/FFICACY (*s. from the Lat. con with, and efficax, efficacious*) The joint power or force of several things acting together.
COEFFI/CIENCY (*s. from coefficient*) Cooperation, the state of acting together.
COEFFI/CIENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with; and efficio to effect*) Belonging to a joint power, producing in conjunction with some thing else.
Coeffi/cient (*s. from the adj.*) That which unites its force with another.
Coeffi/cient (*s. in algebra and fluxions*) The quantity or power that operates in multiplication with some other quantity.
COELES/TIAL (*adj. a correct but neglected spelling, from the Lat.*) Celestial, heavenly.
COE/LIA (*s. with anatomical writers, from the Greek*) An original cavity in an animal body, the belly.
Cœ/liac (*adj. from coelia*) Belonging to those disorders that affect the bowels, belonging to the belly.
CELI/GINOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. coelum heaven, and gigno to generate*) Heaven born.
CELO/MA (*s. in surgery*) A hollow round ulcer in the horny coat of the eye.
CE/LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cavity of the eye towards the corners.
CE/METERY (*s. from the Greek κοιμησθαι to sleep*) A burying place, a churchyard.
COE/PTION (*s. from the Lat. con together, and emo to buy*) The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
COENO/BIARCH (*s. from the Greek, κοινος common, εως life, and αρχων a leader*) A chief governor, a prior of a monastery.
COE/NOBITES (*s. in church history*) An order of monks who had all things in common.
Cœnobi/tic (*adj. from cœnobites*) Belonging to the cœnobites, having all things in common.
Cœ/noby (*s. from cœnobites*) The state of having all things in common.
COE/NOSE (*adj. from the Lat. cœnum*) Muddy, filthy.
Cœno/sity (*s. from cœnose*) Muddiness, filthiness.
Cœ/notaph (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cenotaph, an empty tomb.
COE/QUAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with and equalis equal*) Equal to, being in the same state with another.
Coequa/lity (*s. from coequal*) The state of being equal.
Coe/qualness (*s. not much used, from coequal*) Coequality.
COER/CE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and arceo to force*) To restrain, to keep in order by forceable means.
Coer/cible (*adj. from coerce*) Capable of being restrained, proper to be restrained.
Coer/cion (*s. from coerce*) A check, a penal restraint.
Coer/cive

COF

Coercive (*adj. from coerce*) Having the authority or power of restraint, forcible.

Coerciveness (*s. from coercive*) The state of being coercive. *Scott.*

COERULEOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. coeruleus*) Blue, of a blue color.

COESSENTIAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and essentia essence*) Having the same essential properties, partaking of the same essence.

Coessentiality (*s. from coessential*) A participation of the same essence.

Coessentialness (*s. not much used, from coessential*) Coessentiality, the state of being coessential.

COETANEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and ætas age*) Of the same age; *with to and with: as, "Coetaneous to the act."*

Coetaneousness (*s. from coetaneous*) The state of being coetaneous.

COETERNAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and æternus eternal*) Equally, eternal with some other.

Coeternally (*adv. from coeternal*) In a state equally eternal, equally eternal with another.

Coeternity (*s. from coeternal*) The state of being coeternal.

COEVAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and ævus an age*) Of the same age; *with to and with: as, "Coeval with eternity." "Coeval to mankind."*

Coeval (*s. from the adj.*) A cotemporary, one that lives in the same age with another.

Coevality (*s. from coeval*) The state of being coeval.

COEVOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and ævum an age*) Of the same age; *with to: as, "Coevous to it." South.*

COEUR (*s. in heraldry*) A short line of partition in pale in the centre of the field.

COEXIST (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and existo to exist*) To exist at the same time; *with with: as, "With which the motion never coexisted."*

Coexistence (*s. from coexist*) The state of being coexistent; *with with: as, "Coexistence with him."*

Coexistent (*adj. from coexist*) Having existence at the same time with another; *with to and with: as, "Coexistent to the motion." Lock "Coexistent with it."*

Coexisting (*p. from coexist*) Existing at the same time.

COEXTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and extendo to extend*) To extend to the same place or point of duration with another.

Coextended (*p. from coextend*) Extended to the same point of space or duration with another.

Coextending (*p. from coextend*) Extending to the same point with another.

Coextension (*s. from coextend*) The act or state of extending to the same point of space or duration with another.

COFFEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the coffeetree.

COFFEE (*s. from the Arabick*) The coffeetree, the berries of the coffeetree, a drink made by the infusion of coffeeberries in hot water.

Coffee (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to coffee, used for coffee.

Coffeeferry (*s. from coffee, and berry*) The fruit of the coffeetree.

Coffeecup (*s. from coffee, and cup*) A cup for drinking coffee.

Coffeeshouse (*s. from coffee, and house*) A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests furnished with the news papers.

Coffeeman (*s. from coffee, and man*) One that keeps a coffee house.

Coffeemill (*s. from coffee, and mill*) A mill for grinding coffee.

Coffepot (*s. from coffee, and pot*) A pot in which coffee is made.

Coffeetree (*s. from coffee, and tree*) The shrub that produces coffee.

COFFER (*s. from the Sax. cofre*) A kind of chest, a chest where money is kept.

COFFER (*s. in architecture*) A square depression in the interval between the madillions of the Corinthian cornice usually filled up with some enrichment. *In fortification, a hollow lodgment running across a dry ditch, and serving the use of a parapet.*

Coffer (*v. t. from the subj.*) To lay up in a chest.

Coffered (*p. from coffer*) Laid up in a coffer.

Cofferer (*s. from coffer*) A principal officer in the king's household.

Coffering (*p. a. from coffer*) Laying up in a coffer.

COFFIN (*s. from the French coffin*) The chest or enclosure in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pye; a case in form of a cone used by grocers.

COG

Coffin (*s. in farriery*) The whole hoof of the foot with all it contains.

Coffin (*v. t. from the subj.*) To inclose in a coffin, to put into a coffin.

Coffinbone (*s. in farriery, from coffin, and bone*) A small bone inclosed in the midst of the hoof.

Coffined (*p. from coffin*) Put into a coffin, enclosed in a coffin. *Shakespeare.*

Coffinmaker (*s. from coffin, and make*) One whose business it is to make coffins.

Coffin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To coffer, to put into a chest. *Chaucer.*

COG (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To flatter, to impose upon by false pretences, to give an undue direction, to falsify.

COG (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The tooth of a wheel, that part of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel; a kind of boat.

Cog (*v. t. with millwrights, from the subj.*) To put cogs in a wheel.

Cog (*v. int.*) To lye, to dissemble.

Cogency (*s. from cogent*) Force, strength, power of conviction.

COGENT (*adj. from the Lat. cogens compelling*) Forcible, powerful to convince.

Cogently (*adv. from cogent*) In a cogent manner, forcibly.

COGGA (*s. in old records*) A kind of ship, a cockboat.

Cogge (*s. obsolete*) A cockboat. *Chaucer.*

Cogged (*p. from cog*) Furnished with cogs, falsified, made to fall one way.

Cogger (*s. from cog*) One that flatters, one that falsifies, one that puts cogs into a wheel.

COGGESHALL (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 45 miles from London.

Coggeshall (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Coggeshall, made at Coggeshall.

Cogging (*p. a. from cog*) Flattering, falsifying, lying; putting cogs into a wheel.

COGGLE (*s. a local word*) A kind of boat, a cockboat.

COGGLESTONE (*s. from the Italian, cuogolo*) A little stone, a small pebble.

Cogitable (*adj. from cogitate*) Proper to be thought of, subject to thought.

COGITABUND (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cogito to think, and abundo to abound*) Full of thought, deeply thoughtful.

COGITATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. cogito to think*) To revolve in thought, to think over.

Cogitation (*s. from cogitate*) The act of thinking, thoughtfulness, meditation, purpose of thought.

Cogitative (*adj. from cogitate*) Endued with the power of thinking, given to deep meditation.

Cogmen (*s. from cog, and men*) Dealers in cogware.

COGNATE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and natus born*) Born together, produced from the same stock, related. *"A cognate signification." Johnson.*

Cognition (*s. from cognate*) Kindred, descent from the same stock or family, relationship.

COGNISABLE (*adj. a correct spelling, from the French connoissable*) Falling under judicial notice, proper to be examined.

COGNISANCE (*s. a correct spelling, from the French, connoissance*) Judicial notice, examination; a badge or mark of distinction.

Cognifance (*s. in law*) The acknowledgment of a fine, the judicial audience of any matter.

Cognifance (*s. in heraldry*) The crest of a coat of arms.

Cognifsee (*s. a law term*) The person to whom a fine is acknowledged.

Cognifor, Cognifour (*s. a law term*) He that passes or acknowledges a fine.

COGNITION (*s. from the Lat. cognitio*) Knowledge, full of conviction.

Cognitive (*adj. from cognition*) Endued with a power of knowing.

Cognizable (*adj. a usual but rather an incorrect spelling*) Cognisable.

Cognizance (*s. a usual spelling*) Cognifance.

COGNOMEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A surname, a name given on account of some thing remarkable.

Cognominal (*adj. from cognomen*) Having the same name, belonging to a surname.

Cognomina'tion (*s. from cognomen*) A cognomen, a surname, a name added on account of some quality or accident.

COGNOSCENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and nosco to know*) Knowledge, the state of knowing.

Cognos'cible

- Cognos'cible** (*adj. little used*) Capable of being known.
Cognos'citive (*adj. little used*) Pertaining to knowledge. *Scott.*
- COG'RITAL** (*adj. in fortification*) Belonging to a line drawn from the centre to the angle of the bastion.
- COGUE** (*s. in Scotland*) A small wooden vessel, a small cup or dram of brandy.
- Cogue** (*v. int. from the subst.*) To drink brandy, to drink drams.
- Cog'ware** (*s. from cog, and ware*) Coarse cloths worn in the north of England.
- COHA'BIT** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and habito to dwell*) To dwell with another in the same place, to live together as man and wife.
- Coha'bitance** (*s. not much used, from cohabit*) Cohabitation. *Scott.*
- Coha'bitant** (*s. from cohabit*) An inhabitant of the same place with another.
- Cohabita'tion** (*s. from cohabit*) The state of inhabiting the same place with another, the state of living together as man and wife.
- Cohab'iting** (*p. from cohabit*) Dwelling in the same place, dwelling together as man and wife.
- COHEI'R** (*s. from the Lat. cohæres*) One of two or more among whom an inheritance is divided.
- Cohei'refs** (*s. from coheir*) One of two or more women who have an equal share in an inheritance.
- COHE'RE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and hæreo to stick*) To stick together, to suit, to fit, to agree.
- Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency** (*s. from cohere*) The state of being coherent.
- Cohe'rent** (*adj. from cohere*) Sticking together, suited to something else, consistent.
- Cohe'sion** (*s. from cohere*) The act of sticking together, the state of union, connexion, dependence.
- Cohe'sive** (*adj. from cohere*) Endued with a power of sticking together.
- Cohe'siveness** (*s. from cohesive*) The state of being cohesive.
- COHI'BIT** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and habeo to have*) To restrain, to hinder.
- CO'HOBATE** (*v. t. in chymistry*) To distil over again.
- Co'hobated** (*p. from cohobate*) Distilled over again. *Arbutnot.*
- Co'hobating** (*p. a. from cohobate*) Distilling a second time.
- Cohoba'tion** (*s. from cohobate*) The process of double distillation.
- CO'HORT** (*s. from the Lat. cohors*) A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies consisting of about five hundred men; a body of warriors.
- COHORTA'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and hortor to exhort*) An exhortation, an incitement.
- COIF** (*s. from the French, coiffe*) The head dress, a lady's cap, the serjeant's cap.
- Coifed** (*adj. from coif*) Wearing a coif.
- Coiffure** (*s. from coif*) Head dress. *Addison.*
- COIGNE** (*s. from the French*) A corner, a wooden wedge used in printing.
- Coigne** (*s. in the Irish dialect*) Forage, provision for horses in an army.
- Coigne** (*v. t. obsolete*) To coin. *Chaucer.*
- COIL** (*s. from the German kolloren*) Tumult, bustle, confusion, a rope wound into a ring.
- Coil** (*v. t. from the subst.*) To gather into a narrow compass, to wind up in the form of a ring.
- COILED** (*p. from coil*) Gathered into a small compass, wound up in the form of a ring.
- Coiling** (*p. a. from coil*) Gathering into a narrow compass, winding up in the form of a ring.
- Coilous** (*s. obsolete*) The testicles. *Chaucer.*
- CO'IMMENSE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and immensus unmeasurable*) Equally immense with another. *Scott.*
- COIN** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Money stamped with a legal impression; payment, recompence.
- Coin** (*v. t. from the subst.*) To stamp metal for money; to make or forge any thing.
- COIN** (*s. from the French, coigne*) A corner, a brick or stone prepared for the corner of a building.
- Coin'age** (*s. from coin*) The process of coining money, the charge of coining money, money; forgery.
- COINCI'DE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and incido to fall into*) To fall on the same point, to meet in the same point, to concur, to agree with.
- Coin'cidence** (*s. from coincide*) The act or state of being coincident; concurrence, agreement; *with with: as, "Coincidence with one another."*
- Coin'cident** (*adj. from coincide*) Falling on the same point, concurrent, equivalent; *with with: as, "Coincident with the ruling principles."*
- Coin'cidentness** (*s. not much used, from coincident*) The state of being coincident, coincidence. *Scott.*
- COINCLU'DED** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and includo to include*) Included with another. *Scott.*
- COINDICA'TION** (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. con with, and indico to shew*) A joint indication, a concurrent sign or symptom.
- Coi'ned** (*p. from coin*) Made into money, invented, counterfeited.
- Coi'ner** (*s. from coin*) One that makes coin, a maker of base money, an inventor.
- Coines** (*s. obsolete*) Quinces. *Chaucer.*
- Coi'ning** (*p. a. from coin*) Making money, inventing, counterfeiting.
- Coi'ning** (*s. from the adj.*) The act or process of making money.
- COINOBITE** (*s. in ecclesiastical history, a correct spelling from the Greek νοβος common, and εἰς life*) A cenobite, one of a religious order living in society.
- Coint** (*adj. obsolete*) Odd, strange. *Chaucer.*
- COJO'IN** (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and jungo to join*) To join with another. *Shakespeare.*
- Coist** (*s. a local word*) A wood pigeon.
- Cois'tril** (*s. not much used*) A coward cock, a run away. *Shakespeare.*
- COIT** (*s. from the Dutch cote a die*) Some thing to be thrown by hand at a certain mark, a quoit.
- COIT'ION** (*s. from the Lat. con together, and eo to go*) The act by which two bodies come together, copulation.
- COIX** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, jobstears.
- COKE** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Pitcoal charred.
- Co'ker** (*s. from cock*) A boatman, a waterman.
- Cokes** (*s. a local word*) A fool, a silly fellow.
- Co'kewold, Co'kold** (*s. obsolete*) A cuckold. *Chaucer.*
- Col** (*adj. obsolete*) Black, blackish. *Chaucer.*
- Col** (*s. obsolete*) A dog's name, a kind of nickname. *Ch.*
- CO'LANDER** (*s. from the Lat. colo to strain*) A kind of sieve or strainer.
- CO'LAPHAZE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Greek, κολοφάζω to buffet*) To beat with repeated blows, to buffet. *Scott.*
- CO'LAPTICE** (*s. from the Greek, κολλᾶν to carve*) The act of carving in stone.
- CO'LARIN** (*s. in architecture*) The little frieze of the capital in the Doric and Tuscan column, the orlo or ring at the top next to the capital.
- COLA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. colo to strain*) A filtration, a straining.
- CO'LATURE** (*s. from the Lat. colo to strain*) A filtration, the act of straining, the matter strained.
- COL'BERTINE** (*s. of unknown derivation*) A kind of lace worn by women.
- COL'CHESTER** (*s.*) A large borough town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, carries on a large manufacture of bays, and is 50 miles from London.
- Col'chester** (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Colchester, made at Colchester.
- COL'CHICUM** (*s. in botany*) Meadow saffron.
- COL'COTAL, COL'COTHER** (*s. in chymistry*) Burnt or calcined vitriol.
- COLD** (*adj. from the Sax.*) Void of heat, chill, frigid, void of acrimony, unaffected, void of passion, incapable of moving the passions, deliberate, void of rashness, chaste, reserved, coy, having the sense but little affected.
- Cold** (*s. from the adj.*) Coldness, chillness, the cause of coldness, a disorder occasioned by cold, a want of warmth, a want of affection.
- COLDE'NIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cold'er** (*adj. comp. of cold*) Cold in a greater degree.
- Cold'est** (*adj. sup. of cold*) Cold in the greatest degree.
- COLD'FINCH** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
- Cold'ish** (*adj. from cold*) Tending to cold, having little warmth, having little affection.
- Cold'ly** (*adv. from cold*) Without heat, indifferently, dispassionately.
- Cold'ness** (*s. from cold*) The state of being cold, that which causes the sensation of cold, reservedness, dispassionateness.
- Cold'shire** (*adj. with ironmongers*) Brittle, apt to break.
- Cold'tea** (*s. a cant word*) Brandy.
- COLE** (*s. from the Sax. cawl*) Cabbage of all kinds.
- Cole** (*s. a cant word*) Cash.
- CO'LEFISH** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of gadus.
- COLEMOUSE**

CO'LEMOUSE (*s. in ornithology*) The small titmouse.
CO'LEMEARTH (*s. with painters*) A kind of color.
COLEOPTERA (*s. in zoology*) A class of insects.
CO'LERABLE (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Colourable, pretended. *Chaucer.*
COLERA'IN (*s.*) A large town in Ireland in the county of Londonderry and province of Ulster.
Co'lere (*s. obsolete*) A collar. *Chaucer.*
Co'leseed (*s. from cole, and seed*) The seed of cabbage.
COLE'SHILL (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 103 miles from London.
Cole'shill (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Coleshill, made at Coleshill.
Co'let (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A collet; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
Co'lewort (*s. from cole, and wort*) A species of cabbage.
Co'liberts (*s. plu. obsolete*) A middle sort of people between slaves and freemen.
CO'LIBUS (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird, supposed to be the smallest of all birds.
CO'LIC, CO'LUCK (*s. from the Lat. colicus*) A disorder of the colon, a disorder of the stomach or bowels attended with acute pain.
CO'LIC (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to the colic, affecting the bowels.
Co'licshell (*s. from colic, and shell*) The porcelain shell supposed to be good in the colic.
COLI'PHUM (*s. in antiquity*) A strong kind of food consisting of various ingredients recommended to wrestlers to make their flesh firm.
COLISÆ'UM (*in ancient architecture*) An oval amphitheatre at Rome said to be large enough to contain a hundred thousand people.
COLI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pebble in the form of the human penis.
Coll (*v. int. obsolete*) To embrace about the neck.
Coll (*adj. obsolete*) Black, blackish. *Chaucer.*
COLLA (*s. from the Greek*) Glue, any glutinous matter.
Collabefaction (*s. not much used, from collabefy*) A wasting, a destroying.
COLLA'BEFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, labo to totter, and facio to make*) To destroy, to break, to waste. *Scott.*
COLLAC'RYMATE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. con with, and lachrymo to shed tears*) To weep together. *Cole.*
COLLACTA'NEOUS (*adj. not used, from the Lat. con with, and lac milk*) Nursed together, suckled at the same time.
COLLA'PSE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and labor to slide*) To fall together, to fall so as to have one side close to the other.
Collap'sing (*p. from collapse*) Falling together. *Johnson.*
Collap'sion (*s. from collapse*) The act or state of falling together.
COLLA'QUEATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. con with, and laqueo to ensnare*) To entangle.
COL'LAR (*s. from the Lat. collare*) A ring of metal put round the neck, that part of dress that surrounds the neck, that part of the harness fastened about the neck of a horse, a quantity of flesh rolled up together to be preserved in pickle, a ring or band, an insign of the order of knighthood.
Collar (*v. t. from the subst.*) To take by the throat, to seize a person by that part of dress which is about the neck, to roll up flesh with a string or collar for pickling.
Coll'rage (*s. from collar*) A tax formerly levied on the collars of those horses that were employed in drawing wine.
Coll'arbeam (*s. in building*) A beam framed crosswise between two rafters.
Coll'arbone (*s. from collar, and bone*) The bone on each side of the neck.
Coll'arday (*s. from collar, and day*) A holiday in which the knights appear in the collars of their respective orders.
Coll'ared (*p. from collar*) Furnished with a collar, wearing a collar, seized by the collar.
Coll'aring (*p. from collar*) Putting on a collar, seizing by the collar, rolling up flesh for pickling.
COL'LATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fero to bring*) To compare together, to examine; to bestow a spiritual living, with to.
Coll'ated (*p. from collate*) Compared, examined.
COLLA'TERAL (*s. from the Lat. con with, and latus a side*) Lying side by side, having equal sides, equal in relationship, concurrent, helping.

Colla'teral (*s. from the adj.*) One that stands in the same relationship. *Ayliffe.*
Colla'terally (*adv. from collateral*) In a collateral manner.
Colla'ting (*p. a. from collate*) Comparing together, presenting to a spiritual living.
Colla'tion (*s. from collate*) The comparison of one thing with another, the act of conferring a gift, the bestowment of an ecclesiastical benefice.
COLLATITIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. collatitius, but not much used*) Effected by the contribution of money, done by way of loan.
Colla'tive (*adj. from collate*) Conferred together. *Scott.*
Colla'tive (*s. from collate*) A benevolence of the people to the king.
Colla'tor (*s. from collate*) One that collates.
COLLA'UD (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and laudo to praise*) To praise together, to join in praise.
COLLEAGUE (*s. heretofore accented on the last syllable, from the Lat. con with, and lego to send as an ambassador*) A partner in office or employment.
Collea'gue (*v. int. from the subst.*) To unite in any office or employment.
Collea'gued (*p. from colleague*) United in office or employment; with with: as, "Collea'gued with this dream of his advantage."
Collea'guing (*p. a. from colleague*) Uniting in office or employment.
COLLE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and lego to gather up*) To gather together, to unite money into one sum, to gain from observation; to recover from surprise.
Col'lect (*s. from the verb*) A short comprehensive prayer.
Collecta'neous (*adj. from collect*) Collected, compiled from various authors.
Collecta'neousness (*s. not much used, from collectaneous*) The quality of being collectaneous.
Collected (*p. from collect*) Gathered together, brought into one sum, gathered from observation, recovered from surprise.
Collectible (*adj. from collect*) Capable of being collected.
Collecting (*p. a. from collect*) Gathering together, bringing into one sum, gathering from observation.
Collection (*s. from collect*) The act of gathering together, the state of being collected, that which is collected, a deduction, a consequence.
Collectitious (*adj. from collect*) Gathered up, composed of all sorts.
Collective (*adj. from collect*) Gathered into one mass, including a multitude, argumentative.
Collectively (*adv. from collective*) In a collective manner.
Collect'or (*s. from collect*) One that collects, one who collects the revenues in a certain district.
COLLE'GATARY (*s. a law term, from the Lat. con with, and legatum a legacy*) One of two or more to whom a legacy is left in common.
COL'LEGE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and lego to read*) A lecture read in public; a community, a number of persons living together under common rules, a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside; a collegiate church.
Colle'gial (*adj. from college*) Belonging to a college.
Colle'gian (*s. from college*) A member of a college, a student in a college.
Colle'giate (*adj. from college*) Having a college, instituted after the manner of a college.
Colle'giate (*s. from the adj.*) A collegian, a member of a college.
Coll'ered (*adj. in heraldry*) Wearing a collar.
Coll'ery (*s.*) A storehouse for coals. *Scott.*
Co'let (*s. from collum*) Some thing to go about the neck, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
Colle'tic (*adj. not much used, from colla*) Having the qualities of glue, viscous.
Colle'tic (*s. in physic, from the subst.*) A medicine to strengthen and confirm the part to which it is applied.
COLLI'COLUM (*s. in anatomy*) The lymph.
COLLI'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and laudo to hurt*) To dash together, to strike against each other.
Colli'ded (*p. from collide*) Dashed together. *Brown.*
Colli'ding (*p. a. from collide*) Dashing together, striking one against another.
Col'lied (*adj. from colly*) Sooty, black. *Shakespeare.*
Col'lier (*s. from coal*) One that works in the coal pits, one employed in the coal trade, a vessel that carries coals.

- Colliery** (*s. from coal*) The place where coals are dug, coalworks.
- Colliflower** (*s. from cole, and flower*) A kind of cabbage.
- COLLIGATION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and ligo to bind*) The act of binding together, the state of being bound together.
- COLLIMATION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and limo to look askew*) The act of aiming at a mark, aim.
- COLLINEATE** (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. con with, and linea a line*) To aim at, to level at.
- Collineation** (*s. from collineate*) The act of aiming at any thing, aim.
- Col'linefs** (*s. from colly*) Sootiness, blackness.
- Col'ling** (*p. from coll*) Embracing about the neck.
- Col'ling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing.
- COLLINSO'NIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Col'liquable** (*adj. from colligate*) Easily dissolved, capable of being melted.
- Colli'quament** (*s. from colligate*) The substance to which any thing is reduced by melting.
- Col'liquant** (*adj. from colligate*) Endued with the power of melting, dissolvent.
- COLLIQUATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and liquo to melt*) To dissolve, to melt, to liquify.
- Col'liquated** (*p. from colligate*) Melted, dissolved. *Harvey.*
- Col'liquating** (*p. from colligate*) Melting, dissolving.
- Colligua'tion** (*s. from colligate*) The act of melting, liquefaction; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in an animal body.
- Col'liquative** (*adj. from colligate*) Belonging to colligation, having a tendency to colligation. *Harvey.*
- Col'liquativeness** (*s. from colliquative*) The state of being colliquative.
- COLLIQUEFAC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. con together, liquo to melt, and facio to make*) The act of melting together, a reduction into one mass by the fusion in the fire.
- COLLYRI'DIANS** (*s. in church history*) A sect who worshipped and offered sacrifices to the Virgin Mary.
- Collision** (*s. from collide*) The act of striking two bodies together, the state of being struck together, a clash.
- Collistrig'iated** (*adj. not used, from collistrigium*) Put into the stocks.
- COLLISTRI'GIUM** (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A pair of stocks.
- COLLI'TIGANT** (*adj. not used, from the Lat. con together, and litigo to strive*) Wrangling together.
- Col'loc** (*s. a local word*) A large pail with one handle.
- COL/LOCATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and loco to place*) To place, to put into some place or station.
- Col'locate** (*adj. from the verb*) Placed, put into some place or station. *Bacon.*
- Colloca'tion** (*s. from collocare*) The act of placing, the state of being placed, a disposition.
- COLLOCU'TION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and loquor to speak*) A conference, a consultation.
- COLLO'GUE** (*v. t. a low word, and of uncertain derivation*) To flatter, to wheedle, to please with kind words.
- Collo'guing** (*p. a low word, from colloque*) Flattering, wheedling.
- COL/LOP** (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A small slice of meat, a piece of any animal. *In droll style, A child. Shakesp.*
- COL/LOQUY** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and loquor to speak*) A conference, conversation, discourse.
- Col'low** (*adj. a local word*) Grimed with coal or black dirt.
- COLLUC'TANCY** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and luctor to wrestle*) A contest, a struggle, a tendency to contest.
- COLLUCTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and luctor to strive*) A contest, a struggle, opposition, spite.
- COLLU'DE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and ludo to play*) To act in concert, to play into the hand of each other.
- COL/LUM** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The neck.
- COLLU'RIO** (*s. in ornithology*) The laner, a kind of hawk.
- Collu'sion** (*s. from collude*) A deceitful compact or agreement between two or more persons, a compact for bad purposes.
- Collu'sive** (*adj. from collude*) Fraudulently concerted, concerted with a design to injure.
- Collu'sively** (*adv. from collusive*) In a collusive manner.
- Collu'sory** (*adj. from collude*) Belonging to a collusion, fraudulently concerted.
- Col'ly** (*s. from coal*) The smut of coal.
- Col'ly** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To black with coal, to grime with coal.
- Col'lybist** (*s. not used*) A money changer.
- Col'lyflower** (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A colliflower.
- COLLYRI'DIANS** (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect who paid divine honours to the Virgin Mary.
- COLLY'RIMUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) An ointment for the eyes.
- COL/MAR** (*s. from the French*) A kind of pear.
- COLN'BROOK** (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 17 miles from London.
- Coln'brook** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Colnbrook made at Colnbrook.
- COLNE** (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 200 miles from London.
- Colne** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Colne, made at Colne.
- COLNE** (*s. a law term, from the Sax.*) An account, the management of affairs.
- Ca'lobe** (*s. obsolete*) An old kind of short coat.
- COLOBO'MA** (*s. in physic, from the Greek*) A disorder in which the lips and eyelids grow together.
- COLOCA'SIA** (*s. in botany*) The Egyptian bean.
- COLOCY'NTHIS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild goad which produces the colocynthida of the shops.
- CO'LOGN** (*s.*) A city of Germany, one of the electorates of the German empire.
- Co'logneath** (*s. from Cologne, and earth*) A kind of ochre.
- COLOMES'TRUM** (*s. in botany*) Dog's bane.
- CO'LON** (*s. in anatomy*) The largest of all the intestines; a principal member of the body. *Scott.*
- CO'LON** (*s. in grammar*) A pause (:): greater than a comma, and less than a period.
- Colon'ade** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A colonnade.
- CO'LONEL** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The chief commander of a regiment, a field officer next in rank to a general.
- Col'onelship** (*s. from colonel*) The office of a colonel.
- Coloniza'tion** (*s. a new word, from colonize*) The act of planting with colonies, the state of being planted with colonies.
- Col'onize** (*v. t. from colony*) To plant with colonies, to settle with new planters.
- Colonized** (*p. from colonize*) Planted with colonies.
- Col'onizing** (*p. a. from colonize*) Planting with colonies. *Bacon.*
- COLONNA'DE** (*s. from the Italian colonno*) A series of pillars disposed in a circle, any range or row of columns.
- CO/LONY** (*s. from the Lat. colonia*) A body of people settled in some distant place or country, the country colonized, a plantation.
- COLOPHO'NIA** (*s. in chymistry*) The gross substance of turpentine.
- CO/LOPHONY** (*s. in natural history*) Rosin.
- Coloquin'tida** (*s. in medicine, from colocynthis*) The fruit of the colocynthis or wild goad.
- CO'LOR** (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Colour.
- Col'lor** (*v. t. a modern spelling, from the subs.*) To colour.
- Col'lorate** (*adj. from color*) Coloured, marked, dyed.
- Colora'tion** (*s. from color*) The art or process of colouring.
- COLORBA'SIANS** (*s. in church history*) A branch of the ancient Gnostics.
- COLORI'FIC** (*adj. from the Lat. color colour, and facio to make*) Producing a colour, giving a tint.
- Colorisa'tion** (*s. not much used*) Coloration, the change of colour to which bodies are liable. *Scott.*
- COLOS'SE** (*s. in antiquity*) A statue of enormous magnitude in the island of Rhodes, a large statue.
- COLOS'SE** (*s. in geography*) A city of the Lesser Asia.
- Colosse'an** (*adj. from Colosse*) Gigantic, like a Colossus.
- COLOSSE'UM** (*s. in Rome*) The coliseum.
- Colos'fian** (*adj. from Colosse*) Belonging to the city of Colosse.
- Colos'fian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Colosse.
- COLOS'SUS** (*s. in antiquity*) An enormous statue in the island of Rhodes, any gigantic figure, a giant.
- Colofra'tion** (*s. from colostrum*) A disease occasioned by sucking the milk of the dam within two days after the birth.
- COLOS'TRUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The first milk of an animal after bringing forth young, beefings.
- CO'LOUR** (*s. the common spelling, from the Lat. color*) The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye; the tint of the painter; the freshness of the face; appearance, shew; the superficial representation of any thing; concealment, excuse; a kind, a character. *Shakesp.*
- Co'lour** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To mark with some hue or dye; to palliate, excuse, to make plausible.

Co'lor (*v. int. rather a low word*) To blush.

Co'lourable (*adj. from colour*) Plausible, specious.

King Charles.

Co'lourableness (*s. not much used, from colourable*) Plausibleness.

Co'lourably (*adv. not much used, from colourable*) Plausibly, speciously.

Bacon.

Co'loure (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cholor.

Co'loured (*p. from colour*) Painted, marked with some colour; palliated, excused, made plausible.

Co'louring (*p. a. from colour*) Painting, marking with some colour; palliating, excusing, making plausible.

Co'louring (*s. from the part.*) That with which any thing is coloured, colour; a palliation; that part of the art of painting which consists in laying on the colours with propriety and beauty.

Co'lourist (*s. from colour*) A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his design.

Co'lourless (*adj. from colour*) Void of colour, transparent.

Co'LOURS (*s. plu. a military term*) The flags, banners and ensigns of all kinds born in the army or navy.

Co'LOURS (*s. plu. obsolete*) Rhetorical figures. *Chaucer.*

Colp (*s. obsolete*) A blow, a small bit of any thing. *Cole.*

COLPA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To lop trees.

COLPATU'RA (*s. in old records*) The lopping of trees, a trespass in the forest.

Col'pices (*s. a local word*) Levers, small poles to make levers.

Colpin'dach (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A young cow, a heifer.

COLPI'TIA (*s. in old records*) Samplars, young poles in the wood, colpices.

COLT (*s. from the Sax.*) A young horse, a young ass; a young foolish fellow.

Colt (*v. t. from the subs.*) To befool. *Shakespeare.*

Colt (*v. int.*) To act the part of a colt, to frisk, to frolic. *Spencer.*

Colter (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A culter, that part of a plough which cuts the ground before the share.

Colt'evil (*s. in farriery, from colt, and evil*) A disease incident to young horses, the swelling of the yard.

COL'TIC (*s. with timber merchants*) A defect in some of the annular circles of a tree.

COLTS'FOOT (*s. in botany*) An herb with a leaf in the form of a colt's foot.

Colts'tooth (*s. from colt, and tooth*) An imperfect tooth in young horses; a disposition to youthful pleasures.

COLU'BER (*s. in zoology*) A genus of serpents.

Colubri'ferous (*adj. not used, from coluber*) Bearing serpents. *Cole.*

COLUBRI'NA (*s. in botany*) The briony.

Colu'brine (*adj. from coluber*) Relating to a serpent; cunning, crafty.

COLUM'BA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the dove kind.

Colum'bary (*s. from columba*) A dove house, a pigeon house.

Columbe (*s. obsolete*) A dove. *Chaucer.*

COLUMBI'NA (*s. in botany*) A kind of vervain.

Columbine (*adj. from columba*) Like a dove, belonging to a pigeon. *Scott.*

CO'LUMBINE (*s. in botany*) The columbina, vervain.

Columbine (*s. from columba*) A dove colour, a violet colour.

COLUM'BUS (*s. in church history*) A society of regular canons who formerly possessed a hundred abbies in the British islands.

COLUMEL'LA (*s. in surgery*) An inflammation of the uvula.

COLU'MITY (*s. not used, from the Lat. columis safe*) Health, safety. *Cole.*

CO'LUMN (*s. from the Lat. columna*) A round pillar; any body of certain dimensions pressing in a vertical direction on its base; a file or row of troops, any part of a page divided from top to bottom.

Colum'nar (*adj. from column*) Belonging to a column, formed after the manner of a column.

Columna'rian (*adj. from column*) Formed like a column, consisting of columns.

Columna'rious (*adj. not much used, from column*) Columnar, consisting of columns.

COLUM'NEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COLUMNIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. columna a column, and fero to bear*) Bearing pillars, supporting pillars.

Columpne (*s. obsolete*) A column. *Chaucer.*

CO'LUMPTON (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 175 miles from London.

Columpton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Columpton, made at Columpton.

COLURE (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek κολυρος*) One of the imaginary circles passing through the poles of the world, and the cardinal points of the equinoctial.

Colute'a (*s. in botany*) The trefoil tree, the bastard fenna.

Colwort (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The colewort.

COLY'BA (*s. in the Greek church*) A kind of offering or entertainment at a funeral.

COLYM'BUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of fowls, the goose kind.

CO'MA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A lethargy, a continued propensity to sleep.

COMA'RT (*s. a made word, not much used*) A kind of compact. *Shakespeare.*

COMA'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COMA'TE (*s. a made word, from the Lat. con with, and the English mate*) A companion.

Co'matole (*adj. from coma*) Lethargic, sleepy to a degree.

COMA'TUS (*s. in botany*) A wilding.

COMB (*s. an old word, still used in Cornwall*) A valley, a vale.

COMB (*s. from the Sax. comb*) An instrument to clean and adjust the hair, an instrument to prepare wool for spinning, the crest of a cock or other fowl, the cation in which bees lodge their honey; a dry measure containing four bushels.

Comb (*v. t. from the subs.*) To divide and adjust the hair, to prepare wool for spinning, to lay any thing smooth as with a comb.

COMBA'RONES (*s. plu. in old records*) Fellow barons, the barons of the cinque ports.

COMBAT (*v. int. from the French combattre*) To fight hand to hand, to fight a duel.

Com'bat (*v. t.*) To fight, to oppose.

Com'bat (*s. from the verb*) A contest, a duel, opposition between two, a battle.

Com'batant (*s. from combat*) One that combats another, a champion; *with fer: as, "A combatant for those opinions."*

Com'bated (*p. from combat*) Opposed.

Com'bating (*p. a. from combat*) Fighting hand to hand, opposing.

Comb'broach (*s. from comb, and broach*) One of the spikes or teeth of the instrument with which wool is combed.

Comb'brush (*s. from comb, and brush*) A brush to clean a comb.

Comb'case (*s. from comb, and case*) A case to preserve a comb.

Com'bed (*p. from comb*) Cleaned with a comb, adjusted with a comb.

Comb'er (*s. from comb*) One who combs wool.

Com'ber (*s. not much used*) An incumbrance, a perplexity. *Scott.*

Comb'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of shell fish resembling a comb.

Com'binate (*adj. not much used, from combine*) Settled by compact, betrothed.

Combina'tion (*s. from combine*) A league, a union to serve some bad purpose; a conjunction of qualities, a commixture; the joining of ideas in the mind; the joining of sounds or numbers together in their several variations.

Combina'tional (*adj. obsolete*) Belonging to a combination. *Cole.*

COMBI'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and binus twofold*) To join two or more together, to link in union, to agree, to settle by compact; to join words or ideas together.

Combi'ne (*v. int.*) To unite one with another, to coalesce, to unite in friendship or design.

Combi'ned (*p. from combine*) Joined together, united one with another.

Comb'ing (*p. a. from comb*) Cleaning with a comb, adjusting with a comb.

Combi'ning (*p. a. from combine*) Uniting together, uniting for some bad purpose.

Com'birment (*s. obsolete*) An incumbrance. *Chaucer.*

Comb'leis (*adj. from comb*) Wanting a comb or crest.

Comb'maker (*s. from comb, and make*) One who makes combs.

COMBMAR'TIN (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 184 miles from London.

Combmar'tin (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Combmartin, made at Combmartin.

Comb'pipe (*s. from comb, and pipe*) A hollow instrument to rectify a combbroach.

Comb'pot (*s. from comb, and pot*) A kind of stove made of earth to warm the instruments with which wool is combed.

Com'brance

- Com'brance** (*s. obsolete*) An incumbrance. *Chaucer.*
Com'bre (*v. t. obsolete*) To cumber. *Chaucer.*
Com'brous (*adj. obsolete*) Cumberfome. *Spenser.*
Combur'gers (*s. not much used*) A fellow burghers, a fellow citizen.
COMBU'ST (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and bustum burnt*) Heated. In astronomy, Within eight degrees and a half of the sun.
Combustible (*adj. from combust*) Apt to take fire, capable of being burnt.
Combustibleness (*s. from combustible*) The quality of being combustible.
Combustion (*s. from combust*) A conflagration, a consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, bustle.
COME (*v. int. from the Sax. coman*) To move from some other to this place, to draw near, to arrive, to become, to become present, to turn from one state or condition to another, to issue from, to happen, to follow as a consequence. *With* about, to come to pass, to change, or come round. *With* again, to return. *With* after, to follow. *With* at, to reach, to obtain. *With* by, to get, to acquire. *With* in, to enter, to yield, to become fashionable, to be made an ingredient. *With* in for, to get a share, to obtain. *With* in to, to join with, to agree to. *With* near, to approach. *With* of, to proceed from. *With* off, to escape, to leave, to finish. *With* on, to advance, to thrive, to grow big. *With* over, to repeat, to revolt from one party to another, to rise in distillation. *With* out, to be discovered, to become public. *With* up, to grow out of the ground, to appear, to come into fashion. *With* upon, to invade. *Imperatively*, To pass from one thing or subject to another; "Come, ye blessed of my father, enter into the joy of your Lord." *Elliptically*, When any thing shall come. "Come candlemas, nine year."
Come (*p. from the verb*) Moved from some other to this place, arrived, become, become present, turned from one state or condition to another, issued from.
Come (*s. a cant word, from the verb*) A sprout or germ.
Come'dian (*s. from comedy*) A stage player, one that acts a part in a comedy, a writer of comedies.
Comedio'grapher (*s. from comedigraphy*) One that writes comedies.
COMEDIOGRAPHY (*s. not much used, from the Greek κωμωδία a comedy, and γραφω to write*) The writing of comedies.
COMEDY (*s. from the Greek κωμῆ a village, and ὤδῃ a song*) A dramatic representation of the lighter foibles of human life.
Com'elicke (*adv. obsolete*) Commonly. *Chaucer.*
Com'elier (*adj. comp. of comely*) More comely.
Com'eliest (*adj. sup. of comely*) Most comely.
Com'eliness (*s. from comely*) The state of being comely, gracefulness, beauty.
Com'ely (*adj. from come*) Graceful, decent, beautiful, exciting reverence and respect; proper, just in proportion.
Com'ely (*adv. from the adj. but not much used*) Gracefully, decently, handsomely.
Com'er (*s. from come*) One that comes.
COMES'TIBLE (*adj. not used, from the Lat. con with, and edo to eat*) Eatable. *Cole.*
COMES'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. con with, and edo to eat*) The act of eating up. *Cole.*
COMET (*s. from the Greek κομή the hair*) A hairy star, a blazing star, a planet with a tail very excentric in its motion and appearing but seldom.
Cometarium (*s. from comet*) A curious machine exhibiting the revolution of a comet.
Cometary (*adj. from comet*) Belonging to a comet, cometic.
Cometic, Comettical (*adj. from comet*) Relating to a comet.
Cometo'grapher (*s. from cometography*) One who describes or writes of comets.
COMETOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek κομήτης a comet, and γραφω to write*) A treatise or description of comets.
Com'fit (*s. from comfict*) A particular kind of sweetmeat.
Com'fit (*v. t. from the subj.*) To make a dry sweatmeat.
Com'fiture (*s. from comfit*) A sweatmeat.
COMFORT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fortis strong*) To strengthen, to invigorate, to console, to make chearful.
Com'fort (*s. from the verb*) Support, assistance, consolation, that which affords consolation.
Comfortable (*adj. from comfort*) Dispensing comfort, capable of receiving comfort.
Comfortableness (*s. from comfortable*) The state of being comfortable.
Com'fortably (*adv. from comfortable*) In a comfortable manner.
Com'forted (*p. from comfort*) Strengthened, supported, made chearful.
Com'forter (*s. from comfort*) One that comforts.
Com'forting (*p. a. from comfort*) Strengthening, supporting, making chearful.
Com'fortless (*adj. from comfort*) Void of comfort.
Com'fortlessness (*s. not much used, from comfortless*) The state of being comfortless. *Scott.*
COMFREY (*s. in botany*) A plant.
COM'IC, COM'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. comicus*) Arch, diverting, belonging to comedy.
Com'ically (*adv. from comical*) In a manner suited to raise mirth, in a manner suited to comedy.
Com'icalness (*s. from comical*) The quality or power of being comical.
Com'ing (*p. a. from come*) Moving from some other to this place, drawing near, turning from one state or condition to another.
Com'ing (*adj. from come*) Ready to come, formed, forward, future, pregnant.
Com'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of drawing near, approach; the state of being come, arrival.
Com'ingin (*s. not much used except in familiar or droll style, from coming, and in*) An income. "What are thy comings in." *Shakespeare.*
COMITA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A retinue, a train of attendants, a county, a shire.
COMI'TIA (*s. from the Lat.*) An assembly.
Comi'tial (*adj. from comitia*) Pertaining to the assemblies of the Roman people.
COMI'TIUM (*s. in antiquity*) A large hall in the Forum at Rome.
COM'ITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. comitas*) Courtesy, complaisance.
COM'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The shortest pause in reading, the mark (,) denoting the shortest pause in reading; the smallest variation of a tone in music.
COMMAC'ULATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. con with, and maculo to stain*) To pollute. *Cole.*
COMMA'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and mando to order*) To govern, to order, to direct; to overlook.
Comma'nd (*v. int.*) To have the supreme power, to govern.
Comma'nd (*s. from the verb*) The act of commanding, the right of commanding, supreme authority, despotism; the power of overlooking; a precept.
Command'ed (*p. from command*) Governed, ordered, directed, overlooked.
Command'er (*s. from command*) One that commands, a beetle, a large wooden mallet; an instrument in surgery, the gloiscomium.
Command'ery (*s. from command*) Any body of the knights of Malta belonging to the same nation.
Command'ing (*p. a. from command*) Governing, directing, overlooking.
Command'ment (*s. from command*) Any precept of the decalogue, a command, a mandate; authority, power.
Command'refs (*s. from command*) A woman veiled with supreme authority.
Command'ry (*s. from command*) A manor with lands and tenements belonging to a certain priory.
COMMAS'CULATE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. con with, and masculus manly*) To take courage.
COMMATE'RIAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and materia matter*) Consisting of the same matter.
Commateria'lity (*s. from commaterial*) The state of being commaterial.
Com'maunce (*s. obsolete*) Community, the people who have right of common. *Chaucer.*
Com'maund (*adj. obsolete*) Drawing near, approaching. *Chaucer.*
COMMEATU'RA (*s. in old records*) A commandry.
COMMEL'INA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
COM'MELINE (*s. in botany*) A plant.
Commem'orable (*adj. from commemorate*) Worthy to be preserved in memory, fit to be commemorated.
COMMEM'ORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and memoro to remember*) To preserve in memory, to celebrate with solemnity.
Commem'orated (*p. from commemorate*) Celebrated with solemnity, kept in memory.
Commem'orating (*p. a. from commemorate*) Celebrating with solemnity, preserving in memory.
Commemora'tion (*s. from commemorate*) A solemn recognition, an act of public celebration.
Commemora'tive (*adj. from commemorate*) Tending to preserve the memory of any thing.
Com'men (*v. int. obsolete*) To come. *Chaucer.*
Com'men

- Com'men** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Common. *Chaucer.*
- COMME'NCE** (*v. int. from the French commencer*) To begin, to take a new character.
- Commence'** (*v. t.*) To begin any thing.
- Commence'ment** (*s. from commence*) The beginning, the date from whence any thing took its rise, the time when degrees are taken in a university.
- Commence'ing** (*p. a. from commence*) Beginning, taking a new character.
- COMME'ND** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and mando to commit*) To represent as worthy of notice, to praise, to deliver up with confidence.
- Commend'** (*adj. obsolete*) Coming, providing. *Chaucer.*
- Commend'** (*s. not much used, from the verb*) Commendation.
- Commendable** (*adj. formerly accented on the first syllable, from commend*) Worthy of praise, proper to be commended.
- Commendableness** (*s. not much used, from commendable*) The state of being commendable.
- Commendably** (*adv. from commendable*) In a manner worthy of commendation.
- Commendaces** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Prayers for the dead, verses or orations in praise of the dead. *Cole.*
- COMMEN'DAM** (*s. from the Lat.*) A void benefice committed to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.
- Commenda'tion** (*s. from commend*) A recommendation, a favourable representation, a declaration of esteem, a love message.
- Commendatory** (*s. from commendam*) One who holds a living in commendam.
- Commendatory** (*adj. from commend*) Conveying commendation, containing praise.
- COMMENDA'TUS** (*s. in old records*) One living under the patronage of another.
- Commend'd** (*p. from commend*) Recommended, mentioned with respect, committed with confidence.
- Commend'er** (*s. from commend*) One that commends.
- Commend'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Recommended.
- Commend'ing** (*p. from commend*) Recommending, mentioning with respect, giving up with confidence.
- Commend'ment** (*s. obsolete*) A recommendation. *Ch.*
- Commend'ial** (*s. obsolete*) A boarder, one that eats at the same table. *Chaucer.*
- COMMENSA'LITY** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and mensa a table*) The fellowship of the table, the custom of eating together.
- Commensurabi'lity** (*s. from commensurable*) The capacity of being compared or measured with another.
- COMMEN'SURABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and mensura a measure*) Reducible to some common standard.
- Commensurableness** (*s. from commensurable*) The state or quality of being commensurable.
- COMMEN'SURATE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and mensura a measure*) To reduce to some common measure.
- Commensurate** (*adj. from the verb*) Reducible to some common standard, commensurable, proportionate, equal.
- Commensurately** (*adv. from commensurate*) In a commensurate manner.
- Commensurateness** (*s. from commensurate*) The state or quality of being commensurate.
- Commensura'tion** (*s. from commensurate*) A reduction to some common proportion or standard.
- COM'MENT** (*v. int. from the Lat. commentor*) To write a commentary, to expound, to explain; *with on or upon: as, "Poets proceed to comment on him."* "To comment upon those texts."
- Com'ment** (*s. from the verb*) A commentary, an exposition, annotations.
- Com'mentary** (*s. from comment*) An exposition, a memoir.
- Commenta'tor** (*s. from comment*) An expositor, an annotator.
- Com'menter** (*s. from comment*) A writer of commentaries, a commentator.
- Com'menting** (*p. a. from comment*) Expounding, explaining, remarking.
- Commentitious** (*adj. from comment*) Invented, imaginary.
- Commentitiousness** (*s. from commentitious*) The state or quality of being commentitious, counterfeitness. *Scott.*
- COM'MERCE** (*s. formerly accented on the last syllable, from the Lat. con with, and merx merchandise*) Trade, traffic, intercourse; a game at cards.
- Com'merce** (*v. t. from the verb*) To hold intercourse.
- Commer'cial** (*adj. from commerce*) Relating to commerce, belonging to traffic, trading.
- Com'mercing** (*p. from commerce*) Holding intercourse, trading. *Milton.*
- COM'MERE** (*s. from the French*) A common mother.
- COMMESSA'TION** (*s. not used, from the Lat. con with, and edo to eat*) Intemperance, revelling. *Cole.*
- COMME'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek κομης a kind of gum*) Giving beauty, giving a gloss.
- Comme'tic** (*s. from the adj.*) Paint for the face.
- Comme'ved** (*adj. obsolete*) Moved. *Chaucer.*
- COMMI'GRATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and migro to wander*) To remove in a body from one country to another.
- Commigra'tion** (*s. from commigrate*) The removal of a body of people from one country to another.
- Com'min** (*adj. obsolete*) Common. *Chaucer.*
- Com'minalte** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The commonalty, the commons. *Chaucer.*
- COMMINA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and minor to threaten*) A threat, a denunciation of vengeance; the recital of God's threatenings in the service of the church on certain days.
- Comm'natory** (*adj. from commination*) Belonging to commination, denunciatory.
- Comm'natory** (*s. from the adj.*) A clause in a law or covenant importing a punishment for certain offences, which is not designed to be executed in its utmost rigour.
- COMMI'NGLE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and misceo to mingle*) To unite with.
- Comm'n'gle** (*v. t.*) To mix together in one mass.
- Comm'n'gled** (*p. from commingle*) United together in one mass.
- Comm'n'gling** (*p. a. from commingle*) Uniting in one mass. *Shakespeare.*
- Comm'n'uable** (*adj. from comminute*) Reducible to powder, frangible.
- COM'MINUTE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and minuo to make less*) To grind into powder, to break into small pieces.
- Com'minuted** (*p. from comminute*) Reduced to powder, ground, broken into small pieces.
- Com'minuting** (*p. a. from comminute*) Grinding into powder, breaking into small parts.
- Comminu'tion** (*s. from comminute*) The act of grinding into powder, a pulverization.
- Comm'ied** (*adj. obsolete*) Committed. *Chaucer.*
- Comm'iserable** (*adj. from commiserate*) Worthy of commiseration, pitiable.
- COMMISERATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and misero to pity*) To pity, to compassionate.
- Com'miserated** (*p. from commiserate*) Pitied.
- Comm'iserating** (*p. a. from commiserate*) Pitying, compassionating.
- Commiserat'ion** (*s. from commiserate*) Pity, compassion.
- Com'missarihip** (*s. from commissary*) The office of a commissary.
- COM'MISSARY** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and mitto to send*) A delegate, a deputy; an officer who furnishes the army with provision or ammunition.
- Commis'sion** (*s. from commit*) A trust, a charge, an office, an order to do business for another, a number of persons joined in any trust or office, the warrant by which a trust or office is held, the state of that which is entrusted, the perpetration of any crime.
- Commis'sion** (*v. t. from the verb*) To appoint, to empower.
- Commis'sionate** (*v. t. from commission*) To commission, to empower, to entrust.
- Commis'sionated** (*p. from commissionate*) Commissioned.
- Commis'sionating** (*p. a. not much used, from commissionate*) Commissioning.
- Commis'sioned** (*p. from commission*) Intrusted, employed for another, furnished with a commission for any office or employment.
- Commis'sioner** (*s. from commission*) One included in a commission.
- Commis'sioning** (*p. a. from commission*) Intrusting, ordering, giving a commission.
- COM'MISSURE** (*s. from the Lat. commissura*) The joint, the suture, the seam, the place where one thing is joined to another.
- COMMI'T** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and mitto to send*) To intrust, to put into the hands of another, to put in any place for safety, to perpetrate a crime, to do a fault, to imprison.
- Commit'ment** (*s. from commit*) The act of sending to prison, the order for imprisonment.
- Committed** (*p. from commit*) Intrusted, put into the hands of another, put in a place of safety, imprisoned, perpetrated.
- Commit'tee

- Committee** (*s. from commit*) A less number out of a greater to whom the consideration of any matter is committed.
- Committer** (*s. from commit*) One that commits.
- Commit'tible** (*adj. from commit*) Liable to be committed.
- Commit'ting** (*p. a. from commit*) Intrusting, putting into the hands of another, putting in a place of safety, sending to prison, perpetrating.
- COMMIX** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and misceo to mingle*) To mix, to blend, to unite in one mass.
- Commixed** (*p. from commix*) Mixed, blended, united in one mass.
- Commix'ing** (*p. a. from commix*) Mixing, blending, uniting in one mass.
- Commix'ion** (*s. from commix*) A mixture, the incorporation of several ingredients.
- Commix'ture** (*s. from commix*) The act of mingling, the act of incorporating several ingredients; the composition formed by mixture.
- Com'modate** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and modus a mode*) A kind of loan which may be returned in kind but not in identity. *In civil law*, the loan of any thing for a limited time. *Scott.*
- COMMO'DE** (*s. from the French*) A sort of head dress for women.
- COMMO'DIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and modus a mode*) Convenient, well accommodated, useful, proper.
- Commo'diously** (*adv. from commodious*) In a commodious manner.
- Commo'diousness** (*s. from commodious*) The state or quality of being commodious, convenience.
- Commo'dity** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and modus a mode*) Convenience, advantage, profit, wares, merchandize.
- COM'MODORE** (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
- COMMO'IGNE** (*s. in old writings*) A brother monk, one who resides in the same convent.
- Com'moith** (*s. an old word*) A commote, half of a cantred or hundred.
- COM'MON** (*adj. from the Lat. communis*) Being equally the property of more than one, public, serving the use of all; frequent, ordinary; vulgar, mean; having no possessor; prostitute. *In grammar*, signifying both action and passion.
- Com'mon** (*s. from the adj.*) An open ground equally used by many persons, equal right, equal possession.
- Com'mon** (*adv. seldom used, from the adj.*) Commonly, ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*
- Com'mon** (*v. int. from the subj.*) To have a joint right with others to some common ground.
- Com'monable** (*adj. from common*) Held in common, appropriated to the use of more than one.
- Com'monage** (*s. from common*) The right of feeding on a common, the right of using any thing in common with others.
- Com'monality** (*s. from common*) The common people, the bulk of mankind.
- Com'moner** (*s. from common*) One of the common people, a member of the house of commons, a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, one that eats at the common table; one that has a right to the common ground; a prostitute.
- Com'moner** (*adj. comp. of common*) Common in a greater degree.
- Com'monest** (*adj. sup. of common*) Common in the greatest degree.
- Com'moning** (*p. from common*) Feeding on a common, exercising the right of common.
- Com'moning** (*adj. obsolete*) Communicating, receiving the communion. *Chaucer.*
- COMMONITION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and moneo to admonish*) Admonition, instruction.
- Com'monly** (*adv. from common*) Frequently, usually.
- Com'monneis** (*s. from common*) The state of being common.
- Commonpla'ce** (*v. t. from common, and place*) To reduce to general heads.
- Commonpla'ce** (*adj. from the verb*) Produced from a commonplace book, ordinary, common.
- Commonplace'book** (*s. from commonplace, and book*) A book in which memorandums are entered under their proper heads.
- Commonpla'cing** (*p. from commonplace*) Compiling from a commonplacebook.
- Com'mons** (*s. plu. from common*) The lower house of parliament, the common people, food provided for a meal where all that come pay an equal share.
- Com'monweal** (*s. from commonwealth*) **Commonwealth.**
- Com'monwealth** (*s. from common, and wealth*) The public, the general body of the people; a polity, an established form of civil life; a republic, a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people.
- COM'MORANCE, COM'MORANCY** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and moro to slay*) A residence, an habitation.
- Com'morant** (*adj. from commorance*) Resident, dwelling, abiding.
- Commora'tion** (*s. from commorant*) A residence, an abiding in the same place.
- COMMO'RIENTS** (*s. plu. from the Lat. con with, and morior to die*) Persons dying together in the same place.
- Com'mote** (*s. an old word, from the Brit.*) Half a cantred or hundred containing fifty villages, a great lordship.
- Commotion** (*s. from commove*) A tumult, a disturbance, a confusion of the mind.
- Commotioner** (*s. from commotion, but little used*) One who occasions a commotion.
- COMMO'VE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and movere to move*) To disturb, to agitate, to put into a commotion. *Chaucer.*
- Commov'ed** (*p. from commove*) Disturbed, put into a commotion. *Thompson.*
- COMMUN'A** (*s. in old records*) The common pasture.
- Communaunce** (*s. in old writings*) The people who had a right to commonable ground.
- Communablie** (*adv. obsolete*) Commonly. *Chaucer.*
- Commun'alities** (*s. obsolete*) Communities. *Chaucer.*
- COMMUNA'RE** (*v. in old records*) To enjoy the right of common.
- COMMUNE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con together, and munico to converse*) To communicate, to talk together.
- Com'mune** (*adj. obsolete*) Common, vulgar. *Chaucer.*
- COMMUNIBUSANNIS** (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. communis common, and annus a year*) One year with another, upon an average of years.
- COMMUNIBUSLOCIS** (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. communis common, and locus a place*) One place with another, upon an average of places.
- Communicabi'lity** (*s. from communicable*) The state or quality of being communicable.
- Communica'ble** (*adj. from communicate*) Capable of being imparted, capable of being possessed by more than one; *with to or unto: as*, "To thee no more communicable."
- Communica'bleness** (*s. from communicable*) Communicability.
- Communica'nt** (*s. from communicate*) One who joins with others in the Lord's supper.
- Communica'te** (*v. t. from commune*) To impart, to bestow, to reveal; *with to or unto: as*, "Communicate unto him."
- Communica'te** (*v. int.*) To partake of the Lord's supper, to have something in common with others; *with with: as*, "All communicated with one another."
- Communica'ted** (*p. from communicate*) Imparted, bestowed, revealed.
- Communica'ting** (*p. a. from communicate*) Imparting, bestowing, revealing, sitting down at the Lord's table.
- Communica'tion** (*s. from communicate*) The act of imparting benefits, the act of communicating knowledge, conversation; a passage from one place to another.
- Communica'tive** (*adj. from communicate*) Ready to bestow, liberal, generous, open, talkative.
- Communica'tiveness** (*s. from communicate*) The quality of being communicative.
- Communa'ing** (*p. from commune*) Communicating, talking together.
- Communa'ion** (*s. from commune*) Intercourse, common possession, conversation; a public transaction; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the union subsisting in a religious society.
- Communa'ionservice** (*s. from communion, and service*) The church service for the celebration of the Lord's supper.
- Communa'iontable** (*s. from communion, and table*) The table on which the bread and wine are placed for the celebration of the Lord's supper.
- Communa'ity** (*s. from commune*) Common possession, the commonwealth, the body politic, frequency, commonness. *Shakespeare.*
- Commuta'bility** (*s. from commute*) The quality of being commutable.
- Commuta'ble

Commutable (*adj. from commute*) Capable of being exchanged for something else, capable of being ransomed.

Commution (*s. from commute*) The act of giving one thing for another, an exchange, a ransom.

Commulative (*adj. from commute*) Relative to exchange, belonging to a commutation.

Communitatively (*adv. from commutative*) In a commutative manner.

COMMUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and muto to change*) To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, to ransom.

Commute (*v. int.*) To atone, to bargain for an exemption; *with for: as, "To commute for it."*

Communting (*p. from commute*) Exchanging, putting one thing in the place of another, ransoming.

Communtual (*adj. a poetical word, from commute*) Mutual, reciprocal.

Com'myns (*s. plu. obsolete*) The common people, the mob. *Chaucer.*

Comor'th (*s. in old statutes*) A contribution made on some particular occasions.

COM'PACT (*s. from the Lat. con. with, and pactum a bargain*) A contract, an agreement; something made up.

Compact (*v. t. from the subs.*) To join together, to unite closely; to league with, to bring into a system.

Compact (*adj. from the verb*) Firm, close; brief, well composed.

Compacted (*p. from compact*) Joined together, closely united, leagued together, brought into a system.

Compactedness (*s. from compacted*) Firmness, density.

Compactable (*adj. not much used, from compact*) Capable of being compacted, easily joined together. *Scott.*

Compacting (*p. a. from compact*) Joining together, closely uniting.

Compaction (*s. not much used, from compact*) The act of being joined together, a union or cohesion of parts.

Compactly (*adv. from compact*) Closely, neatly, firmly.

Compactness (*s. from compact*) Firmness, density, a union of parts.

Compacture (*s. from compact*) The structure, the manner in which any thing is joined together.

COM'PAGES (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pango to strike in*) A system of many parts united.

Compagination (*s. from compages*) A contexture, a structure, a union of parts.

Com'panable (*adj. not much used, from company*) Sociable, familiar.

Com'panableness (*s. not much used, from companable*) The quality of being sociable, sociability.

Com'panage (*s. in old records*) Any kind of victuals eaten with bread.

Compa'niable (*adj. from company*) Sociable, fit for company.

Compa'niableness (*s. not much used, from companiable*) Sociableness, a fitness for company.

Com'panied (*p. not much used, from company*) Accompanied.

Compa'nion (*s. from company*) One in company, one with whom a man spends his leisure hours, an associate; an idle fellow.

Compa'nionably (*adv. from companiable*) In a companionable manner.

Compa'nionship (*s. from companion*) A company, a train, an association.

COM'PANY (*s. from the French, compagnie*) An assembly of persons, persons assembled for entertainment; conversation, fellowship; a set of persons, a set of players; a partnership in trade; the subdivision of a regiment of soldiers.

Company (*v. t. from the subs.*) To attend, to accompany.

Com'pany (*v. int.*) To associate with.

Com'panying (*p. not much used, from company*) Attending, keeping in company.

Compa'nable (*adj. from compare*) Worthy to be compared, equal in value.

Compa'rableness (*s. from comparable*) The state of being comparable.

Com'parably (*adv. from comparable*) In a manner worthy to be compared.

Compa'rates (*s. in logic, from compare*) Two things compared together.

Compa'rative (*adj. from compare*) Estimated by comparison, having the power of making comparisons. *In grammar, belonging to that degree which expresses more of the quality in one thing than in another.*

Compa'ratively (*adv. from comparative*) In a comparative manner.

COMPA'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and paro to make*) To make one thing the measure of another; *with to and with: as, "He compared anger to fire." "He compares the translation with the original."*

Comp'a're (*v. t. obsolete*) To get, to procure, to obtain. *Spenser.*

Comp'a're (*s. from the verb*) Comparison, similitude, illustration by comparison.

Comp'a'ed (*p. from compare*) Brought into comparison.

Comp'a'ring (*p. a. from compare*) Bringing into comparison, making one thing the measure of another.

Comp'a'risen (*s. from compare*) The art of comparing, the state of being compared, an illustration by similitude, a proportion.

Comp'a'risen (*s. in grammar*) The state or formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification.

Comp'a'risen (*v. t. obsolete*) To compare. *Chaucer.*

COMPA'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and partior to divide*) To arrange in proper departments, to mark out a general design into its various subdivisions.

Comp'a'rted (*p. from compart*) Divided, branched out in proper subdivisions.

Comp'a'rtment (*s. from compart*) A division, a separate part of a work. *Pope.*

Comp'a'rting (*p. a. from compart*) Dividing, marking out in proper subdivisions.

Comp'a'rtition (*s. from compart*) The act of dividing, the part divided.

Comp'a'rtment (*s. from compart*) A division, a separate part of a design.

Com'pas (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Compost, manure for land. *Scott.*

Com'passment (*s. obsolete, from compass*) A contrivance. *Chaucer.*

COM'PASS (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and passus a pace*) To walk round, to encircle, to inclose; to block up, to grasp, to seize; to obtain, to procure; to design, to take measures for any purpose.

Com'pass (*s. from the verb*) A circle, an inclosure; space, room, limits; extent, reach, power; the instrument by which mariners direct the ship in its proper course.

Com'passdial (*s. from compass, and dial*) A small horizontal dial for the pocket, to shew the hour by the direction of a needle.

Com'passed (*p. from compass*) Encircled, inclosed, procured, obtained.

Com'passes (*s. plu. from compass*) The instrument with which circles are drawn, dividers.

Com'passing (*p. a. from compass*) Encircling, inclosing, procuring.

COMPAS'SION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and patior to suffer*) A fellow feeling, commiseration.

Compassion (*v. t. not much used, from the subs.*) To compassionate. *Shakespeare.*

Compa'ssionate (*v. t. from compassion*) To pity, to commiserate.

Compa'ssionate (*adj. from the verb*) Disposed to pity, inclined to compassion.

Compa'ssionately (*adv. from compassionate*) In a compassionate manner.

Compa'ssionateness (*s. from compassionate*) The quality or state of being compassionate.

Compa'ssionating (*p. a. from compassionate*) Commiserating, pitying.

Com'passlaw (*s. from compass, and law*) A law to cut out circular work.

COMPATE'RNITY (*s. a law term, from the Lat. con with, and pater father*) The state of being a godfather, which the canon law considers as a spiritual relation, and, heretofore, a juror who was godfather to either party might have been challenged by the other party as a person not indifferent.

Compatibil'ity (*s. from compatible*) The state or quality of being compatible.

COMPA'TIBLE (*adj. rather an incorrect spelling*) Compatible, fit, consistent, agreeable.

Compa'tibleness (*s. from compatible*) Consistency, fitness, agreeableness.

Compa'tibly (*adv. from compatible*) Fitly, suitably.

COMPA'TIENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and patior to suffer*) Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT (*s. from the Lat. con with, and patria ones country*) One of the same country, one joined with others for the good of his country.

COMPEE'R (*s. from the Lat. con with, and par equal*) An equal, a companion, a colleague.

- Compe'er** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To be equal with, to match. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPE'L** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pello to force*) To constrain, to oblige to some act, to take by force.
- Compel'able** (*adj. from compel*) Capable of being compelled.
- Compella'tion** (*s. from compel*) An address, the words of an address or salutation.
- Compel'led** (*p. from compel*) Forced, constrained.
- Compel'ler** (*s. from compel*) One that compels, one that forces another.
- Compel'ling** (*p. a. from compel*) Forcing, constraining.
- Compe'nable** (*adj. obsolete*) Sociable, fit for company. *Chaucer.*
- Com'pend** (*s. from compendium*) An abridgement, an epitome, a compendium.
- Compendia'rious** (*adj. from compend*) Short, contracted, summary.
- Compendio'sity** (*s. from compendious*) Shortness, contraction, brevity.
- Compen'dious** (*adj. from compend*) Short, summary, brief.
- Compen'diously** (*adv. from compendious*) In a compendious manner.
- Compen'diousness** (*s. from compendious*) Shortness, brevity.
- COMPEN'DIUM** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pendo to weigh*) An abridgement, an epitome, a summary.
- Compen'dously** (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Compendiously. *Chaucer.*
- Compen'sable** (*adj. from compensate*) Capable of being recompenced.
- COMPEN'SATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pendo to weigh*) To recompence, to make amends for.
- Compen'sated** (*p. from compensate*) Recompenced, counterbalanced.
- Compen'sating** (*p. a. from compensate*) Recompensing, making amends for.
- Compen'sation** (*s. from compensate*) A recompence, amends.
- Compen'sative** (*adj. from compensate*) Recompensing, tending to compensation.
- Compen'sativeness** (*s. from compensative*) The state or quality of being compensative. *Scott.*
- Compen'se** (*v. t. from compensate*) To recompence, to make amends for.
- Compen'sed** (*p. from compense*) Recompenced, made amends for. *Bacon.*
- Compe're** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A compeer. *Chaucer.*
- COMPEREN'DINATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and perendinus the next day*) To delay, to postpone.
- Comperendina'tion** (*s. from comperendinate*) A delay, dilatoriness.
- Comperen'dinous** (*adj. not much used, from comperendinate*) Tending to delay, deferring. *Scott.*
- COMPERTO'RIUM** (*s. in civil law*) An inquest.
- Com'petence, Com'petency** (*s. from competent*) A sufficiency without a superfluity. *In law, Power, legal capacity.*
- COM'PETENT** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and peto to require*) Suitable, fit, reasonable, moderate; consistent with; adapted, qualified for; *with to or for: as, "Competent for the office." "Competent to a finite being."*
- Com'petently** (*adv. from competent*) Adequately, properly, moderately.
- Com'petentness** (*s. not much used, from competent*) Sufficiency, competence.
- COMPET'IBLE** (*adj. a correct spelling, from the Lat. con with, and peto to require*) Suitable, consistent; *with to or with: as, "It is not competible with the grace of God." "Not competible to body or matter."*
- Compet'ibleness** (*s. from competible*) Suitableness, fitness.
- COMPETITION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and peto to require*) Rivalship, contest; a claim of more than one to the same thing; *with to, but more commonly with for: as, "Competition to the crown." "Competition for the second place."*
- COMPETITOR** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and peto to ask*) A rival, one who claims in opposition to another; *with for: as, "He was a competitor for that office."*
- Compila'tion** (*s. from pile*) A collection from various authors, an assemblage.
- Compila'tor** (*s. from compile*) A compiler. *Chaucer.*
- COMPI'LE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pila to put close together*) To collect into one body, to compose, to write.
- Compi'le** (*v. t. obsolete*) To contain, to comprise. *Spenser.*
- Compi'led** (*p. from compile*) Collected from various authors, composed.
- Compi'lement** (*s. from compile*) The act of compiling.
- Compi'ler** (*s. from compile*) One who collects a work from various authors, a collector.
- Compi'ling** (*p. a. from compile*) Collecting from various authors, composing.
- Com'pinable** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Sociable, fit for company. *Chaucer.*
- Compla'cence, Compla'cency** (*s. from complacent*) Pleasure, joy, the cause of pleasure, civility, complaisance.
- COMPLA'CENT** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and placeo to please*) Civil, cheerful, soft, complaisant.
- Compla'centness** (*s. not much used, from complacent*) The state or quality of being complacent.
- COMPLAI'N** (*v. int. from the French complaindre*) To lament, to murmur, to inform against; *with of: as, "Do you complain of that matter?"*
- Complai'n** (*v. t. not much used, nor purely English*) To bewail, to lament. *Dryden.*
- Complai'nant** (*s. from complain*) One who urges a suit, one who commences a prosecution, the plaintiff.
- Complai'ned** (*p. from complain*) Informed against, urged as unreasonable.
- Complai'ner** (*s. from complain*) One that complains; a murmurer.
- Complai'ning** (*p. from complain*) Bewailing, murmuring, lodging a complaint.
- Complai'nt** (*s. from complain*) A lamentation, the cause of complaining; a malady, a disease; an information, a remonstrance.
- COMPLAISA'NCE** (*s. from the French*) Civility, a desire of pleasing, flattery.
- COMPLAISA'NT** (*adj. from the French*) Civil, full of compliment, desirous of pleasing.
- Complaisa'ntly** (*adv. from complaisant*) In a complaisant manner, civilly, ceremoniously.
- Complaisa'ntness** (*s. from complaisant*) Compliance, civility, ceremony.
- COMPLA'NATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and planus plain*) To make plain, to reduce to a level surface.
- Compla'nated** (*p. from complanate*) Reduced to an even surface. *Durham.*
- Compla'nating** (*p. a. not much used, from complanate*) Reducing to an even surface.
- COMPLA'NE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and planus plain*) To complanate.
- Compla'ned** (*p. not much used, from complane*) Complanned.
- Compla'ning** (*p. a. not much used, from complane*) Reducing to a plain surface.
- Comple'at** (*v. t. rather an incorrect spelling*) To complete.
- COM'PLEMENT** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pleo to fill up*) Perfection, the full number, a compleat set; an ornamental part. *In geometry, That which is wanting, in any arch or angle, of ninety degrees.*
- Compleme'ntal** (*adj. from complement*) Belonging to the complement.
- COMPLE'TE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pleo to fill up*) To perfect, to finish.
- Comple'te** (*adj. from the verb*) Perfect, full, finished.
- Comple'ted** (*p. from compleat*) Perfected, finished, concluded.
- Comple'tely** (*adv. from compleat*) Fully, perfectly.
- Comple'tement** (*s. from complete*) The act of compleating.
- Comple'teness** (*s. from complete*) The state of being complete.
- Comple'ting** (*p. a. from complete*) Perfecting, finishing.
- Comple'tion** (*s. from complete*) Perfection, the act of completing, the state of being completed.
- COM'PLEX** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and plico to be knit together*) Composed of many parts, complicated.
- Com'plex** (*s. from the adj. but not much used*) A collection, a complication.
- Complex'ed** (*adj. not much used, from complex*) Complicated, compounded.
- Complex'edness** (*s. from complexed*) The state or quality of being complex.
- Complex'ion** (*s. from complex*) An involution of parts, the appearance or colour, the state or temperature of the body, the turn or cast of the mind.
- Complex'ional** (*adj. from complexion*) Depending on the complexion.
- Complex'ionally** (*adv. from complexion*) By complexion.
- Complex'ioned** (*adj. from complexion*) Constituted, tempered.
- Complex'ly** (*adv. from complex*) In a complex manner.
- Complex'ness**

Complex'ness (*s. from complex*) The state of being complex.

Complex'ure (*s. from complex*) An intricate involution of parts.

COMPLEX'US (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The muscle that draws the head backward.

Compl'ance (*s. from comply*) The act of yielding, a disposition to yield to others.

Compl'iant (*adj. from comply*) Yielding, civil, complaisant.

COM'PLICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and plico to knit together*) To entangle, to join, to unite by involving several parts.

Com'plicate (*adj. from the verb*) Complex, compounded of many parts.

Com'plicated (*p. from complicate*) Compounded of many parts, knit together.

Com'plicatedness (*s. from complicated*) The state of being complicated, intricacy, perplexity.

Com'plicateness (*s. from complicate*) The state of being complicated.

Complica'tion (*s. from complicate*) The act of involving one thing in another, the state of being involved, that which consists of many things united and perplexed.

Com'plice (*s. from complex*) One who is united with others in some ill design, an assistant in mischief.

Compl'ied (*p. from comply*) Yielded to, agreed to; *with with: as, "His demand could not be complied with."*

Compl'ier (*s. from comply*) One that complies, one of an easy temper.

Com'pliment (*s. from comply*) A congratulation, an act or expression of civility, flattery.

Com'pliment (*v. t. from the subs.*) To congratulate, to soothe, to flatter.

Complimen'tal (*adj. from compliment*) Expressive of respect, congratulatory, implying compliment.

Complimen'tally (*adv. from complimentary*) In the manner of compliment.

Com'plimented (*p. from compliment*) Congratulated, treated with compliment.

Com'plimenter (*s. from compliment*) One full of compliment, a flatterer.

Com'plimenting (*p. a. from compliment*) Congratulating, treating with compliment.

COM'PLINE (*s. from the French*) The last act of worship before going to bed.

COMPLO'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and ploro to weep*) To lament together.

COM'PLO'T (*v. t. from the French comploter*) To form a plot, to conspire, to join in some secret and ill design.

Complot (*s. from the verb*) A plot, a confederacy.

Complot'ter (*s. from complot*) One that joins in a plot, a conspirator.

Complot'ting (*p. a. from complot*) Joining in some secret mischief, joining in a plot.

COMPLY' (*v. int. supposed to be from the old French complier*) To yield to, to suit, to accord; *with with: as, "Comply with the people."*

Comply'ing (*p. a. from comply*) Yielding, submitting.

Com'plyn (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The compline, the last act of worship in the evening, a song. *Chaucer.*

COMPONE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded.

Compo'ned (*adj. from compone*) Compounded.

COMPO'NENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and pono to place*) Constituting, making up a compound body.

COMPO'RT (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and porto to carry*) To agree, to suit; *with with, as, "It will not comport with our scheme."*

Compo'rt (*v. t. not pure English*) To bear, to endure. *Daniel.*

Compo'rt (*s. from the verb*) Behaviour, conduct.

Compo'rtable (*adj. from comport*) Consistent, suitable.

Compo'rtaunce (*s. from comport*) Behaviour, the gesture of ceremony. *Spenser.*

Compo'rtment (*s. from comport*) Behaviour, conduct.

COMPOSE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pono to place*) To make a compound, to set in order, to constitute; to adjust, to settle; to calm, to quiet; to arrange the letters for printing; to form a tune; to set to music.

Compo'sed (*p. from compose*) Set in order, constituted, adjusted, settled, calmed.

Compo'sed (*adj. from the part.*) Calm, sedate, serious.

Compo'sedly (*adv. from compose*) Calmly, sedately, seriously.

Compo'sedness (*s. from composed*) Sedateness, calmness, seriousness.

Compo'ser (*s. from compose*) One that composes, an author, a writer, one that prepares the letters for printing, one that forms a piece of music.

Compo'sing (*p. a. from compose*) Setting in order, constituting, calming, producing sleep.

Compos'ite (*adj. in architecture, from compose*) Compounded, belonging to the fifth and last order which is compounded of the other four.

Compos'ites (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines compounded of several ingredients.

Composition (*s. from compose*) The act of making a compound; the state of being compounded; a compound; an adjustment, a regulation, an agreement, a compact; the act of discharging a debt by paying a part for the whole, the sum paid in compounding a debt; the act of compounding for any public tax or tribute; the money paid in lieu of any public tax or tribute; a written book, the work of an author, a piece of music; the joining of two words into one according to the rules of grammar; the analytical method of demonstration in the mathematics.

Compos'itive (*adj. from compose*) Compounded, having the power of compounding.

Compos'itor (*s. from compose*) He that arranges the types in a printing office.

COMPOS'ITUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat.*) Compounded, having several small flowers contained in one common calyx.

COM'POS MEN'TIS (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. compos having power, and mentis of the mind*) Of a sound mind, in the proper exercise of the rational faculties.

COMPOSSIBI'LITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and possum to be able*) The possibility of existing together. *Scott.*

Compos'ible (*adj. not much used*) Capable of existing together. *Scott.*

Compos'ibles (*s. plu. from compossible*) Those things that are capable of subsisting together. *Scott.*

COM'POST (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pono to put*) Manure for land, a manure consisting of several mixtures.

Compo'st (*v. t. from the subs.*) To manure, to enrich the soil. *Bacon.*

Compos'ture (*s. from compost*) Soil, manure.

Compo'sure (*s. from compose*) The act of composing, composition, frame, make, disposition, agreement; sedateness, calmness.

COMPOTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and poto to drink*) The act of drinking together, a drinking bout.

COMPO'TE (*s. in cookery and confectionary*) A particular manner of stewing, stewed fruit.

COMPOUND (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and pono to place*) To mingle many ingredients in one mass, to form by uniting various parts, to combine, to compose, to adjust a difference, to discharge a debt by paying a part for the whole, to form two or more words into one.

Compound (*v. int.*) To come to terms of agreement, to bargain in the lump; *with for: as, "They were glad to compound for his commitment."* To determine, to agree on: *but this sense is grown obsolete.* *Shakesp.*

Com'pound (*adj. from the verb*) Complicated, consisting of many parts or ingredients, complex, composed of two or more.

Com'pound (*s. from the adj.*) The mass formed of many ingredients, a composition.

Compound'able (*adj. from compound*) Capable of being compounded.

Compound'ed (*p. from compound*) Made up of several ingredients, complicated, complex, consisting of two or more.

Compound'er (*s. from compound*) One that compounds, one who endeavours to bring different parties to agreement.

Compound'ing (*p. a. from compound*) Making a compound, entering into a composition, adjusting a difference.

Compow'nid (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Compounded, composed. *Chaucer.*

COMPREHE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and prendo to lay hold of*) To understand, to conceive; to comprize, to contain, to imply.

Comprehend'ed (*p. from comprehend*) Understood, conceived, included, implied.

Comprehend'ing (*p. a. from comprehend*) Conceiving, including, implying.

Comprehens'ible (*adj. from comprehend*) Intelligible, capable of being understood.

Comprehens'ibly (*adv. from comprehensible*) In a manner to be comprehended.

Comprehen'sion (*s. from comprehend*) The act of comprehending; knowledge, capacity; inclusion; an epitome, an abridgement; a figure in rhetoric by which the name of the whole is put for a part and the contrary.

Comprehen'sive (*adj. from comprehend*) Comprehending much, having the power of comprehending.

Comprehen'sively (*adv. from comprehensive*) In a comprehensive manner.

Comprehen'siveness (*s. from comprehensive*) The quality of being comprehensive, the quality of comprehending much in a few words.

COMPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and premo to press*) To press into a narrow compass, to embrace.

Com'press (*s. in surgery, from the verb*) A bolster or bandage for any particular part or purpose.

Compres'sed (*p. from compress*) Pressed into a narrow compass, embraced.

Compressibility (*s. from compressible*) The quality of being compressible.

Compressible (*adj. from compress*) Capable of being compressed.

Compressibleness (*s. from compressible*) The quality of being compressible, compressibility.

Compres'sing (*p. a. from compress*) Pressing into a narrow compass, embracing.

Compres'sion (*s. from compress*) The act of pressing the parts of any body together by violence, the quality which admits of being pressed together by violence.

Compres'sive (*adj. from compress*) Having a tendency to compress the parts together.

Compres'sives (*s. in physik, from the adj.*) Medicines which cause a dryness in an affected member. *Scott.*

COMPRESSOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the face, the muscle that compresses the nostrils.

Compre'st (*p. from compress*) Compressed.

Compre'st (*v. pret. of compress*) Did compress. *Pope.*

Compre'ssure (*s. from compress*) The act or force of one body pressing against another.

Com'promis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A compromise. *Ch.*

COMPRINT (*s. a law term, from the Lat. con with, and premo to press*) To print together, to print a copy to the prejudice of the proprietor.

COMPRISE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and premo to lay hold of*) To contain, to include, to comprehend.

Compri'sed (*p. from comprise*) Included, comprehended.

Compri'sing (*p. a. from comprise*) Including, comprehending.

COMPROBATION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and probo to prove*) A concurrent testimony, a proof, an attestation.

COMPROMISE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, pro for, and mitto to send*) To compound, to adjust a difference.

Compromi'se (*s. from the verb*) A mutual promise of two or more parties, an agreement, a compact in which concessions are made on both sides.

Compromi'sed (*p. from compromise*) Compounded, adjusted by mutual concessions, agreed. *Shakespeare.*

Compromi'sing (*p. a. from compromise*) Compounding, adjusting a difference.

Compromi'ssorial (*adj. from compromise*) Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and provincia a province*) Belonging to the same province.

COMPT (*s. from the French compte*) An account, a computation.

Compt (*v. t. nearly obsolete, from the subj.*) To count, to compute.

Compte (*v. obsolete*) To account. *Chaucer.*

Compt'id (*p. obsolete*) Accounted. *Chaucer.*

Comptible (*adj. not much used*) Accountable, subject, responsible. *Shakespeare.*

Comptro'il (*v. t. reckoned an incorrect spelling*) To control, to over rule, to oppose.

Comptrol'led (*p. not a common spelling, from comptrol*) Controlled.

Comptrol'ler (*s. from comptrol*) A director, a supervisor, a superior intendant in any office or business.

Comptrol'ler'ship (*s. from comptrol'ler*) The office of a comptroller, superintendence.

Comptrol'ling (*p. a. not the common spelling, from comptrol*) Controlling.

Compul'sative (*adj. not much used, from compulsive*) Compulsive, forcible.

Compul'satively (*adv. from compulsative*) In a compulsive manner. *Clarissa.*

COMPULSATORY (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and pulso to strike*) Having the power of compelling, forcible. *Shakespeare.*

COMPULSION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pulso to strike*) The act of compelling, the state of being compelled, force, violence.

COMPULSIVE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and pulso to strike*) Having power to compel, forcible.

Compul'sively (*adv. from compulsive*) In a compulsive manner.

Compul'siveness (*s. from compulsive*) Compulsion, force.

Compul'sorily (*adv. from compulsory*) In a compulsory manner.

COMPULSORY (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and pulso to strike*) Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPUNCTION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and pungo to pierce*) The power of stimulating, the state of being stimulated; contrition, repentance.

Compunc'tious (*adj. not much used, from compunction*) Tender, sorrowful, repentant. *Shakespeare.*

Compunc'tive (*adj. from compunction*) Causing remorse, producing compunction.

COMPURGATION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and purgo to purge*) The practice of justifying the veracity of one man by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who bears testimony to the credibility of another.

Compu'table (*adj. from compute*) Capable of being computed.

Compu'tant (*s. from compute*) An accountant, one that computes.

Computa'tion (*s. from compute*) The act of computing, a calculation, the sum settled by calculation.

COMPUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and puto to think*) To reckon, to calculate, to count, to number.

Compu'te (*s. from the verb*) A computation, a calculation. *Johnson.*

Compu'ted (*p. from compute*) Reckoned, calculated, numbered.

Compu'ter (*s. from compute*) An accountant, a calculator.

Compu'ting (*p. a. from compute*) Reckoning, calculating, numbering.

Compu'tist (*s. not much used, from compute*) An accountant, a calculator. *Brown.*

COMRADE (*s. from the Lat. camera a chamber*) One who resides in the same house or chamber, a companion, a partner in any labour or danger.

CO'MUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patron or god of banqueting.

Com'yuly (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Commonly. *Ch.*

CON (*adv. a contraction, from the Lat. contra*) On the opposite side against another. "He argued *pro* and *con*."

Con (*s. a cant word, from the adv.*) One who is on the negative side of the question. "The *pros* and *cons*." *Johnson.*

CON (*v. from the Sax. connon*) To know, to study, to fix in the memory: to give, to render: as, "To *con* thanks." But this sense is now obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

Con'able (*adj. obsolete*) Convenient.

CONA'RIMUM (*s. in anatomy*) The pineal gland.

CONA'MUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An endeavour.

CONA'TUS (*s. with philosophers*) The disposition of a body in motion to pursue its course in the line of direction unless any thing prevents it.

CONCALIFACTORY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and calefacio to make warm*) Producing great heat.

CONCAM'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and camera a vault*) To vault, to arch over.

Concam'erated (*p. from concamerate*) Vaulted, arched over.

Concamera'ting (*p. a. not much used, from concamerate*) Vaulting, arching over.

Concamera'tion (*s. from concamerate*) An arch, a vault, the act of arching over.

CONCA'TENATE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and catena a chain*) To link together, to join in orderly succession.

Conca'tenated (*p. from concatenate*) Linked together, joined in regular succession.

Concatena'ting (*p. a. from concatenate*) Linking together, joining in regular succession.

Concatena'tion (*s. from concatenate*) A series of links, the act of uniting in orderly succession.

Concava'tion (*s. from concave*) The act of making concave, concavity.

CONCA'VE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and cavo to hollow*) Hollow, regularly hollow.

Conca'veness (*s. from concave*) Hollowness, concavity.

Conca'vity (*s. from concave*) Hollowness, the internal surface of a spherical body.

Conca'voconcave (*adj. from concave*) Hollow, or concave on both sides.

Conca'voconvex

Conca'voconvex (*adj. from concave, and convex*) Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Conca'vous (*adj. from concave*) Hollow, regularly concave.

Conca'vously (*adv. from concavous*) In a concave manner. *Brown.*

CONCAU'SE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and causa a cause*) A joint cause. *Cudworth.*

CONCEAL (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and celo to hide*) To keep secret, to cover, to hide.

Concea'lable (*adj. from conceal*) Capable of being concealed.

Concea'led (*p. from conceal*) Kept a secret, hidden, covered.

Concea'ledness (*s. from concealed*) The state of being concealed, privacy.

Concea'ler (*s. from conceal*) One that conceals, one that hides any thing.

Concea'ling (*p. a. from conceal*) Keeping secret, covering, hiding.

Concea'lnent (*s. from conceal*) The act of concealing, the state of being concealed; privacy, a hiding place, a shelter.

CONCEDE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and cedo to grant*) To yield, to admit, to grant.

Conce'ded (*p. from concede*) Yielded, admitted, granted; *with to:* as, "It must be conceded to him."

Conce'ding (*p. a. from concede*) Yielding, admitting, granting.

CONCEIT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and capio to receive*) To conceive, to imagine, to believe.

Conceit (*s. from the verb*) Conception, readiness of apprehension, thought, an idea, an opinion, a fond opinion of one's self, a pleasant fancy, a witty device.

Conceit'ed (*adj. from the subj.*) Proud, opinionated, fond of self; *with of:* "How conceited of their own wit."

Conceit'edly (*adv. from conceited*) In a conceited manner.

Conceit'edness (*s. from conceited*) Pride, affectation, fondness of self.

Conceit'less (*adj. from conceit*) Dull of apprehension, stupid, void of thought. *Shakespeare.*

Conceiv'able (*adj. from conceive*) Capable of being conceived, capable of being understood, credible.

Conceiv'ableness (*s. from conceivable*) The quality of being conceivable.

Conceiv'ably (*adv. from conceivable*) In a manner that may be conceived.

CONCEIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and capio to take*) To think, to form in the mind, to admit into the womb.

Conceiv'e (*v. int.*) To think, to have an idea of, to become pregnant.

Conceiv'ed (*p. from conceive*) Received into the mind, admitted into the womb.

Conceiv'er (*s. from conceive*) One that understands, one that forms an idea in his mind. *Brown.*

Conceiv'ing (*p. a. from conceive*) Receiving into the mind, admitting into the womb.

CONCENT (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cano to sing*) A concert of voices, harmony, consistency.

Conce'ntrant (*adj. from concentre*) Belonging to those medicines whose acids and alkalies are so blended as neither of them to be predominant.

CONCENTRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and centrum a centre*) To drive into a narrow compass, to drive towards the centre.

Concen'trated (*p. from concentrate*) Driven into a narrow compass, compelled towards the centre.

Concen'trating (*p. a. not much used, from concentrate*) Driving into a narrow compass, tending towards the centre.

Concentra'tion (*s. from concentrate*) The state of being collected into a narrow space, a tendency towards the centre.

CONCENTRE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and centrum the centre*) To tend towards one common centre, to have a common centre.

Concen'tre (*v. t.*) To emit towards one common centre.

Concen'tred (*p. from concentre*) Fixed in one common centre.

Concen'tric (*adj. from concentre*) Having one common centre.

Concen'trical (*adj. from concentric*) Having one common centre.

Concen'tring (*p. a. from concentre*) Tending to one common centre, fixing in one common centre. *Addison.*

CONCEPT (*s. from the Lat. conceptum*) A set form. *Sc.*

CONCEPTACLE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and capio to receive*) A vessel, a receptacle.

CONCEPTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and capio to take*) Capable of being received, intelligible.

CONCEPTION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and capio to receive*) The act of conceiving, the state of being conceived, a thought, an idea, an apprehension, a conceit.

Concep'tious (*adj. from conception*) Apt to conceive, fruitful, pregnant.

Concep'tive (*adj. from conception*) Capable of conceiving. *Brown.*

CONCERN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and cerno to perceive*) To relate to, to interest, to touch nearly, to disturb, to make uneasy.

Conce'rn (*s. from the verb*) A business, an engagement, a passion, an affection, an affair of moment.

Concer'ned (*p. from concern*) Engaged, interested, troubled, made uneasy.

Concer'ning (*p. not much used, from concern*) Busying, troubling, making uneasy; "I was concerning myself with a business that did not belong to me."

Concer'ning (*prep. from the part.*) Relating to, of, about.

Concern'ment (*s. from concern*) A concern, a business, an affair of importance; a passion, an emotion of the mind; an interposition, a meddling.

CONCERT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and certo to strive*) To settle in private, to contrive, to adjust.

Conce'rt (*s. from the verb*) A mutual agreement, a musical entertainment, a symphony, the several parts of the same tune performed together.

Concerta'tion (*s. from concert*) A contention, the act of striving together.

Concerta'tive (*adj. not much used, from concert*) Contentious, quarrelsome.

Concer'ted (*p. from concert*) Settled in private by mutual communication, contrived before hand.

Concer'ting (*p. a. from concert*) Settling before hand, contriving in secret.

CONCERTO (*s. in music books*) A concert, a piece of music composed for a concert.

CONCES'SION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cedo to yield*) The act of granting, a grant, the thing granted.

Conces'sionary (*adj. from concession*) Given by indulgence, yielded as an indulgence.

Conces'sive (*adj. not much used, from concession*) Yielded by way of concession.

Conces'sively (*adv. from concessive*) In the manner of a concession.

CONCH (*s. from the Lat. concha*) A shell, the shell of a sea fish.

CONCHA (*s. from the Greek κορυνη*) A bivalve shell fish.

CON'CHA (*s. in anatomy*) The hollow or winding of the ear.

CONCHI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling a shell fish.

CO'NCHOID (*s. in mathematics*) The name of a curve.

Conchoi'dal (*adj. from conchoid*) Belonging to the conchoid.

CONCHY'LIA (*s. in natural history*) A petrified shell.

CONCILIARY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. conciliarius*) Belonging to a council. *Scott.*

CONCILIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. concilio to knit together*) To reconcile, to procure good will.

Conci'liating (*p. from conciliate*) Reconciling, procuring good will.

Concilia'tion (*s. from conciliate*) The act of reconciling.

Concilia'tor (*s. from conciliate*) One that makes peace, one that procures a reconciliation.

Conci'liatory (*adj. not much used, from conciliate*) Relating to reconciliation.

Concin'nateness (*s. not much used, from concinnous*) Continuity, decency.

Concin'nity (*s. from concinnous*) Fitness, decency.

CONCIN'NOUS (*adj. from the Lat. concinnus fine*) Decent, becoming, agreeable.

CON'CIONAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. concio a discourse*) Belonging to a sermon, pertaining to an assembly or public oration. *Scott.*

CONCIONA'TOR (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A common council man, one who had a right to give his vote in council; a preacher.

CONCI'SE (*adj. the s is sounded hard, from the Lat. con with, and cado to cut*) Brief, short, cut into short periods.

Conci'sely (*adv. from concise*) Briefly, in a few words.

Conci'seness (*s. from concise*) Brevity, shortness.

CONCI'SION (*s. from the Lat. concisum cut off*) The act of cutting off, excision, destruction.

CONCITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cito to call*) The act of stirring up, an incitation.

CONCLAMA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with,*

- with, and clamo to cry out*) An exclamation, an outcry, the shout of a multitude.
- CONCLAVE** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and clavis a key*) A private apartment, the room in which the cardinals meet, the assembly of cardinals, a close assembly.
- Conclavist** (*s. in the Roman church*) One who attends a cardinal in the conclave. *Scott.*
- CONCLUDE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and claudo to shut up*) To end, to finish; to shut up, to determine; to include, to comprehend.
- Conclude** (*v. int.*) To perform the last act of reasoning, to settle an opinion, to end, to determine.
- Concluded** (*p. from conclude*) Shut up, ended, determined, included.
- Concludency** (*s. from concludent*) A consequence, a regular proof, a logical deduction.
- Concludent** (*adj. from conclude*) Decisive, ending in just and undeniable consequences.
- Conclud'ing** (*p. a. from conclude*) Shutting up, ending, determining, including.
- Concludible** (*adj. from conclude*) Determinable, capable of certain and regular proof.
- Conclusion** (*s. from conclude*) A determination, a final decision, a certain consequence, the close, the end, the last part.
- Conclusive** (*adj. from conclude*) Decisive, regularly consequential.
- Conclusively** (*adv. from conclusive*) In a conclusive manner.
- Conclusiveness** (*s. from conclusive*) That power or quality that determines the opinion, the state of being conclusive.
- CONCOAGULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and coagulo to curdle*) To congeal, to form into coagulations, to curdle together.
- Concoagulated** (*p. from concoagulate*) Curdled together, congealed together.
- Concoagulating** (*p. a. from concoagulate*) Curdling together, congealing together.
- Concoagulation** (*s. from concoagulate*) A coagulation in which different bodies are joined in one mass.
- CONCOCT** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and coquo to boil*) To digest in the stomach, to purify by heat, to bring to a proper state.
- Concocted** (*p. from concoct*) Digested, digested in the stomach, purified by heat.
- Concoct'ing** (*p. a. from concoct*) Digesting in the stomach, purifying by heat.
- Concoction** (*s. from concoct*) Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat, the process of bringing any thing to a state of purity or perfection.
- CONCOLOUR** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and color colour*) Of one colour, having no variety in colour.
- Concomitance** (*s. from concomitant*) A joint subsistence.
- Concomitancy** (*s. from concomitance*) Concomitance, a state of joint subsistence.
- CONCOMITANT** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and comito to accompany*) Joining with another, accompanying; *with with: as, "Concomitant with porosity and driness."*
- Concomitant** (*s. from the adj.*) A companion, a person or thing collaterally connected.
- Concomitantly** (*adv. not much used, from concomitant*) In company, collaterally.
- Concomitate** (*v. t. from concomitant*) To accompany, to be collaterally connected. *Hervey.*
- CONCORD** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cordis of the heart*) Agreement, union, mutual kindness; harmony, consent of sounds, the grammatical relation of one word to another.
- Con'cord** (*v. int. not much used, from the subs.*) To agree together. *Scott.*
- Concordance** (*s. from concord*) An agreement, an index to find any passage in the scripture, a grammatical concord.
- Concordaney** (*s. from concordance*) Concord, agreement.
- Concordant** (*adj. from concord*) Harmonious, agreeing, correspondent.
- Concordat** (*s. a law term, from concord*) A covenant relative to some ecclesiastical matter.
- Concordate** (*s. from concord*) A compact, a convention.
- Concordiate** (*v. int. from concord, but not used*) To agree.
- CONCORPORAL** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and corpo to form into a body*) Belonging to the same body.
- CONCORPORATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and corpus a body*) To form into one mass or substance.
- Concorporated** (*p. not much used, from concorporate*) United in one body, united in one mass.
- Concorporating** (*p. a. not much used, from concorporate*) Uniting in one mass, forming into one body.
- Concorporation** (*s. from concorporate*) The act of uniting in one mass, union in one body or substance.
- CONCOURSE** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and curro to run*) A confluence, an assembly, the people assembled; the junction of two bodies, the intersection of two lines.
- Concratitious** (*adj. not used*) Wattled with rods, made like hurdles. *Cole.*
- Concre'dited** (*adj. not used*) Delivered, lent, delivered on trust. *Cole.*
- CONCREMATION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and cremo to burn*) The act of burning many things together, a conflagration.
- CONCREMENT** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cresco to grow*) A mass of matter growing together, a concretion.
- CONCRESCENCE** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cresco to grow*) The act or quality of encreasing by the union of particles.
- CONCRETE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and cresco to grow*) To form by concretion, to form by the coalition of particles.
- CONCRETE** (*v. int.*) To coalesce into one mass, to increase by adhesion of particles.
- Concrete** (*adj. from the verb*) Formed by concretion, formed by adhesion of particles; abstract.
- Concre'ted** (*p. from concrete*) Formed by concretion, congealed.
- Concre'tely** (*adv. from concrete*) In such a manner as to take in the subject with the predicate, jointly.
- Concre'teness** (*s. from concrete*) A coagulation, the collection of fluids into a solid mass.
- Concre'ting** (*p. a. from concrete*) Forming by concretion, congealing.
- Concre'tion** (*s. from concrete*) The act of concreting, a coalition, the mass formed by coalition.
- Concre'tive** (*adj. from concrete*) Having the power of concretion, coagulative.
- Concre'ture** (*s. from concrete*) A mass formed by concretion.
- Concre've** (*v. int. obsolete*) To grow together. *Spenser.*
- CONCRIMINATION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and crimen a crime*) A joint accusation.
- CONCUBARIA** (*s. in old records*) A fold, a pen for cattle.
- Concu'binage** (*s. from concubine*) The act of living with a woman without marriage.
- Concu'binal** (*adj. not used, from concubine*) Belonging to a concubine.
- Concu'binary** (*adj. not used, from concubine*) Belonging to a concubine.
- CONCUBINE** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cubo to be in bed*) A woman kept as a wife without being married, a strumpet.
- CONCULCATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and calco to tread*) To tread under foot.
- Conculca'tion** (*s. not much used, from conculcate*) The act of trampling under foot.
- CONCUMBENCE** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and cumbo to lie down*) The act of sleeping together.
- Concu'piscence** (*s. from concupiscent*) Irregular desires.
- CONCUPISCENT** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and cupio to desire*) Libidinous, given to unlawful desire.
- Concupiscen'tial** (*adj. from concupiscence*) Pertaining to concupiscence.
- Concupis'cible** (*adj. from concupiscent*) Impressing desire, stimulating desire.
- Concupis'cibility** (*s. from concupiscent*) The state of being concupiscent. *Scott.*
- CONCUR** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and curro to run*) To agree, to meet in one point, to join; *with to and with: as, "Concur to general use." "Concur with the heathen."*
- Concur'bit** (*s. obsolete*) A vessel used in distillation. *Ch.*
- Concur'rence** (*s. from concur*) Union, association, agreement, help, assistance.
- Concur'rency** (*s. from concurrence*) Concurrence.
- Concur'rent** (*adj. from concur*) Acting in conjunction, associate, concomitant.
- Concur'rent** (*s. from the adj.*) That which concurs, a joint cause.
- Concur'rentness** (*s. from concurrent*) The state of being concurrent. *Scott.*
- Concur'ring** (*p. a.*) Agreeing, meeting, joining.
- CONCUSION** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and quatio*

to shake) The act of shaking, a violent agitation, a tremefaction.

Concus'sionary (*adj. from concussion*) Producing a concussion. *Scott.*

Concus'sive (*adj. from concussion*) Having the power of shaking, producing a concussion.

Cond (*v. t. a sea term*) To conduct or guide the ship in its right course.

CON'DAMIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The tree that produces the Peruvian bark.

CONDE'MN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and damno to accuse*) To blame, to censure, to find guilty, to pass sentence upon, to devote to punishment.

Condem'nable (*adj. from condemn*) Worthy to be condemned.

Condem'nableness (*s. from condemn*) The quality that deserves condemnation. *Scott.*

Condemna'tion (*s. from condemn*) The act of condemning, the state of being condemned, the sentence which dooms to punishment.

Condem'natory (*adj. from condemn*) Condemning, belonging to condemnation.

Condem'ned (*p. from condemn*) Blamed, censured, found guilty, doomed to punishment; *with to: as, "He was condemned to death."*

Condem'ner (*s. from condemn*) One that condemns.

Condem'ning (*p. from condemn*) Blaming, censuring, devoting to punishment.

Conden'sible (*adj. from condense*) Capable of condensation.

CONDENSAN'TIA (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines of a condensing quality. *Scott.*

CONDEN'SATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and densus thick*) To condense, to make thicker.

Conden'sate (*v. int.*) To become more dense, to grow thicker.

Conden'sate (*adj. from the verb*) Made thicker, condensed.

Conden'sation (*s. from condensate*) The act of condensing, the state of being condensed.

CONDE'NSE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and densus thick*) To make any body more solid, close and weighty, to drive the parts of any body nearer to each other.

Conde'nse (*v. int.*) To grow close and weighty, to contract its parts into a less compass.

Conde'nse (*adj. from the verb*) Thick, dense, close.

Conden'sed (*p. from condense*) Made more dense, brought or forced into a less space.

Conden'seness (*s. from condense*) Condensity. *Scott.*

Conden'ser (*s. from condense*) An instrument with which air is condensed.

Conden'sing (*p. a. from condense*) Making thicker, forcing into a more confined space.

Conden'sity (*s. from condense*) Condensation, the state of being condensed, density.

Con'der (*s. a sea term, from cond*) One who gives directions for guiding the ship; one who stands on the cliff to give notice which way the shoal is gone.

CONDESCEN'D (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and descendo to go down*) To stoop, to humble, to submit, to consent to do more than justice requires.

Condescen'dence (*s. from condescend*) Voluntary submission, humiliation.

Condescen'dency (*s. from condescendence*) Condescendence, humiliation.

Condescen'ding (*p. a. from condescend*) Stooping, submitting to do more than justice requires.

Condescen'ding (*adj. from the part.*) Humble, courteous, kind.

Condescen'dingly (*adv. from condescend*) In a condescending manner.

Condescen'sion (*s. from condescend*) Voluntary humiliation, courtesy, kindness.

Condescen'sive (*adj. from condescend*) Courteous, humble.

CONDIG'N (*adj. the g is not sounded, from the Lat. con with, and dignus worthy*) Worthy, suitable, deserved, deserved by ill conduct.

Condign'ness (*s. not much used, from condign*) Suitableness to desert.

Condign'ly (*adv. not much used, from condign*) Worthily, fitly. *Scott.*

Condign'ity (*s. the g is pronounced, from condign, but not much used*) Suitableness to deserts.

CON'DIMENT (*s. from the Lat. condio to season*) Sauce, seasoning. *Bacon.*

CONDISCIP'LE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and discipulus a scholar*) A schoolfellow.

Con'dife (*s. plu. obsolete*) Conduits. *Chaucer.*

Con'dit (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Conduct, guidance. *Ch.*

Conditaneous (*adj. not much used*) Pickled, preserved. *Scott.*

CON'DITE (*v. t. from the Lat. condio to season*) To preserve by salts, to pickle.

Con'dited (*p. from condite*) Pickled, preserved by salts.

Con'ditement (*s. from condite, but not much used*) A conserve, a composition of preserves in form of an electuary.

Con'diting (*p. a. from condite*) Pickling, preserving by means of salt.

CONDI'TION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and do to give*) The state, the quality, the rank, the circumstances of any person or thing; an agreement, a compact, the writing in which the terms of agreement are expressed.

Condi'tion (*v. int. from condition*) To make terms, to stipulate; *with to: as, "To condition for a good office."*

Condi'tional (*adj. from condition*) Having some condition, expressing some condition.

Condi'tional (*s. now grown obsolete*) A limitation.

Condi'tional'ity (*s. from condition*) The quality of being conditional.

Condi'tionally (*adv. from condition*) In a conditional manner.

Condi'tionary (*adj. from condition*) Stipulated, agreed on.

Condi'tionate (*v. t. from condition*) To make conditions, to regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

Condi'tionate (*adj. from the verb*) Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

Condi'tioned (*p. from condition*) Agreed upon, stipulated.

Condi'tioned (*adj. from the p.*) Disposed, inclined.

Condi'tioning (*p. a. from condition*) Stipulating, settling on certain conditions.

Con'ditor (*s. not much used, from condite*) One that seasons, one that preserves, one that builds up.

Condo'latory (*adj. from condole*) Belonging to condolence.

CONDO'LE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and doleo to bemoan*) To lament together, to express concern for the misfortunes of others; *with with: as, "Condole with us."*

CONDO'LE (*v. t.*) To bewail with another.

Condo'lement (*s. from condole*) Grief, sorrow, mutual distress.

Condo'lence (*s. from condole*) An expression of grief for the sorrows of another, the messages and civilities of friends in distress.

Condo'ler (*s. from condole*) One that condole, one that compliments another upon any loss or misfortune.

Condo'ling (*p. a. from condole*) Lamenting with another, expressing concern for the loss or disappointment of another.

CONDONA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and dono to give*) The act of forgiving, pardon.

CON'DOR (*s. in ornithology*) The condor, a monstrous bird in America, two of which, it is affirmed, will kill and devour a bull.

CONDORMIEN'TES (*s. plu. from the Lat. con with, and dormio to sleep*) A religious sect in Germany, men, women and children, who all sleep together. *Scott.*

CONDRIL'LON (*s. in botany*) Wild succory, dandelion.

CONDU'CE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and duco to lead*) To promote, to contribute, to serve to some purpose; *with to: as, "To conduce to this end."*

CONDU'CE (*v. t. not much used*) To conduct, to accompany. *Wotton.*

Condu'cible (*adj. from conduce*) Having the power of conducting, conducive.

Condu'cibleness (*s. from conducive*) The quality of being conducive.

Condu'cing (*p. a. from conduce*) Promoting, tending to, serving some purpose.

Condu'cive (*adj. from conduce*) Conducting, promoting some purpose.

Condu'civeness (*s. from conducive*) The quality of being conducive.

CONDU'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and duco to lead*) To lead, to accompany, to direct, to manage.

Con'duct (*s. from the verb*) The act of leading, management; a guard, a convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, course of life.

Condu'cted (*p. from conduct*) Lead, managed, directed, guarded.

Condu'cting (*p. a. from conduct*) Leading, directing, managing, guarding.

Condu'ctions

Conductions (*adj. from conduct*) Hired, employed so as to be removed at pleasure. *Avliffe.*
Conduc'tor (*s. from conduct*) One that conducts, a leader, a director, a chief, a general. *In surgery*, an instrument used in cutting for the stone.
Conduc'tress (*s. from conductor*) A directress, a woman that directs or manages an affair.
Conduc'ts (*s. plu. from conduct*) The sewers or gutters that carry off waste water from a house. *Scott.*
CON'DUIT (*s. from the French*) A canal for the conveyance of water, an aqueduct, the pipe at which water is drawn.
Condu'ite (*v. t. obsolete*) To conduct, to guide, to behave. *Chaucer.*
CONDUPLICATION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and duplico to double*) The act of doubling, a duplicate.
CONDY'LI (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The joints of the fingers, the little knobs or productions of bones.
CONDYLO'MA (*s. in surgery*) A hard swelling in the fundament; the articulations of the human body.
CONDY'LUS (*s. the sing. of condyli*) A joint, a protuberance of a bone. *In botany*, the joint of a plant.
CONE (*s. in geometry, from the Greek, κωνος*) A solid figure generated by the rotation of a right angled plain triangle about one of its sides, a figure in form of a sugar loaf.
Cone (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the fir tree, any squamous fruit of a conical figure.
Cone (*s. a law term, from the Sax.*) The account of what is expended in a family, the charge or management of a household.
CONES'SI (*s. in botany and medicine*) The bark of a tree which grows in the East Indies, and is said to be a specific in diarrhoeas.
Co'ney (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The cony, the rabbit.
CONFA'BULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and fabulor to converse*) To talk easily and cheerfully together, to chat, to prattle.
Confabulating (*p. from confabulate*) Talking, conversing freely together.
Confabula'tion (*s. from confabulate*) Easy conversation, free and cheerful talk.
Confab'ulATORY (*adj. from confabulate*) Belonging to free and easy conversation.
CON'FALONS (*s. in church history*) A confraternity of seculars called penitents.
CONFAR'RIATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and far corn*) Joined in marriage by the ancient rite of confarrication. *Cole.*
Confarra'tion (*s. from confarriated*) The solemnization of matrimony by eating bread together. *Avliffe.*
CONFEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and facio to do*) To make up into sweetmeat, to preserve with sugar.
Con'fect (*s. from the verb*) A sweetmeat.
Con'fect (*adj. an obsolete sense*) Counterfeit.
Confec'tion (*s. from confect*) A preparation of fruit with sugar, a sweetmeat, a composition, a mixture.
Confec'tionary (*s. from confectio*) One whose trade is to make sweetmeats, a confectioner.
Confec'tioner (*s. from confectio*) One whose trade is to make up sweetmeats, one who deals in sweetmeats.
Confec'ture (*s. obsolete*) A composition of medicines. *Chaucer.*
Confe'der (*v. int. obsolete*) To join together in a league. *Cole.*
Confe'deracy (*s. from confederate*) A league, a contract by which a number of persons are bound to support each other.
CONFEDERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and foedus a covenant*) To join in a league, to ally, to unite in support of each other.
CONFEDERATE (*v. int.*) To league, to form a confederacy.
Confe'derate (*s. from the adj.*) An ally, one who engages in a confederacy.
Confe'derated (*p. from confederate*) Leagued, united in confederacy; *with with:* as, "They were secretly confederated with Charles's enemies."
Confe'derating (*p. a. from confederate*) Joining in a league, entering into confederacy.
Confedera'tion (*s. from confederate*) A confederacy, a league, an alliance.
Confe'drid (*adj. obsolete*) Joined in confederacy. *Ch.*
CONFEE'R (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and fero to bear*) To talk gravely together, to talk together on a stated subject; to compare sentiments.
CONFEE'R (*v. int.*) To compare, to give, to bestow; *with on or upon:* as, "This quiet I confer on troubled minds." To contribute, to conduce; *with to:*

as, "The closeness of the parts doth much confer to the strength of the union."
Confer'ence (*s. from confer*) The act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse, an appointed meeting for discussing some point, an examination by comparing different things together.
Confer'ed (*p. from confer*) Compared, given, bestowed; *with on or upon:* as, "It was conferred on the most deserving."
Confer'rer (*s. from confer*) One that discourses, one that bestows.
Confer'ring (*p. a. from confer*) Discouraging seriously, comparing, bestowing.
Confer'tion (*s. not used*) The act of scoffing.
CONFER'VA (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge.
CONFESS (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fateor to acknowledge*) To own a fault, to acknowledge a crime, to make confession before a priest, to hear a penitent confession, to own, to avow, to attest.
Confes's (*v. int.*) To make confession.
Confes'sed (*p. from confess*) Acknowledged, owned, avowed, attested.
Confes'sedly (*adv. from confessed*) Avowedly, indisputably.
Confes'sing (*p. a. from confess*) Acknowledged, avowed, attested.
Confes'sion (*s. from confess*) The acknowledgement of a crime, the discovery of one's own guilt; the act of disburdening the conscience before a priest after the manner of the Papists; profession, avowal; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.
Confes'sional (*s. from confess*) The seat in which the priest sits for confession.
Confes'sionary (*s. from confession*) The chair of the confessor.
Confes'sor (*s. from confess*) One who makes a profession of faith in the face of danger, one who dies a confessor or martyr; he that hears confessions and prescribes the measures of penitence; one who confesses his crimes.
Confes't (*adj. used chiefly in poetry, from confess*) Open, acknowledged, indisputed.
Confes'tly (*adv. not much used, from confest*) Evidently, without doubt.
CONFU'CIANT (*adj. little used, from the Lat. con with, and facio to do*) Effective, causing, conducting.
Con'fidant (*s. from confide*) A person in whom confidence is reposed, one intrusted with secrets.
CONFIDE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and fido to trust*) To trust, to place confidence; *with in:* as, "—In whom none will confide."
Con'fidence (*s. from confide*) Firm belief, reliance, trust; firmness, consciousness of innocence; vicious boldness, impudence; that which gives fortitude and firmness.
Con'fident (*adj. from confide*) Firmly persuaded; positive, dogmatical; bold, impudent.
Con'fident (*s. from the adj.*) One who is intrusted with secrets, one in whom confidence is reposed.
Con'fidently (*adv. from confident*) In a confident manner.
Con'fidentness (*s. not much used, from confident*) The state or quality of being confident.
CONFUGULATE (*v. int. not used*) To play the potter.
Confugula'tion (*s. from confugulate, but not used*) The act or process of making potter's ware.
Confugurating (*p. from configurate*) Disposing into form.
Configura'tion (*s. from configure*) The form or construction of the parts of any thing adapted to each other, the face of the heavens respecting the different aspects of the planets.
CONFIGURE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and figura a figure*) To dispose into some form.
CONFINE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and finis a limit*) To bound, to limit, to imprison, to restrain, to bind up.
CONFINE (*v. int.*) To border upon, to touch on different territories.
Con'fine (*s. from the verb, formerly accented on the last syllable*) A border, an edge, a boundary.
Con'fine (*adj. from the subj.*) Bordering, having a common boundary.
Con'fined (*p. from confine*) Restrained, bounded, limited, imprisoned.
Con'fineless (*adj. from confine*) Boundless, unlimited. *Shakespeare.*
Confinement (*s. from confine*) A restraint on liberty, imprisonment, the state of being obliged to keep at home.
Con'finner (*s. from confine*) A borderer, one that lives on the confines of a country, a near neighbour, one who touches on two different regions.

Con'fines

Con'fines (s. plu. of confine, more commonly used than the sing.) The bounds or limits of a country.

Confin'ing (p. a. from confine) Restraining, bounding, limiting, putting under confinement.

Confin'ity (s. from confine) Nearness, neighbourhood.

CONFIRM (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and firmo to make firm) To establish by new evidence, to strengthen, to fix, to perfect; to admit to the full privilege of the church by imposition of hands.

Confir'mable (adj. from confirm) Capable of being confirmed.

Confirma'tion (s. from confirm) The act of establishing, the additional evidence by which any thing is confirmed, an ecclesiastical rite.

Confirma'tor (s. from confirm) One that confirms, one that puts a matter out of all doubt.

Confir'matory (adj. from confirmation) Affording additional testimony, established with new proof.

Confir'me (v. int. obsolete) To resolve. *Chaucer.*

Confir'med (p. from confirm) Established with new proof, strengthened, fixed, perfected, admitted to the privileges of the church by imposition of hands.

Confir'medness (s. from confirmed) The state of being confirmed.

Confir'mer (s. from confirm) One that confirms, one that gives additional evidence, one that establishes.

Confir'ming (p. a. from confirm) Establishing by additional proof, strengthening, fixing, perfecting, performing the ecclesiastical rite of confirmation.

Confis'cable (adj. from confiscate) Liable to confiscation.

CONFIS'CATE (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fiscus a basket or bumper in which the emperors treasure was formerly kept) To transfer property from private to public use, to forfeit to the king's use.

Confis'cate (adj. from the verb) Transferred to the prince or state by way of forfeit.

Confis'cated (p. from confiscate) Transferred to the prince or state, forfeited to the king.

Confisca'tion (s. from confiscate) The act of transferring forfeited goods to public use.

Con'fite (s. not much used, supposed to be a corruption from confect) A confit, a sweetmeat.

CON'FITENT (s. from the Lat. con with, and fateor to confess) One confessing to a priest, one who acknowledges his faults.

Con'fiture (s. not much used, from confecture) A confection, a sweetmeat.

Con'fiture (adj. from the subs.) Belonging to a confection. *Bacon.*

CONFIX' (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and figo to fix) To fasten, to fix down.

Confix'ed (p. from confix) Fixed down, fastened.

Confix'ing (p. a. not much used, from confix) Fastening, fixing down.

CONFLA'GITATE (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and flagito to ask with clamor, but not used) To desire with great importunity.

CONFLA'GRANT (adj. from the Lat. con with, and flagro to burn) Burning together, involved in a general fire.

Conflagra'tion (s. from conflagrant) A general fire spreading over a large space, the burning that shall consume the world at the consummation of all things.

Confla'tile (adj. from conflation, but not much used) Cast, molten. *Scott.*

CONFLA'TION (s. from the Lat. con with, and fluo to melt) The process of casting metal, the act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*

Confla'ture (s. from conflation, but not used) The act or process of casting metal.

CONFLE'XURE (s. from the Lat. con with, and flecto to bend) A bending, a turning.

CONFLICT (v. int. from the Lat. con with, and figo to beat) To strive, to fight, to struggle, to encounter.

Con'flict (s. from the verb) A contest, a struggle, a combat, an agony; the violent collision of two bodies.

Con'flic'ting (p. from conflict) Striving, struggling, opposing.

CONFLUC'TUATE (v. int. from the Lat. con with, and fluo to flow, but not used) To flow together, to fluctuate.

Con'fluence (s. from confluent) The junction of two or more rivers or streams, the act of crowding to a place, a croud or concourse of people.

CONFLUENT (adj. from the Lat. con with, and fluo to flow) Flowing together, meeting together.

CONFLUX (s. from the Lat. con with, and fluo to flow) The union of two or more streams, a croud, a concourse.

Confluxibi'lity (s. from conflux, but not sufficiently authorized) An aptitude of flowing together. *Scott.*

Conflux'ibleness (s. from conflux, but not much used) An aptness to flow together. *Scott.*

Con'cederate (adj. an original, but not a common spelling) Confederate.

CONFORA'NEOUS (adj. from the Lat. con with, and forum a court, but not much used) Belonging to the same court.

CONFO'RM (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and forma a form) To reduce to the same shape, form, or manner with something else.

CONFO'RM (v. int.) To comply with, to yield to.

Confor'mable (adj. from conform) Having the same form, similar; compliant, obsequious; with to: as, "Conformable to principles before imbibed." Sometimes with with: as, "Conformable with that character."

Confor'mableness (s. from conformable) The state of being conformable.

Confor'mably (adv. from conformable) In a conformable manner.

Conforma'tion (s. from conform) The different texture of bodies, and their disposition to form a whole; the act of producing suitableness.

Confor'med (p. from conform) Reduced to the same shape or form; made like some thing else; with to: as, "Be not conformed to this world."

Confor'ming (p. a. from conforma) Reducing to some standard or form, complying, yielding to.

Confor'mist (s. from conform) One that conforms, one that turns from the dissenters to the church of England.

Confor'mity (s. from conform) Similitude, resemblance; some times with with: as, "Conformity with God." But more properly with to: as, "Conformity to others."

Conform'ness (s. little used, from conform) Conformity, agreeableness. *Scott.*

CONFORTA'TION (s. from the Lat. con with, and porto to strengthen) The act of strengthening, corroboration.

CONFORTATI'VA (s. in physc) Medicines that strengthen and comfort the heart.

CONFOU'ND (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fundo to pour out) To mingle, to perplex, to terrify, to overturn, to destroy.

Confound'ed (p. from confound) Mixed, perplexed, terrified, put out of countenance, overturned, destroyed.

Confound'ed (adj. a cant word, used only in low or droll style) Hateful, odious, notorious, detestable. *Swift.*

Confound'edly (adv. used only in low or droll style) Hatefully, shamefully, enormously.

Confound'er (s. from confound) One who confounds.

CONFRAI'RY (s. not much used, from the French, confraire) A confraternity, a brotherhood, a religious society.

CONFRATE'RNITY (s. from the Lat. con with, and frater a brother) A brotherhood, a body of men united for the purposes of religion.

Confre'tes (s. in old records) The fellows of the same religious societies, the brothers in a religious house.

CONFRICA'TION (s. from the Lat. con with, and frico to rub) The act of rubbing one thing against another friction.

CONFRO'NT (v. a. from the Lat. con with, and frons the forehead) To face, to stand against another in full view, to bring face to face, to compare, to oppose.

Confronta'tion (s. from confront) The act of bringing two witnesses face to face.

Confront'ed (p. from confront) Brought face to face, opposed, compared.

Confront'ing (p. a. from confront) Bringing face to face, comparing, opposing.

CONFU'SE (v. t. from the Lat. con with, and fundo to pour out) To mix, to perplex, to disorder, to hurry the mind.

Confu'se (adj. obsolete) Confounded, perplexed. *Ch.*

Confu'sed (p. from confuse) Mixed, perplexed, disordered, hurried, bewildered.

Confu'sedly (adv. from confused) In a confused manner, tumultuously.

Confu'sedness (s. from confused) The state of being confused, a want of distinctness, a want of clearness.

Confu'sing (p. a. from confuse) Mixing, perplexing, putting to confusion.

- Confusion** (*s. from confuse*) A confused mixture, a tumult, an overthrow, distraction of mind, hurry, astonishment.
- Confutable** (*adj. from confuse*) Capable of being confuted, capable of being disproved.
- Confutation** (*s. from confuse*) The act of confuting, that which confutes.
- CONFUTE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and futo to argue*) To disprove, to convict of error.
- Confuted** (*p. from confuse*) Disproved, convicted of error.
- Confuting** (*p. a. from confuse*) Disproving, convicting of error.
- CONG** (*s. with physicians, a contraction from the Lat. congius*) A gallon.
- Conga'ye** (*v. t. obsolete*) To send away.
- Conga'yne** (*v. t. obsolete*) To convince. *Cole.*
- CONGE** (*s. from the French*) An act of reverence, a bow, a courtesy, a compliment at parting.
- Con'ge** (*v. int. not much used, from the subs.*) To take leave; *with with: as, "I have congeed with the duke."*
- Con'ge** (*s. in architecture*) A quarter round.
- Con'geable** (*adj. little used, from conge*) Done with leave. *Scott.*
- CONGEA'L** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and gelu frost*) To turn into ice, to fix by cold.
- CONGEA'L** (*v. int.*) To gather into a mass by cold, to concreate.
- Congealed** (*p. from congeal*) Turned into ice, concreted, fixed with cold.
- Congealing** (*p. a. from congeal*) Turning into ice, concreting, fixing by cold.
- Congealment** (*s. from congeal*) That which is formed by congelation, a concretion.
- CON'GE D ELI'RE** (*s. from the French conge leave, de of, and elire to elect*) The king's permission to a dean or chapter to choose a bishop.
- Con'gee** (*s. from conge*) A low bow, a profound reverence.
- Congeel** (*v. int. from the subs.*) To make a low bow. *Scott.*
- Conge'able** (*adj. from congeal*) Capable of being congealed, capable of concretion.
- Congelation** (*s. from congeal*) The act of congealing, the state of being congealed.
- Conge'lative** (*adj. not used, from congeal*) Tending to congelation.
- CON'GENER** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and genus a kind*) Having the same nature, being of the same kind. *Miller.*
- CONGENERATED** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and gigno to beget*) Begotten together. *Sc.*
- Conge'nerous** (*adj. from congenere*) Of the same kind, of the same original.
- Conge'nerousness** (*s. from congenereous, but little used*) The quality of being congenereous.
- Con'geners** (*adj. from congener, but not much used*) Congenereous, of the same kind. *Scott.*
- CONGENIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and genius disposition*) Cognate, kindred, partaking of the same genius.
- Congenia'lity** (*s. from congenial*) A participation of the same genius, sameness of disposition.
- Conge'nialness** (*s. from congenial*) The state of being congenial, sameness of disposition.
- CONGENITE** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and gigno to beget*) Begotten together, cognate.
- Conge'niture** (*s. from congenite*) The state of being produced or born together.
- Con'geon** (*s. not much used*) A person of low stature. *Scott.*
- CON'GER** (*s. from the Lat. congrus*) The sea eel.
- Conge'riate** (*v. t. not used*) To heap up, to pile up. *Cole.*
- CONGE'RIES** (*s. from the Lat.*) A mass of small bodies heaped up together.
- Con'gers** (*s. a corruption of congers*) A society of booksellers.
- CONCE'ST** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and gero to carry*) To gather together, to heap up.
- Conce'tible** (*adj. not much used, from conceit*) Capable of being gathered together.
- Conce'stion** (*s. from conceit*) A collection of matter. *Quincy.*
- Con'giary** (*s. from congius*) A bounty distributed to the Roman people. *Adams.*
- Con'gir** (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To conjure, to bewitch. *Chaucer.*
- CON'GIUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman measure, a gallon.
- CONGLA'CIATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and glacies ice*) To turn to ice.
- Conglacia'tion** (*s. from congelate*) The act of turning into ice, the state of being turned into ice.
- CONGLETON** (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 161 miles from London.
- Con'gleton** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Congleton, made at Congleton.
- CON'GLOBATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and globus a bowl*) To gather into a hard ball.
- Con'globate** (*adj. from the subs.*) Moulded into a firm ball.
- Con'globated** (*p. from conglobate*) Gathered into a hard round ball.
- Con'globately** (*adv. from conglobate*) In the manner of a sphere or globe.
- Con'globating** (*p. a. from conglobate*) Gathering into a firm round ball.
- Congloba'tion** (*s. from conglobate*) The act of gathering into a round body, a collection of matter into a round mass.
- CONGLO'BE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and globus a globe*) To gather into a round mass, to consolidate into a ball.
- Conglo'be** (*v. int.*) To coalesce into a round mass.
- Conglo'bed** (*p. from conglome*) Gathered into a round mass.
- Conglo'bing** (*p. a. from conglome*) Coalescing into a round mass, gathering into a ball.
- CONGLO'MERATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and glomero to wind round*) To gather into a ball as thread wound round, to inweave into a round mass.
- Conglo'merate** (*adj. from the verb*) Gathered into a ball by winding, collected, twisted together.
- Conglo'merated** (*p. from conglomerate*) Gathered into a ball by winding, twisted together.
- Conglo'merating** (*p. from conglomerate*) Gathering into a ball by winding, twisting together, collecting into a round mass.
- Conglomera'tion** (*s. from conglomerate*) A collection by winding into a ball, an intertexture.
- CONGLU'TINATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and glutino to glue*) To cement by glue, to unite, to heal a wound.
- Conglu'tinate** (*v. int.*) To coalesce, to unite with a callus.
- Conglu'tinated** (*p. from conglutinate*) Cemented, united, healed.
- Conglu'tinating** (*p. a. from conglutinate*) Cementing, uniting, coalescing.
- Conglutina'tion** (*s. from conglutinate*) The act of uniting wounded bodies, reunion, healing.
- Conglu'tinative** (*adj. from conglutinate*) Having a power or tendency to unite wounds.
- Conglutina'tor** (*s. from conglutinate*) That which conglutinates.
- CON'GO** (*s. in geography*) A large country on the western coast of Africa.
- CON'GOU** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tea, fine bohea.
- Congra'tulant** (*adj. from congratulate*) Rejoicing with another, participating another's joy.
- CONGRA'TULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and gratulo to rejoice*) To rejoice with another, to express compliments on any happy event; *sometimes with to: as, "The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves."*
- Congra'tulate** (*v. int.*) To rejoice in participation; *with with: as, "I congratulate with my dear country."*
- Congra'tulated** (*p. from congratulate*) Complimented on any happy event.
- Congra'tulating** (*p. a. from congratulate*) Rejoicing with another, complimenting on any joyful event.
- Congratula'tion** (*s. from congratulate*) The act of expressing joy for the happiness of another, the form in which joy is expressed for the happiness of another.
- Congra'tulatory** (*adj. from congratulate*) Complimentary, expressing joy for the happiness of another.
- Con'gre** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A conger, the sea eel.
- CONGRE'E** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and the French gre agreement*) To agree, to accord, to unite.
- Congre'ed** (*p. not much used, from congree*) Agreed, united.
- Congree'ing** (*p. a. from congree*) Agreeing, uniting. *Shakespeare.*
- Congree't** (*v. int. from congree*) To salute reciprocally.
- Congree'ting** (*p. a. from congree*) Saluting reciprocally.
- CON'GREGATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and grex a flock*) To collect together, to bring into one place. *Con.*

Con'gregate (*v. int.*) To assemble, to meet together.
Con'gregate (*adj. from the verb*) Congregated, collected together, compact.
Con'gregated (*p. from congregate*) Collected together, met in one place.
Con'gregating (*p. a. from congregate*) Collecting together, meeting in one place.
Congrega'tion (*s. from congregate*) A collection, a mass of various parts united; an assembly, an assembly of people met for divine worship.
Congrega'tional (*adj. from congregation*) Belonging to a congregation, belonging to an assembly of people.
Congrega'tionalist (*s. with ecclesiastical writers, from congregation*) An independent, one who holds that the government of a church or religious society is in itself.
CON'GRESS (*s. from the Lat. con with, and gradior to go*) A meeting, an assembly, a meeting to settle the affairs of different nations.
Congres'sive (*adj. from congress*) Coming together, meeting, conflicting.
CONGRU'E (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and grus a crane*) To agree, to suit, to fit any purpose.
Congru'ence (*s. from congrue*) Consistency, agreement.
Congru'ent (*adj. from congrue*) Agreeing, correspondent, suitable.
Congru'ing (*p. a. from congrue*) Agreeing, suiting any purpose.
Congru'ity (*s. from congrue*) Suitableness, correspondence, fitness, consistency.
Con'gruement (*s. from congrue*) Fitness, congruity.
Con'gruous (*adj. from congrue*) Consistent, agreeable, rational, fit; *with to: as, "Congruous to one another."*
Con'gruously (*adv. from congruous*) Suitably, pertinently, fitly.
Con'gruousness (*s. from congruous*) Fitness, congruity.
CONIAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name.
Co'nic (*adj. from cone*) Having the form of a cone, belonging to a cone.
Con'ical (*adj. from conic*) Having the form of a cone, pertaining to a cone.
Con'ically (*adv. from conical*) In form of a cone.
Con'icalness (*s. from conical*) The state of being conical.
Con'ics (*s. from conic*) That part of geometry which treats of the sections of a cone.
CONJEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and jacio to throw*) To guess, to conjecture.
CONJEC'TE (*v. t. obsolete*) To project, to contrive. *Ch.*
Conjec'ting (*p. a. obsolete, from conjecte*) Projecting, contriving. *Chaucer.*
Conjec'tment (*s. obsolete, from conjecte*) A project, a contrivance. *Chaucer.*
Conjec'tor (*s. from conject*) A conjecturer, one that conjectures.
Conjec'turable (*adj. from conject*) Fit to be conjectured, possible to be guessed.
Conjec'tural (*adj. from conject*) Depending on conjecture.
Conj'ectura'lity (*s. from conject*) The state of being conjectural.
Conjec'turally (*adv. from conject*) By guess, by conjecture.
Conjec'ture (*s. from conject*) A guess, a supposition.
Conjec'ture (*v. t. from the subj.*) To guess, to judge by guess, to suppose.
Conjec'tured (*p. from conjecture*) Guessed, supposed.
Conjec'turer (*s. from conjecture*) One that conjectures.
Conjec'turing (*p. a. from conjecture*) Guessing, supposing.
CONIFEROUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. conus a cone, and fero to bear*) Bearing cones, belonging to those trees that bear a squamous fruit.
CONINGE'RIA (*s. in old records*) A warren, a borough for rabbits.
Conjob'ble (*v. t. a low cant word, used only in low or droll style*) To settle, to concert, to discuss.
Conjob'bled (*p. used only in low or droll style, from conjobble*) Settled, concerted.
Conjob'bling (*p. a. used in low or droll style, from conjobble*) Concerting, settling.
CONJOIN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and jungo to join*) To unite, to connect, to join in matrimony, to associate.
Conjoin (*v. int.*) To league, to unite.
Conjoin'ed (*p. from conjoin*) United, connected, united in marriage.
Conjoin'ing (*p. a. from conjoin*) Uniting, connecting, joining in marriage.

Conjoin't (*adj. from conjoin*) United, connected, associated.
Conjoin'tly (*adv. from conjoin't*) Jointly, in conjunction.
Con'isance (*s. obsolete*) Knowledge, a mark, a badge. *Chaucer.*
Con'isor (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cognisor, one who acknowledges or passes a fine.
CONISSA'LA (*s. in natural history*) A class of fossils.
CON'JUGAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and jugum a yoke*) Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.
Con'jugally (*adv. from conjugal*) Matrimonially, connubially.
CON'JUGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and jugo to join*) To join, to unite, to join in matrimony; to decline verbs through their various endings.
Con'jugate (*adj. in geometry, from the verb*) Belonging to the axis of a curve.
Con'jugate (*s. in geometry, from the adj.*) The longest diameter of an elliptical curve.
Con'jugate (*s. in grammar, from the verb*) A word which agrees with another in derivation, a word derived from the same root.
Con'jugated (*p. from conjugate*) Joined together, united, inflected as a verb through its various endings.
Con'jugating (*p. a. from conjugate*) Uniting, joining together, inflecting.
Conjuga'tion (*s. from conjugate*) The act of uniting, union, a pair or couple, the form of inflecting verbs.
CO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, hemlock.
Conjum'pere (*v. t. obsolete*) To jumble, to join together. *Chaucer.*
CONJUN'CT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and jungo to join*) Joined, united, concurrent.
Conjunct'ion (*s. from conjunct*) An union, a league, an association; the concrete of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, a part of speech which joins words or sentences together.
Conjunct'ive (*adj. from conjunct*) Closely united. *Shakesp.*
Conjunct'ive (*adj. in grammar*) Belonging to a conjunction, belonging to that mode of a verb which follows a conjunction.
Conjunct'ively (*adv. from conjunctive*) In union, in a joint manner.
Conjunct'iveness (*s. from conjunctive*) The quality of joining, the state of being joined.
Conjunct'ly (*adv. from conjunct*) Jointly, in a joint manner.
Conjunct'ness (*s. from conjunct*) The state or quality of being conjunct.
Conjunct'ure (*s. from conjunct*) A combination of several circumstances, a mode of union, consistency; an occasion, a critical time.
Conjura'tion (*s. from conjure*) The act or form of summoning another in some sacred name; a magical form of words, an enchantment.
CONJURE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and juro to swear*) To summons in a sacred manner, to bind by an oath.
Con'jure (*v. int.*) To enchant, to practice enchantment.
Con'jure (*v. t.*) To influence by magic, to charm.
Conju're'd (*p. from conjure*) Bound by oath as conspirators. *Milton.*
Con'jured (*p. from conjure*) Enchanted, acted upon by magic.
Conjurement (*s. from conjure*) Serious injunction, a solemn command.
Con'jurer (*s. from conjure*) An enchanter, one that uses charms, an impostor, a cunning man. *Ironically, A man of no great penetration.*
Conju'ring (*p. a. from conjure*) Summoning in a solemn manner.
Con'juring (*p. a. from conjure*) Practicing enchantments.
Conn (*v. int. the more ancient spelling*) To con, to learn, to know. *Spenser.*
Conn (*v. t. a sea term*) To con, to guide the ship the right way.
CONNA'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CONNA'SCENCE, CONNAS'CENCY (*s. from the Lat. con with, and nascor to be born*) Common birth, production at the same time; the act of uniting or growing together: *but this sense is judged improper.* *Wise man.*
CON'NATE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and nascor to be born*) Born with another, of the same birth.
Conna'tural (*adj. from connate*) Connected by nature, partaking of the same nature, suitable to nature; *with to: as, "Connatural to us."*
Connatural'ity (*s. from connatural*) The state of being connatural.
Conna'turally

Conna'turally (*adv. from connatural*) Originally, by the act of nature.

Conna'turalness (*s. from connatural*) Participation of the same nature, natural union.

CON'NAUGHT (*s. in geography*) The most westerly province in the kingdom of Ireland.

Conne (*v. int. obsolete*) To be able. *Chaucer.*

Conne (*v. t. obsolete*) To give, to owe. *Chaucer.*

CONNEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and necto to join*) To unite, to conjoin, to fasten together, to link together.

Connect (*v. int.*) To cohere, to agree together.

Connected (*p. from connect*) Joined, linked together, united.

CONNEC'TICUT (*s. in geography*) One of the British colonies in North America; it is about one hundred miles in length and eighty in breadth.

Connect'ing (*p. a. from connect*) Joining together, uniting.

Connect'ion (*s. from connect*) The act of joining together, the state of being joined together, concatenation, coherence.

Connect'ive (*adj. from connect*) Joining, connecting.

Connect'ively (*adv. from connective*) Jointly, conjunctly.

Con'ned (*p. from con*) Learned, discerned. *Spenser.*

Con'nen (*v. t. obsolete*) To know, to discern. *Chaucer.*

CONNE'X (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and necto to knit*) To join, to knit together.

Conne'x (*adj. from the verb*) Connected, joined. *Scott.*

Connex'ed (*p. from connex*) Joined, knit together, linked to one another. *Philips.*

Connex'ing (*p. a. from connex*) Joining together, linking together.

Connex'ion (*s. from connex*) The act of fastening together, the state of being joined together; coherence.

Connex'ity (*s. not much used, from connex*) Connexion, coherence.

Connex'ive (*adj. from connex*) Having the force of conjunction, conjunctive.

CONNICTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and nicto to wink*) The act of winking, connivance.

Con'ning (*p. from conn*) Learning, looking over a lesson.

Con'ning (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cunning, skill, experience. *Chaucer.*

Connivance (*s. from connive*) The act of winking, voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance.

CONNI'VE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and niveo to wink*) To wink, to pretend ignorance, to forbear; *with at: as, "He persuaded authority to connive at his own vices."*

Connivence (*s. not so common a spelling*) Connivance.

Connivent (*adj. with anatomists*) Belonging to the folds or wrinkles of the two larger intestines called the ilium and jejunum.

CON'NOISSANCE (*s. from the French*) A critical judgment in any art or science.

CONNOISSE'UR (*s. from the French*) A judge or critic in any art or science; a pretended critic.

CON'NOR (*s. in geography*) A city in Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster; it is the see of a bishop.

CON'NOTATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and nota a note*) To design, to imply, to infer. *Hammond.*

Connota'tion (*s. from connote*) An implication, an inference.

CONNO'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and nota a note*) To note, to imply, to include. *South.*

Conno'ted (*p. from connote*) Noted, implied, included.

Conno'ting (*p. a. from connote*) Noting, implying, including.

CONNU'BIAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and nubo to marry*) Belonging to marriage, conjugal.

CONNUTRI'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and nutrio to nourish*) Nourished together. *Scott.*

Con'nyingly (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Cunningly, wisely. *Chaucer.*

CONOCA'RPUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the button tree.

CON'OID (*s. in geometry, from the Greek κωνος a cone, and εidos a resemblance*) A solid figure resembling a cone, a figure generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

CONOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The pineal gland.

Conoi'dical (*adj. from conoid*) Belonging to the conoid, resembling a conoid.

CONQUA'DRATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and quadro to square*) To bring into a square, to square with another. *Scott.*

CONQUAS'SATE (*v. t. with scientific writers, from the*

Lat. con with, and quasso to shake) To shake, to agitate.

Conquas'sated (*p. from conquassate*) Shaken, agitated.

Conquas'sating (*p. a. from conquassate*) Shaking, agitating.

Conquassa'tion (*s. from conquassate*) A concussion, an agitation.

CON'QUER (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and quero to seek*) To win, to gain by conquest, to subdue, to overcome.

Con'quer (*v. int.*) To get the victory, to overcome.

Con'querable (*adj. from conquer*) Capable of being conquered, possible to be overcome.

Con'quered (*p. from conquer*) Obtained, subdued, overcome.

Con'quering (*p. a. from conquer*) Gaining by conquest, subduing, overcoming.

Con'queror (*s. from conquer*) One that conquers, one that overcomes.

Con'quest (*s. from conquer*) The act of conquering, that which is obtained by conquering, victory.

CON'RADE (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and sanguis blood*) Of the same blood, near of kin, related by birth.

CONSANGUIN'ITY (*s. from the Lat. con with, and sanguis blood*) Relation by blood, relation by birth.

CONSARCINA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and sarcino to pack*) The act of packing together.

CONSCEN'SION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and scando to climb*) The act of climbing.

CON'SCIENCE (*s. from the Lat. con with, and scio to know*) The knowledge or faculty by which we judge ourselves, consciousness; justice, honesty; real sentiment, veracity; scruple, difficulty; in light or droll style, Reason, reasonableness.

Conscien'tious (*adj. from conscience*) Scrupulous, exactly just, regulated by conscience.

Conscien'tiously (*adv. from conscientious*) In a conscientious manner.

Conscien'tiousness (*s. from conscientious*) Tendernefs of conscience, great exactness.

Con'scionable (*adj. from conscience*) According to conscience, reasonable, just.

Con'scionableness (*s. from conscionable*) Reasonableness, equity.

Con'scionably (*adv. from conscionable*) In a conscientious manner, reasonably, fitly.

Con'scious (*adj. from conscience*) Endowed with a power of knowing and judging one's own actions, having knowledge of, bearing witness by conscience; privy, admitted to the knowledge of any thing; *with to: as, "Conscious to herself."*

Con'sciously (*adv. from conscious*) Knowingly, with knowledge of one's own actions.

Con'sciousness (*s. from conscious*) The perception of what passes in one's own mind, a sense of guilt or innocence.

CONSCIS'SION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and scindo to cut*) The act of cutting, that which is cut.

CONSCIS'SURE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and scindo to cut*) A gash, a cut, a rent.

CONSCRI'BED (*adj. in geometry, from the Lat. con with, and scribo to write*) Circumcribed. *Scott.*

CON'SCRIPT (*adj. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat. con with, and scribo to write*) Registered, enrolled.

Conscrip'tion (*s. from conscript*) An enrolment, a registering.

CON'SECRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and sacro to make sacred*) To set apart for sacred use, to dedicate, to canonize; *with to: as, "Ye have consecrated yourselves to the Lord."*

Con'secrate (*adj. from the verb*) Devoted, sacred, set apart for sacred use; *with to: as, "This body consecrate to thee."*

Con'secrated (*p. from consecrate*) Made sacred, dedicated, canonized.

Con'secrater (*s. from consecrate*) One that consecrates, one that performs the rites by which any thing is set apart for sacred use.

Con'secrating (*p. a. from consecrate*) Making sacred, dedicating, canonizing.

Consecra'tion (*s. from consecrate*) The act of dedicating to the service of God, a canonization.

CONSECRA'TRIX (*s. in botany*) A kind of iris.

CONSECTA'NEOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and sector to follow*) Succeeding, following as by consequence.

CON'SECTARY

CONSECTARY (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and sector to follow*) Consequent, following by consequence.

CONSECTARY (*s. from the adj.*) A consequence, an inference.

CONSECTATOR (*s. not used, from the Lat. con with, and sector to follow*) One that follows, a pursuer.

CONSECUTION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and sequor to follow*) A train of consequences, a succession. *The month of consecution is the space of time between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.*

CONSECUTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and sequor to follow*) Following in train, successive, consequential.

CONSECUTIVELY (*adv. not much used, from consecutive*) Consequentially.

CONSEMINATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and semen seed*) To sow different seeds together.

CONSENTION (*s. from consent*) Agreement, accord.

CONSENT (*s. from the Lat. con with, and sentio to perceive*) Concord, unity of opinion, the act of yielding; correspondence, coherence, cooperation; sympathy.

CONSENT (*v. int. from the subj.*) To agree with, to yield to, to admit, to cooperate; *with to or unto: as, "I consent to all you say."*

CONSENTANEOUS (*adj. from consent*) Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY (*adv. from consentaneous*) Agreeably, suitably; *with to: as, "—He does not always write so consentaneously to himself."*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS (*s. not much used, from consentaneous*) Agreement, consistency.

CONSENTED (*p. not much used, from consent*) Agreed, yielded to.

CONSENTIENT (*adj. from consent*) Agreeing, uniting in opinion.

CONSENTING (*p. a. from consent*) Agreeing, yielding, submitting.

CONSEQUENCE (*s. from consequent*) The effect of some cause, that which follows from some cause or principle; the connexion of causes and effects; the last proposition of a syllogism; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and sequor to follow*) Following, following as the effect of some cause; *with to or upon: as, "The satisfaction consequent upon a man's acting suitably is not easily to be worn out."* "Consequent to an act perfectly personable."

CONSEQUENT (*s. from the adj.*) A consequence, an effect.

CONSEQUENTIAL (*adj. from consequent*) Produced by the necessary operation of some cause, connected with premises, conclusive. *In droll style, Assuming importance.*

CONSEQUENTIALITY (*adv. from consequential*) In a consequential manner, in the manner of a consequence.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS (*s. from consequential, but not much used*) The state or quality of being consequential.

CONSEQUENTLY (*adv. from consequent*) By consequence, by just deduction.

CONSEQUENTNESS (*s. from consequent*) The state of being consequent, regular connexion, consecution of discourse.

CONSERVABLE (*adj. from conserve*) Capable of being preserved, capable of being maintained.

CONSERVANCY (*s. from conserve*) Preservation, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery in the river Thames.

CONSERVATISE (*adj. obsolete*) Proper to be preserved. *Ch.*

CONSERVATION (*s. from conserve*) The act of preserving, protection.

CONSERVATIVE (*adj. from conserve*) Tending to preservation.

CONSERVATOR (*s. from conserve*) One that preserves, a preserver.

CONSERVATORY (*adj. from conserve*) Tending to preservation.

CONSERVATORY (*s. from the adj.*) A place in which any thing is kept in a manner proper to be preserved.

CONSERVATRICE (*s. obsolete*) She that preserves. *Chaucer.*

CONSERVE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and servo to keep*) To preserve, to candy, to pickle.

CONSERVE (*s. from the verb*) A kind of sweetmeat made of the juices of fruits boiled with sugar, a conservatory.

CONSERVED (*p. not much used, from conserve*) Preserved, candied.

CONSERVER (*s. from conserve*) One that preserves, a maker of preserves.

CONSERVING (*p. a. from conserve*) Preserving, candying. *Temple.*

CONSESSION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and sedeo to sit*) A sitting together.

CONSESSOR (*s. not much used, from confession*) One that sits with others.

CONSIDER (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and sedeo to sit*) To ponder, to examine, to think of with care, to have regard to, to respect.

CONSIDER (*v. int.*) To think maturely, to deliberate, to doubt, to hesitate.

CONSIDERABLE (*adj. from consider*) Worthy of consideration, respectable, important, large.

CONSIDERABLENESS (*s. from considerable*) The state or quality of being considerable.

CONSIDERABLY (*adv. from considerable*) In a degree deserving notice, importantly.

CONSIDERANCE (*s. from consider*) Consideration, reflection, serious thoughtfulness.

CONSIDERATE (*adj. from consider*) Serious, prudent, respectful, temperate.

CONSIDERATELY (*adv. from considerate*) Calmly, prudently, temperately.

CONSIDERATENESS (*s. not much used, from considerate*) Calmness, prudence.

CONSIDERATION (*s. from consider*) The act of considering, serious deliberation, contemplation; notice, regard; importance, worthiness of regard; a motive of action, a reason, a ground of conduct; an equivalent, a compensation.

CONSIDERED (*p. from consider*) Pondered, maturely thought of, examined, regarded, respected.

CONSIDERER (*s. from consider*) One that considers, a man of reflection.

CONSIDERING (*p. a. from consider*) Thinking with care, pondering in the mind, examining.

CONSIGN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and signo to sign*) To give into other hands, to transfer; *with to, and sometimes with over to: as, "Men, by free gift, consign over a place to the divine worship."* "Consign it to the use for which it was given."

CONSIGN (*v. int.*) To yield, to submit, to resign; to sign.

CONSIGNATION (*s. from consign*) The act of consigning, the act of signing.

CONSIGNATURE (*s. from consign*) A sealing together. *Scott.*

CONSIGNED (*p. from consign*) Given into other hands, transferred.

CONSIGNIFICATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, signum a sign, and facio to make*) The act of signifying by tokens. *Scott.*

CONSIGNIFICATIVE (*adj. from consignification*) Having the same signification, synonymous. *Scott.*

CONSIGNING (*p. a. from consign*) Giving up to another, transferring.

CONSIGNMENT (*s. from consign*) The act of consigning, the writing or deed by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and similis like*) Having one common resemblance.

CONSIMILITY (*s. from consimilar*) A common likeness. *Scott.*

CONSIST (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and sisto to stand*) To subsist, to continue in a fixed state; to be composed of, to be comprised in; *with of and in: as, "It consisted of many small parts."* "The beauty of letters consists in little passages of private conversation." "To agree, to correspond; *with with: as, "It cannot consist with the divine attributes."*

CONSISTENCE (*s. from consist*) The state of existence; agreement, congruity; a degree of density or rarity; substance; a fixed state.

CONSISTENCY (*s. from consistence, but not so frequently used*) Consistence.

CONSISTENT (*adj. from consist*) Proper, rational, connected; firm, solid.

CONSISTENTLY (*adv. from consistent*) In a consistent manner.

CONSISTENTNESS (*s. not much used, from consistent*) The state of being consistent.

CONSISTING (*p. a. from consist*) Subsisting, continuing in some fixed state, being composed of.

CONSISTORIAL (*adj. from consistory*) Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY (*s. from consist*) The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court, the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly; a place of residence. *Shakespeare.*

CONSITE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A conceit. *Chaucer.*

CONSITE (*v. t. obsolete*) To conceive, to express one's meaning. *Chaucer.*

CONSITION (*s. not used*) A planting together. *Cole.*

CONSOciate (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and socio to couple*) To unite, to join, to hold together.

CONSOciate (*v. int.*) To coalesce, to unite.

CONSOciate (*s. from the verb*) An accomplice, a partner.

CONSOciated (*p. from consociate*) United, joined.

CONSOciating (*p. a. from consociate*) Uniting, joining, holding together.

CONSOciation (*s. from consociate*) Alliance, union, confederacy, companionship.

CONSOlable (*adj. from console*) Capable of receiving comfort.

Conso'lableness

Conso'lability (s. from *console*) The state of being consoleable.

Con'solate (v. t. from *console*) To console, to comfort. *Shakespeare.*

Con'solation (s. from *console*) Comfort, alleviation of misery.

Con'solator (s. from *console*) A comforter, one that comforts.

Con'solatoriness (s. from *consolatory*) Aptness to comfort. *Scott.*

Con'solatory (adj. from *console*) Affording comfort, tending to consolation.

Con'solatory (s. from the adj.) Something designed for consolation. *Milton.*

CONSO'LE (v. t. from the Lat. *con* with, and *solor* to comfort) To cheer, to comfort, to free from a sense of misery.

CONSO'LE (s. in architecture) A part or member projecting in the manner of a bracket.

Con'soler (s. from *console*) One that consoles, a comforter.

CONSO'LIDA (s. in botany) Comfrey.

Con'solidant (adj. from *consolidate*) Having the quality of healing wounds.

Con'solidant (s. in medicine, from the adj.) A remedy to close up and heal wounds.

CONSO'LIDATE (v. t. from the Lat. *con* with, and *solido* to make firm) To make solid, to unite into one mass, to combine.

CONSO'LIDATE (v. int.) To grow firm, to grow solid.

Con'solidated (p. from *consolidate*) Made solid, grown firm, united into one mass.

Con'solidating (p. a. from *consolidate*) Making solid, growing firm, uniting into one mass.

Con'solidation (s. from *consolidate*) The act of uniting into one solid mass, the joining of two or more things together.

Con'solidative (adj. from *consolidate*) Having the quality of healing wounds.

Con'solidative (s. with physicians, from the adj.) A medicine to close up and heal a wound. *Scott.*

Con'solidature (s. not much used, from *consolidate*) A consolidation. *Scott.*

CONSUMMATION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *con* with, and *somnus* sleep) A sleeping together, a dreaming together.

Con'sonance (s. from *consonant*) An agreement of sound, consistency, agreeableness; concord, friendship. *Shakespeare.*

Con'sonancy (s. from *consonance*, but not so much used) Consonance.

CON'SONANT (adj. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sono* to sound) Agreeing in sound, agreeable, consistent; with to or with: as, "Consonant to itself." Consonant with natural equity."

Con'sonant (s. in grammar, from the adj.) A letter that cannot be sounded without a vowel.

Con'sonantly (adv. from *consonant*) Consistently, agreeably.

Con'sonantness (s. not much used, from *consonant*) Agreeableness, consistency.

CON'SONOUS (adj. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sono* to sound) Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSO'PIATE (v. t. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. *con* with, and *soporo* to cast into a deep sleep) To lay to sleep.

Con'sopiation (s. from *con'sopiate*) The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*

CON'SORT (s. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sors* a lot) A companion, a partner, a husband or wife; an assembly, a consultation, agreement, concurrence.

Con'sort (s. supposed to be an incorrect spelling) A concert, a number of musical instruments playing together.

Con'sort (v. t. from the subj.) To accompany, to join, to marry.

Con'sort (v. int.) To associate, to unite, to keep company; with with: as, "Let us not consort with them."

Con'sortable (adj. from *con'sort*) Suitable, fit to rank with.

Con'sorted (p. from *con'sort*) Joined in company, married. *Milton.*

Con'sorting (p. a. from *con'sort*) Joining in company, uniting, associating.

Con'sortion (s. not much used, from *con'sort*) Society, partnership.

CON'SOUND (s. in botany) Comfrey.

Con'spec'table (adj. not much used) Easy to be seen.

Con'spec'tivity (s. a bad word) The sense of seeing, sight, view. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPER'SION (s. not used, from the Lat. *con* with, and *spargo* to sprinkle) The act of sprinkling.

Con'spic'able (adj. not sufficiently authorized) Evident, easy to be seen. *Scott.*

Con'spicu'ity (s. from *conspicuous*) Obviousness to the sight, brightness.

CONSPIC'UOUS (adj. from the Lat. *con* with, and *specio* to see) Obvious to the sight, seen at a distance; eminent, distinguished.

Con'spic'uously (adv. from *conspicuous*) Obviously, eminently.

Con'spic'uoussness (s. from *conspicuous*) Obviousness to the view, eminence.

Con'spi'racy (s. from *conspire*) A plot, a private agreement to commit some crime, a concerted treason; a concurrence of many causes to one event.

Con'spi'rant (adj. from *conspire*) Conspiring, plotting, engaging in a plot.

Con'spira'tion (s. from *conspire*, but little used) A plot, a conspiracy.

Con'spirator (s. from *conspire*) One engaged in a plot, a conspirer.

CONSPI'RE (v. int. from the Lat. *con* with, and *spiro* to breathe) To concert a crime, to plot, to engage in secret treason; to concur, to agree together.

Con'spi'rer (s. from *conspire*) A conspirator.

Con'spi'ring (p. a. from *conspire*) Plotting, contriving secret treason; concurring, agreeing together.

CONSPUR'CATION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *con* with, and *spurco* to defile) The act of defiling, pollution, defilement.

CONSPU'TATION (s. not used, from the Lat. *con* with, and *sputor* to be spit on) The act of spitting on any thing.

Con'sputa'tor (s. from *consputation*, but not sufficiently authorized) He that spits on another.

CON'STABLE (s. of uncertain derivation) A peace officer, formerly one of the great officers of the state.

Con'stablerie (s. obsolete, from *constable*) The apartment of the constable or keeper of a castle, the office of a constable, the jurisdiction of a constable. *Chaucer.*

Con'stableship (s. from *constable*) The office of a constable.

CON'STANCE (s.) The name of a woman.

Con'stancy (s. from *constant*) Unchangeableness, perpetuity, consistency, firmness, resolution, certainty, faithfulness.

CONSTANT (adj. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sto* to stand) Unchanging, firm, fixed, resolute, determined.

Con'stantly (adv. from *constant*) Unchangeably, steadily.

CON'STANTINE (s.) A man's name.

CONSTANTINO'PLE (s. in geography, from the Lat. *Constantius*, and *oppidum* a town) The metropolis of the Turkish empire; it is a large and populous city, built in the form of a triangle, and has one of the best harbours in Europe.

CON'STAT (s. a law term) A certificate from the court of exchequer.

CON'STELLATE (v. int. from the Lat. *con* with, and *stella* a star) To shine together, to shine with one general light as the stars.

Con'stellate (v. t.) To unite several shining bodies in one splendor.

Con'stellated (p. from *constellate*) Joined in one splendor.

Con'stellating (p. a. from *constellate*) Joining in one splendor.

Constella'tion (s. from *constellate*) A cluster of stars, a number of stars constituting a supposed figure in the heavens.

Con'ster (v. t. an incorrect spelling) To construe.

CON'STERNATED (adj. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sterno* to lay flat, but not sufficiently authorized) Astonished, put into sudden fear. *Scott.*

CONSTERNATION (s. from the Lat. *con* with, and *sterno* to throw to the ground) Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

Con'stert (s. obsolete) Construction, meaning. *Chaucer.*

CON'STIPATE (v. int. from the Lat. *con* with, and *stipo* to stuff) To crowd together, to thicken, to condense, to stop by filling up the passages, to make cotive.

Con'stipating (p. from *constipate*) Crowding together, stopping up the passages, rendering cotive.

Con'stipation (s. from *constipate*) The act of crowding into less room, condensation, an obstruction occasioned by fulness.

CONSTITUENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and statuo to set up*) Constituting, making any thing what it is, elemental, essential.

Constituent (*s. from the adj.*) That which constitutes, that which is necessary to subsistence.

CONSTITUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and statuo to set up*) To set up, to make any thing what it is, to depute, to appoint.

Constituted (*p. from constitute*) Set up, appointed, ordained, deputed.

Constituter (*s. from constitute*) One who constitutes, one that appoints.

Constituting (*p. a. from constitute*) Setting up, ordaining, appointing, deputing.

Constitution (*s. from constitute*) The act of constituting, a state of being, the corporeal frame, the temper of the mind, an established form of government, a particular law.

Constitutional (*adj. from constitute*) Belonging to the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

Constitutive (*adj. from constitute*) Constituting, elemental, essential.

Constitutiveness (*s. not much used, from constitutive*) The quality that constitutes. *Scott.*

CONSTRAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and stringo to bind*) To compel, to restrain, to necessitate, to confine, to press, to violate, to ravish.

Constrainable (*adj. from constrain*) Liable to constraint, liable to compulsion.

Constrained (*p. from constrain*) Compelled, restrained, confined, ravished.

Constrainer (*s. from constrain*) One that constrains.

Constraining (*p. a. from constrain*) Compelling, restraining, confining, using violence.

Constrainingness (*s. not much used, from constraining*) The quality that constrains, power of constraining. *Scott.*

Constraining (*s. from constrain*) Compulsion, violence, confinement.

Constrainingness (*s. obsolete*) Constraint. *Chaucer.*

Constraining (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To constrain, to torment. *Chaucer.*

Constraining (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Constraint, torment. *Chaucer.*

CONSTRIC (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and stringo to bind*) To bind, to cramp, to contract, to make to shrink.

Constricted (*p. from constrict*) Bound, contracted.

Constricting (*p. a. from constrict*) Binding, contracting.

Constriction (*s. from constrict*) Contraction, compression.

Constrictor (*s. from constrict*) That which compresses, that which constricts.

CONSTRINGE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and stringo to bind*) To compress, to contract, to bind.

Constringed (*p. from constringe*) Compressed, contracted, bound.

Constringent (*adj. from constringe*) Having the quality of compressing, binding, contracting.

Constringent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to bind up or contract.

Constringing (*p. a. not much used, from constringe*) Compressing, contracting, binding.

CONSTRUCT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and struo to pile up*) To build, to form, to constitute, to compile.

Constructed (*p. from construct*) Constituted, made, formed.

Constructing (*p. a. from construct*) Constituting, forming, compiling.

Construction (*s. from construct*) The act of building up, the form of a building; the act of arranging terms in a proper order; the act of connecting words according to the rules of grammar; the manner of describing a figure in geometry; a judgment formed in the mind, a mental representation.

Constructive (*adj. from construct*) Tending to construction, capable of construction. *Scott.*

Constructiveness (*s. from constructive*) That quality which renders any thing capable of construction. *Scott.*

Constructure (*s. from construct*) A pile, an edifice, a fabrick.

CONSTRUE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and struo to order*) To range words in their natural order, to interpret, to explain.

Construed (*p. from construe*) Put in proper order, explained, interpreted.

Construing (*p. a. from construe*) Putting into natural order, explaining, interpreting.

CONSTUPRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and stupro to deflower*) To violate, to defile, to ravish.

Constuprated (*p. from constuprate*) Violated, defiled, ravished.

Constuprating (*p. a. from constuprate*) Violating, defiling, ravishing.

Constupration (*s. from constuprate*) Violation, defilement.

CONSUALIA (*s. in antiquity*) Solemn feasts among the Romans instituted by Romulus in honor of Consus the god of counsels.

Consualian (*adj. from consualia*) Belonging to the feasts instituted by Romulus in honor of Consus.

CONSUBSTANTIAL (*s. from the Lat. con with, and substantia substance*) Having the same substance, having the same essence, being of the same kind.

Consubstantiality (*s. from consubstantial*) The existence of more than one in the same substance.

Consubstantialness (*s. not much used, from consubstantial*) The state or quality of being consubstantial, consubstantiality. *Scott.*

CONSUBSTANTIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, sub under, and sto to stand*) To unite in one common substance, to unite in one common nature.

Consubstantiated (*p. from consubstantiate*) United in one substance, united in the same nature.

Consubstantiating (*p. a. from consubstantiate*) Uniting in the same substance, uniting in the same nature.

Consubstantiation (*s. from consubstantiate*) The state of being consubstantiated, the union of the body of our Saviour with the bread and wine in the sacrament as supposed by the Lutheran church.

CONSUEITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. consuetudo custom*) Custom, usage. *Scott.*

Consuetudinal (*adj. not much used, from consuetudo*) Customary.

CONSUEUDO (*s. in old records*) A customary service, a day's work done by a tenant for the lord of the manor.

CONSUL (*s. from the Lat.*) The chief magistrate in the Roman republic, an officer commissioned in foreign countries to decide controversies between the merchants of his own nation and to protect their commerce.

Consular (*adj. from consul*) Belonging to a man who had been consul, pertaining to the consul.

Consulate (*s. from consul*) The office of consul.

Consulship (*s. from consul*) The office or jurisdiction of the consul.

CONSULT (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and salio to leap with salt*) To take counsel together, to deliberate in common on any affair of importance; *with* with: as, "Then I consulted with myself."

Consult (*v. t.*) To ask advice of, to regard, to plan, to examine.

Consult (*s. from the verb, it is frequently accented by the poets on the last syllable*) The act of consulting, the effect of consultation, a council, a number of people met for consultation.

Consultation (*s. from consult*) The act of consulting, a secret deliberation, a council, a consult; a writ by which a cause is removed from the ecclesiastical into the civil courts.

Consultative (*adj. not much used, from consult*) Belonging to consultation. *Scott.*

Consulted (*p. from consult*) Brought into consultation, planned, contrived.

Consulter (*s. from consult*) One that consults, one that asks counsel.

Consulting (*p. a. from consult*) Taking counsel together, deliberating, asking advice, examining.

Consumable (*adj. from consume*) Capable of being consumed.

CONSUME (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and sumo to take*) To waste, to spend, to destroy.

Consume (*v. int.*) To waste away, to be exhausted.

Consumed (*p. from consume*) Waited, spent, destroyed, exhausted, worn away.

Consumer (*s. from consume*) One that consumes, a spendthrift.

Consuming (*p. a. from consume*) Wasting, spending, destroying, wearing away.

CONSUMMATE (*v. t. formerly accented on the first syllable, from the Lat. con with, and summo to jump up*) To complete, to perfect, to finish.

Consummate (*adj. from the verb*) Complete, perfect, finished.

Consummated (*p. from consummate*) Perfected, completed, finished.

Consummating

Consum'mating (*p. a. from consummate*) Perfecting, completing, finishing.

Consumma'tion (*s. from consummate*) A completion, perfection; death, the end of the world.

CONSUMMA'TUM (*s. in physic*) A kind of strong broth.

Consum'ption (*s. from consume*) The act of consuming, the state of wasting; a waste of muscular flesh, an hectic fever.

Consum'ptive (*adj. from consumption*) Tending to a consumption, diseased with a consumption; wasting, destructive.

Consum'ptiveness (*s. from consumptive*) A tendency to a consumption.

Consum'tiveness (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Consumptiveness. *Scott.*

CONSURREC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and surgo to rise*) The act of rising up together by way of reverence. *Scott.*

CONSU'TILE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and suo to sew*) Sewed together, stitched together.

CONSU'TURE (*s. not much used from the Lat. con with, and suo to sew*) The act of stitching together.

CONTA'BULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tabulo to board a floor*) To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion (*s. from contabulate*) The joining of boards together, a flooring with boards.

CON'TACT (*s. from the Lat. con with, and tango to touch*) A close union, the juncture or touch of one body with another.

Contac'tion (*s. not much used from contact*) The act of touching, the juncture of one body with another. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and tango, to touch*) The emission or effluvia of one body to another, infection, pestilential vapor.

Contag'ious (*adj. from contagion*) Infectious, pestilential, caught by approach.

Contag'iousness (*s. from contagious*) The quality of being contagious.

CONTA'IN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and teneo to hold*) To hold as a vessel, to comprise, to restrain, to keep within bounds.

Contai'n (*v. int.*) To live in continence, to live without indulgence of criminal passion.

Contain'able (*adj. from contain*) Capable of being contained.

Contai'ned (*p. from contain*) Held as in a vessel, comprised, repressed.

Contai'ning (*p. a. from contain*) Holding as a vessel, comprising, restraining.

CONTAMINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tamino to defile*) To defile, to pollute, to adulterate.

Contam'inate (*adj. from the verb*) Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

Contam'inated (*p. from contaminate*) Defiled, polluted, adulterated.

Contam'inating (*p. a. from contaminate*) Defiling, polluting, adulterating.

Contamina'tion (*s. from contaminate*) The act of polluting, defilement, pollution.

Con'teck (*s. obsolete*) Contention, strife. *Spenser.*

Conte'ke (*s. obsolete*) Contention, strife, discord. *Ch.*

CONTEM'ERATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and temero to violate*) Violated, polluted.

CONTEMN (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and temno to despise*) To scorn, to despise, to neglect, to defy.

Contem'ned (*p. from contemn*) Despised, scorned, neglected, defied.

Contem'ner (*s. from contemn*) One who contemns, a scorner.

Contem'ning (*p. a. from contemn*) Despising, scorning, disregarding.

CONTEM'PER (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tempero to temper*) To moderate, to reduce to a lower degree by a mixture of opposite qualities.

Contem'perament (*s. from contemper*) The degree of any quality.

Contem'perate (*v. t. from contemper*) To temper, to moderate, to diminish by a mixture of a different quality.

Contem'perated (*p. from contemperate*) Moderated, tempered.

Contem'perating (*p. a. from contemperate*) Moderating, tempering.

Contempera'tion (*s. from contemperate*) The act of tempering, the act of diminishing by the mixture of a different or contrary quality.

Contem'pered (*p. from contemper*) Moderated, tempered, diminished by the mixture of a contrary quality.

Contem'pering (*p. a. from contemper*) Tempering, moderating.

Contem'plable (*adj. not much used, from contemplate*) Capable of being contemplated. *Scott.*

CONTEM'PLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and templum a temple*) To consider with attention, to meditate, to study.

Contem'plate (*v. int.*) To think with a studious and long attention, to muse.

Contem'plated (*p. from contemplate*) Considered with continued attention, studied.

Contem'plating (*p. a. from contemplate*) Considering with continued attention.

Contempla'tion (*s. from contemplate*) Meditation, studious thoughtfulness on any subject, holy meditation, the faculty of study.

Contem'plative (*adj. from contemplate*) Studious, thoughtful, employed in study, having the power of meditation.

Contem'platively (*adv. from contemplative*) Thoughtfully, attentively.

Contem'plativene'ss (*s. from contemplate*) The state of being contemplative.

Contem'platives (*s. in church history*) An order of friars.

Contempla'tor (*s. from contemplate*) One who contemplates, a student.

CONTEM'PORAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and tempus time*) Of the same time, of the same age.

Contem'poraneous (*adj. little used, from contemporal*) Living at the same time, living in the same age. *Scott.*

Contem'porariness (*s. from contemporal*) The state of being contemporal.

CONTEM'PORARY (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and tempus time*) Living in the same age, born at the same time, existing together.

Contem'porary (*s. from the adj.*) One who lives at the same time with another.

Contem'porianism (*s. not used, from contemporaneous*) The state of being contemporary.

Contem'porise (*v. t. from contemporary*) To make contemporary, to place in the same age.

Contem'porised (*p. from contemporise*) Made contemporary, placed in the same age. *Brown.*

Contem'porising (*p. a. from contemporise*) Making contemporary, placing in the same age.

Contem'pt (*s. from contemn*) The act of despising others, the state of being despised.

Contemptibi'lity (*s. not much used, from contempt*) Contemptibleness.

Contempt'ible (*adj. from contempt*) Deserving contempt, despised, neglected; scornful, apt to despise; but not so properly. *Shakespeare.*

Contempt'ibleness (*s. from contemptible*) The state of being contemptible, meanness, vileness, cheapness.

Contempt'ibly (*adv. from contemptible*) In a manner deserving contempt, meanly.

Contempt'uous (*adj. from contempt*) Scornful, apt to despise, insolent.

Contempt'uously (*adv. from contemptuous*) Scornfully, insolently.

Contempt'uousness (*s. from contemptuous*) Insolence, scornfulness.

CONTEN'D (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and tendo to stretch*) To strive, to struggle in opposition, to vie, to act with emulation; with for or about before the ground of contention: as, "Contend for what you only can bestow." "What do you contend about." With with or against before the opponent: as, "Wilt thou contend with thy maker." "I did contend against thy valour."

Conte'nd (*v. t.*) To contest, to dispute any thing.

Conten'ded (*p. from contend*) Contested, striven for. *Dryden.*

Conten'dent (*s. from contend*) An antagonist, an opponent, a champion, a combatant.

Conten'der (*s. from contend*) One that contends with another.

Conten'ding (*p. a. from contend*) Striving, vying with another, contesting.

Conte'nement (*s. in old records*) A freehold adjoining to a man's house, a freehold which a man occupies; the credit or reputation which a man has in consequence of his freehold, subsistence.

CONTENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and teneo to hold*) Satisfied, easy, satisfied so as not to oppose; with with: as, "A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness."

Conte'nt (*s. from the adj.*) One who is contented, one who is so far contented as not to oppose; contentment, moderate happiness; satisfaction in a thing without minute examination; that which is contained or included in any thing; the capacity, the power of containing.

Conte'nt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To satisfy, to appease, to gratify, to please.

Contenta'tion (*s. from content*) Content, satisfaction.

Content'ed (*adj. from content*) Satisfied, easy, content.

Content'edly (*adv. from contented*) Quietly, peaceably, with content.

Content'edness (*s. from contented*) The state of being contented.

Content'ful (*adj. from content*) Full of content, well satisfied, appealing.

Content'ion (*s. from contend*) Strife, debate, animosity, emulation, zeal, fervour, eagerness of endeavour.

Content'ious (*adj. from contend*) Given to contention, quarrelsome, perverse.

Content'iously (*adv. from contention*) Perversely, capriciously, with contention.

Content'iousness (*s. from contentious*) Proneness to contention, captiousness.

Content'less (*adj. from content*) Void of content, uneasy, dissatisfied.

Content'ment (*s. from content*) Satisfaction, acquiescence without minute examination; gratification, pleasure.

Content's (*s. plu. from content*) The heads of a book, an index to a volume; that which is contained in any thing.

Con'terchanged (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to that division of a field or charge in which the tinctures are interchanged.

Contercompon'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded of two parts.

CONTER'MINAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and terminus a bound*) Bordering, near to the bounds. *Scott.*

Contermina'tion (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and terminus a bound*) A common boundary, a bordering.

CONTER'MINOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and terminus a boundary*) Bordering, touching on the boundaries.

Con'terplated (*adj. obsolete*) Controlled.

CONTERRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and terra the earth*) Belonging to the same country.

Contessa'tion (*s. not much used*) The act of entering into league, the act of making friendship.

CONTES'T (*v. t. probably from the Lat. contra against, and testor to bear witness*) To dispute, to litigate, to call in question.

Contes't (*v. int.*) To strive, to contend, to emulate; *with with: as, "Will you contest that point with me."*

Con'test (*s. from the verb*) A dispute, a difference, a debate.

Contes'table (*adj. from contest*) Capable of being contested, disputable, controvertible.

Contes'tableness (*s. from contestable*) The state of being contestable.

Contes'tate (*v. t. little used, from contest*) To bear witness, to prove by witness.

Contesta'tion (*s. from contestate*) The act of contesting, debate, strife.

Conte'x (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and texo to weave together*) To weave together, to unite by the interposition of parts.

Context'ed (*p. from contex*) Interwoven. *Boyle.*

Context'ing (*p. a. not much used, from contex*) Weaving together.

CON'TEXT (*s. from contex*) The parts of a discourse that goe before and follow the passage quoted, a contexture.

Con'text (*adj. from the subj.*) Firm, knit together.

Context'ure (*s. from contex*) The manner in which any thing is woven together, the make, the constitution.

Contigua'tion (*s. from the Lat. con with, and tango to touch*) A frame of beams and boards joined together, the act of framing beams and boards together in the same compartment.

Contigu'ity (*s. from contiguous*) The situation of two bodies or countries that touch each other, the adjunction of parts.

CONTIG'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and tango to touch*) Having the parts touching each other, bordering upon each other; *with to or with: as, "Contiguous to that house was an old building."*
"Water being contiguous with air only cools it."

Contig'uously (*adv. from contiguous*) In a contiguous manner, without any space intervening.

Contig'uousness (*s. not much used, from contiguous*) The state of being contiguous, close connection.

Con'tinence (*s. from continent*) Restraint, the command of one's self, chastity, forbearance of lawful pleasure; continuance, an uninterrupted course.

Con'tinency (*s. not so common a spelling*) Continence.

CON'TINENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and teneo to hold*) Chaste, abstemious, moderate, temperate, connected, continuing.

Con'tinent (*s. from the adj.*) A tract of land not divided by the sea from other land, the main land as distinguished from an island; that which contains any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Con'tinently (*adv. from continent*) Moderately, chasterly, temperately.

Con'tinentness (*s. not much used, from continent*) The state or quality of being continent.

CONTIN'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tango to touch*) To touch, to reach, to happen.

Contin'gence (*s. from continge*) The quality of being contingent, casualty.

Contin'gency (*s. not so common a spelling*) Contingence.

CONTIN'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and tango to touch*) Accidental, casual, happening by chance.

Contin'gent (*s. from the adj.*) That which is contingent, that which falls out by chance, a proportion that falls to any person on a proper division.

Contin'gently (*adv. from contingent*) Casually, accidentally.

Contin'gentness (*s. from contingent*) Casualty, accidentalness.

Contin'gents (*s. plu. in geometry, but not much used*) Tangents, a right line that touches a curve in one point.

CONTIN'UAL (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and teneo to hold*) Incessant, successive, repeatedly.

Contin'ually (*adv. from continual*) Incessantly, uninterruptedly, repeatedly.

Contin'ualness (*s. not much used, from continual*) The state of being continual. *Scott.*

Contin'uanee (*s. from continue*) Uninterrupted succession, permanence in one state, abode in one place, perseverance, duration, progression of time.

Contin'uate (*adj. from continue*) United, unbroken, continual.

Continua'tion (*s. from continue*) A succession uninterrupted, the protraction of any business.

Contin'uitive (*adj. not much used, from continue*) Belonging to continuance.

Contin'uitive (*s. from the adj.*) Duration, that which continues.

Continua'tor (*s. from continue*) One who carries on what was begun by another, one who keeps up a series or succession.

CONTIN'UE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and teneo to hold*) To repeat without interruption, to unite without any chasm, to protract.

Contin'ue (*v. int.*) To remain in the same state, to persevere, to be durable.

Contin'ued (*p. from continue*) Repeated without interruption, protracted.

Contin'uedly (*adv. from continued*) Continually, without interruption.

Contin'uer (*s. from continue*) A continuator, one that has the power of perseverance. *Shakespeare.*

Contin'uing (*p. a. from continue*) Repeating without interruption, protracting, abiding.

Continu'ity (*s. from continue*) Uninterrupted connection, cohesion, the cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

Contin'uo (*adj. in music books*) Continued, thorough.

Contin'uous (*adj. from continue*) Joining together without any intervening space, closely united.

CONTIN'UUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A continued quantity.

CONTO'RE (*s. not much used*) A counting table, a writing table. *Scott.*

CONTO'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and torqueo to twist*) To writhe, to twist, to torture.

Conto'rted (*p. from contort*) Twisted, tortured.

Contor'ting (*p. a. from contort*) Twisting, writhing.

Contor'tion (*s. from contort*) A twist, a flexure.

Contor'tiousness (*s. not much used, from contort*) Writhefulness, the state of being contorted. *Scott.*

CONTO'UR (*s. from the French*) The out line, the line by which any figure is determined, the bending of an arch.

- Contourn'e** (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the face turned to the left side of the escutcheon.
- Contourni'ed** (*adj. with antiquaries*) Belonging to those medallions in which the figures are sunk into the substance of the piece and have very little relieve.
- CON'TRA** (*s. from the Lat. signifying against*) The contrary, the other part.
- CON'TRA ANTI'SCION** (*s. in astrology*) The point of the ecliptic opposite to the antiscion.
- CON'TRABA'ND** (*adj. from the Lat. contra against, and ban a proclamation*) Prohibited, contrary to law.
- Con'traband** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To import prohibited goods.
- Con'tranded** (*p. from contraband*) Imported contrary to law, prohibited.
- Con'trbanding** (*p. a. from contraband*) Importing contraband goods.
- CONTRA'CT** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and traho to draw*) To draw together, to shorten; to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé.
- Contra'ct** (*v. int.*) To shrink up, to shorten; to bargain; with for, respecting the subject of the contract, and with, respecting the person with whom the contract is made: as, "He contracted with me for that sum."
- Contra'ct** (*adj. from the verb*) Joined by contract, affianced.
- Con'tract** (*s. from the verb*) A bargain, a compact, an article or writing expressing the terms of the bargain; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed to each other.
- Contra'ction** (*s. not much used, from contract*) The act of bargaining.
- Contra'cted** (*p. from contract*) Drawn together, shortened, bargained, affianced; with to: as, "He was contracted to that lady."
- Contra'ctedness** (*s. from contracted*) The state of being contracted, narrowness of mind, contraction.
- Contra'ctibility** (*s. from contractible*) The possibility of being contracted, the quality that admits of contraction.
- Contra'ctible** (*adj. from contract*) Capable of contraction.
- Contra'ctibleness** (*s. from contractible*) The quality that admits of contraction.
- Contra'ctile** (*adj. from contract*) Having the power of contraction.
- Contra'cting** (*p. a. from contract*) Drawing together, shortening, making a bargain, growing shorter, affiancing.
- Contra'ction** (*s. from contract*) The act of shortening, the act of shrinking, the state of being contracted, abbreviation.
- Contra'ctor** (*s. from contract*) One of the parties to a contract.
- Contra'cture** (*s. in architecture, from contract*) The act of making pillars small at the top.
- CONTRADIC'T** (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and dico to say*) To gainsay, to oppose in words; to repugn, to be contrary to, to deny.
- Contradic'ted** (*p. from contradict*) Denied, opposed.
- Contradic'ter** (*s. from contradict*) One that contradicts, a gainfayer.
- Contradic'ting** (*p. a. from contradict*) Gainsaying, denying, opposing.
- Contradic'tion** (*s. from contradict*) The act of gainsaying, opposite assertion, inconsistency, contrariety.
- Contradic'tious** (*adj. from contradict*) Full of contradiction, inconsistent, inclined to cavil, disposed to contradict.
- Contradic'tiousness** (*s. from contradictory*) Inconsistency, contrariety.
- Contradic'torily** (*adv. from contradictory*) Inconsistently, in a contradictory manner.
- Contradic'toriness** (*s. from contradictory*) The state of being contradictory.
- Contradic'tory** (*adj. from contradict*) Opposite to, inconsistent with, directly contrary.
- Contradic'tory** (*s. from the adj.*) Inconsistency, contrariety, a proposition which opposes another in all its terms, a direct contrary.
- Contradistin'guish** (*s. from contradistinguish*) A distinction by opposite qualities, a perfect distinction, a direct opposite.
- Contradistin'guish** (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and distinguo to distinguish*) To distinguish by opposite qualities.
- Contradistin'guished** (*p. from contradistinguish*) Distinguished by opposite qualities.
- Contradistin'guishing** (*p. a. from contradistinguish*) Distinguishing by opposite qualities.
- Contraespa'llier** (*s. in gardening*) An espalier, a kind of palisade in a garden.
- Contrafac'tion** (*s. an old law term*) A counterfeit, the act of counterfeiting.
- CON'TRAFIS'SURE** (*s. from the Lat. contra against, and findo to cleave*) A fissure of the scull on the contrary part to that which received a blow.
- CON'TRAIN'DICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and indico to shew*) To point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to what the malady usually requires.
- Con'train'dicated** (*p. from contraindicate*) Pointed out as a method of cure contrary to common practice.
- Con'train'dicating** (*p. a. from contraindicate*) Pointing out some method of cure contrary to common practice.
- Con'traindica'tion** (*s. from contraindicate*) A symptom which points out a different method of proceeding from that which appeared in the first state of a disease.
- Contra'i'r** (*adj. obsolete*) Contrary. *Chaucer.*
- CONFRAMU'RE** (*s. in fortification, from the Lat. contra against, and murus a wall*) An outer wall.
- CONFRANI'TENCY** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. contra against, and nitor to endeavour*) A resistance against pressure, reaction.
- CON'TRAPOS'I'TION** (*s. from the Lat. contra against, and pono to put*) The act of placing one thing over against another, the inversion of terms in an argument.
- CON'TRAREGULA'RITY** (*s. from the Lat. contra against, and regula a rule*) Contrariety to rule.
- Contra'riant** (*adj. a law term, from contrary*) Inconsistent, contradictory. *Aylife.*
- Contra'riant** (*adj. obsolete*) Contrary, inconsistent.
- Contra'ried** (*adj. an old local word*) Contradicted. *Cole.*
- Contra'rient** (*adj. from contrary, applied to the barons who took part with the earl of Lancaster against Edward the second*) Opposing, contrary to.
- Contrari'ety** (*s. from contrary*) Repugnance, opposition, inconsistency.
- Con'trarily** (*adv. from contrary*) In a contrary manner, in a different way, in different directions.
- Con'trariness** (*s. from contrary*) Contrariety, opposition.
- Contra'rious** (*adj. from contrary*) Contrary, opposite, repugnant one to another.
- Contra'riousie** (*s. obsolete*) Contrariety. *Chaucer.*
- Contra'riously** (*adv. from contrarious*) Contrarily, oppositely.
- Contra'riouste** (*s. obsolete*) Contrariety, opposition. *Chau.*
- Con'trariwise** (*adv. from contrary*) On the contrary, conversely.
- CON'TRARY** (*adj. from the Lat. contra against*) Opposite, contradictory, inconsistent, disagreeable, adverse, tending a contrary way.
- Con'trary** (*s. from the adj.*) That which has opposite qualities, a quite different thing, an opposite, a proposition directly opposed to another.
- Con'trary** (*v. t. now grown obsolete*) To oppose, to thwart, to contradict.
- Con'trarily** (*p. from contrary, but not used*) Contradicting.
- CON'TRAST** (*s. from the French, contraste a contrast*) Opposition, the act of opposing one thing to another, the state of being set in opposition one to the other.
- Con'trast** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To set two or more things in opposition to each other.
- Con'trasted** (*p. from contrast*) Set in direct opposition.
- Con'trasting** (*p. a. from contrast*) Setting two or more things in direct opposition to one another, making a contrast.
- Contrat** (*adj. in clock work*) Belonging to that wheel whose hoop and teeth lie contrary to the rest.
- Contrata'tion** (*s. not much used*) A contract, a bargain.
- CONTRAVALLA'TION** (*s. in fortification, from the Lat. contra against, and vallo to make a ditch*) A fortification thrown up about a city, the act of setting one fortification against another in sieges.
- CONTRAVE'NE** (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and venio to come*) To oppose, to obstruct, to battle.
- Contrave'ned** (*p. from contravene*) Opposed, obstructed, battled.
- Contrave'ner** (*v. from contravene*) One who contravenes, or opposes another.
- Contrave'ning** (*p. a. from contravene*) Opposing, obstructing, baffling.
- Contraven'tion** (*s. from contravene*) Opposition, obstruction.
- CONTRAYER'VA** (*s. in botany, from the Lat. contra against,*

against, and the Spanish, yerva black bellebore) A species of birth wort, much used as an alexipharmic.

Contray'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Constrained, compelled. *Cb.*

CON'TREBAND'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by bands crossing each other and interchanging tinctures.

CON'TREBARR'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by barrs interchanging tinctures.

CON'trebend'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Contrebande.

CON'TRECHAN'GED (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the tinctures interchanged.

CON'TRECHEVRONN'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Counterchevrons.

CON'TRECOMPON'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded of two figures with tinctures interchanged.

CON'TRECOTPON'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Contrecompone.

CON'TRECTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and tracto to handle*) The act of handling.

CON'TREFACE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by barrs and pales with tinctures interchanged.

CON'TREER'MINE (*s. in heraldry*) Contrary to ermine, having the field black and the spots white.

CON'TREESCARTEL'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Doubly quartered, divided into eight divisions.

CON'TREPALL'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by twelve pales with tinctures interchanged.

CON'TREPOINT'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the points opposed to each other.

CON'TREPOTENC'E (*s. in heraldry*) The contrary to potency.

CON'TRETEMS (*s. in fencing*) A pass or thrust made without any advantage.

CON'TREVARI'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Countervaried.

Contri'butory (*adj. from contribute*) Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

CONTRI'BUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tribuo to contribute*) To give to some common stock, to advance towards some common design.

Contri'bute (*v. int.*) To bear a part, to have a share in any act or design; *with to: as, "He contributed largely to that charity."*

Contri'buting (*p. a. from contribute*) Giving to some common stock, affording assistance, advancing to some common design.

Contri'bution (*s. from contribute*) The act of contributing, that which is given by several, that which is paid for the support of an army in a country.

Contri'butive (*adj. from contribute*) Affording help to some common design, having the power or quality of promoting some common design.

Contri'butor (*s. from contribute*) One that contributes, one that bears a part in some common design.

Contri'butory (*adj. from contribute*) Promoting some common design, assistant to some joint concern.

CONTRI'STATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tristis sad*) To sadden, to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

Contri'stated (*p. not much used, from contristate*) Made sorrowful.

Contri'stating (*p. little used, from contristate*) Making sad, making sorrowful.

Contri'station (*s. little used, from contristate*) The act of making sorrowful, the state of being made sad, gloominess, melancholy.

CON'TRITE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and tero to bruise*) Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, penitent, sorrowful for sin.

Con'triteness (*s. from contrite*) Contrition, brokenness for sin.

Contri'tion (*s. from contrite*) The act of breaking to powder; true repentance; brokenness for sin.

Contri'vable (*adj. from contrive*) Capable of being contrived, possible to be planned.

Contri'vance (*s. from contrive*) The act of contriving, the thing contrived; a plan, a scheme, a conceit, a plot, an artifice.

CONTRI'VE (*v. t. from the French, controuver*) To plan out, to project.

Contri've (*v. int.*) To plan, to scheme, to complot. *Shakespeare.*

Contri'ved (*p. from contrive*) Planned, projected.

Contri'vement (*s. not much used, from contrive*) An invention, a contrivance.

Contri'ver (*s. from contrive*) One that plans a design, a schemer.

Contri'ving (*p. a. from contrive*) Planning out, projecting.

CONTRO'L (*s. from the French*) A register kept by one officer against another; a check, a restraint, power, authority.

Contro'l (*v. t. from the subj.*) To keep under a check by a counter reckoning, to restrain, to overpower, to confute, to govern.

Contro'llable (*adj. from control*) Capable of being controlled, subject to control.

Contro'll'd (*p. from control*) Kept under a check, restrained, governed.

Contro'ller (*s. from control*) One that controls, a superintendent.

Contro'llership (*s. from controller*) The office of the controller.

Contro'lling (*p. a. from control*) Restraining, governing, superintending.

Contro'lment (*s. from control*) The power or act of superintending, a restraint, an opposition, a refutation.

Contro've (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To contrive, to invent. *Chaucer.*

Contro'ver (*s. from controver*) A schemer, an inventor of false news. *Scott.*

Contro'versial (*adj. from controverfy*) Relating to disputes, relating to controverfy.

Contro'versialist (*s. from controverfy*) One engaged in controverfy, one fond of controverfy.

Contro'versialness (*s. little used, from controverfy*) The state or quality of being controverfy. *Scott.*

Contro'versious (*adj. little used, from controverfy*) Full of controverfy. *Scott.*

Con'troverfy (*s. from controvert*) A debate, a dispute in writing, a quarrel, an opposition, a law suit.

CON'TROVERT (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and ver to turn*) To debate, to dispute in writing.

Con'troverted (*p. from controvert*) Debated, disputed in writing.

Contro'vertible (*adj. from controvert*) Capable of being controverted, disputable.

Con'troverting (*p. a. from controvert*) Debating, disputing in writing.

Con'trovertist (*s. from controvert*) A disputant, a man given to controverfy.

CONTRU'CIDATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. con with, and trucidare to assassinate*) To kill, to slay.

Contuma'cious (*adj. from contumacy*) Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

Contuma'ciously (*adv. from contumacious*) Obstinate, stubbornly, inflexibly, perversely.

Contuma'ciousness (*s. from contumacious*) Obstinacy, perverseness, inflexibility, stubbornness.

CON'TUMACY (*s. from the Lat. con with, and tumeo to swell*) Perverseness, obstinacy, stubbornness; a wilful disobedience to a legal summons.

Contume'lious (*adj. from contumacy*) Contemptuous, rude, reproachful, inclined to reproach, productive of reproach.

Contume'liously (*adv. from contumelious*) Reproachfully, contemptuously, rudely.

Contume'liousness (*s. from contumelious*) Rudeness, reproach, contempt.

Con'tumely (*s. from contumelious*) Rudeness, reproach, bitterness of expression.

CONTUMULA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and tumulo to bury*) Common sepulture, the act of burying in the same tomb.

CONTU'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and tundo to beat, but not sufficiently authorized*) To knock down, to smite, to beat. *Cole.*

Contu'ne (*v. int. obsolete*) To continue. *Chaucer.*

CON'TUR (*s. in ornithology*) The condor, a monstrous bird in America, two of which, it is said, will devour a bull.

CONTU'SE (*v. int. the s is sounded soft, from the Lat. con with, and tundo to beat*) To bruise, to beat together, to bruise the flesh.

Contu'sed (*p. from contuse*) Bruised, beaten together.

Contu'sing (*p. a. not much used, from contuse*) Bruising, beating together.

Contu'sion (*s. from contuse*) The act of bruising, the state of being bruised, a bruise, a compression of the fibres.

Conva'il (*v. int. obsolete*) To recover, to get health. *Cb.*

CONVALE'SCE (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. con with, and valesco to wax strong*) To grow strong.

Convales'cence (*s. from convalesce*) A renewal of health, a recovery from sickness.

Convales'cency (*s. not so common a spelling*) Convalescence.

Convales'cent (*adj. from convalesce*) Recovering, returning to a state of health.

CONVA'LIDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and valeo to avail, but not much used*) To strengthen, to confirm.

CONVAL'LARY (*s. in botany*) Solomon's seal.

CONVALLI'LY (*s. in botany*) The lily of the valley.

Conve'nable (*adj. from conveni, but not used of late*) Consistent with, agreeable to, capable of being convened.

CONVE'NE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and venio to come*) To come, to come together, to assemble, to associate, to unite.

Conve'ne (*v. t.*) To call together, to convoke, to summon.

Conve'ned (*p. from convene*) Met together, assembled, summoned.

Conve'nience (*s. from convene*) Fitness, propriety, commodiousness, accommodation, fitness of time or place.

Conve'niency (*s. not so common a spelling*) Convenience.

Conve'nient (*adj. from convene*) Fit, suitable, commodious; *with* for before persons, and to before things: as, "Feed me *with* food convenient for me." "Some arts are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations."

Conve'niently (*adv. from convenient*) Commodiously, fitly, suitably.

Conve'ning (*p. a. from convene*) Assembling, calling together, summoning.

Con'vent (*s. from convene*) An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, an abbey, a monastery, a nunnery.

Conve'nt (*v. t. from convene, but not much used*) To call before a judge, to summon to appear.

Convent'ed (*p. from convent*) Summoned, called to appear before a court of judicature. *Shakespeare.*

Convent'ing (*p. from convent, but little used*) Summoning, calling before a court of judicature.

Con'venticle (*s. from convent*) An assembly, a meeting, an assembly for divine worship, a secret assembly.

Con'venticler (*s. from conventicle*) One that frequents conventicles, one that frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Conven'tion (*s. from convene*) The act of coming together, an union; an assembly, a contract, an agreement for a time in order to settle the affairs of contending states.

Conven'tional (*adj. from convention*) Stipulated, settled by contract.

Conven'tionary (*adj. from convention*) Acting on contract, settled by convention.

Conven'tioner (*s. from convention*) One that belongs to a convention. *Scott.*

Conven'tual (*adj. from convent*) Belonging to a convent, monastic.

Conven'tual (*s. from the adj.*) One that belongs to a convent, a monk, a nun.

CONVE'RG (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and vergo to decline*) To tend to one point, to approach nearer and nearer.

Conver'gent (*adj. from converge*) Tending to one point, approaching nearer and nearer.

Conver'ging (*p. a. from converge*) Tending to one point, approaching nearer and nearer.

Conver'sable (*adj. from converse*) Sociable, fit for conversation, communicative.

Conver'sableness (*s. from conversable*) The quality of being conversable, freeness in conversation.

Conver'sably (*adv. from conversable*) In a conversable manner, sociably.

Conver'sant (*adj. from converse*) Acquainted with, familiar with; cohabiting; *with* among or with: as, "I was conversant among you." "Conversant with them." Relating to; *with* about, sometimes *with* in: as, "Conversant about worldly affairs." "Those who are conversant in both the tongues I leave to their own judgment."

Conversation (*s. from converse*) Familiar discourse, a discourse with another on any subject; commerce, familiarity; behaviour, the common conduct of a man's life.

Conver'sative (*adj. from converse*) Relating to public life, tending to conversation.

CONVER'SE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and versor to be conversant*) To dwell with, to hold intercourse, to discourse familiarly, to have commerce; *with* on respecting the subject of conversation, and *with* respecting the person with whom we converse: as, "Go therefore, half this day, converse with Adam." "We converse often on that subject."

Con'verse (*s. sometimes accented by the poets on the last syllable, from the verb*) Conversation, familiarity, cohabitation. *With geometricians, The contrary.*

Con'verse (*adj. in astrology and geometry*) Contrary, contrary to the succession of the signs.

Conver'sely (*adv. from the adj.*) With change of order, contrarily, reciprocally.

Conver'sible (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Conversable.

Conver'sion (*s. from convert*) A change from one state to another, a transmutation; a change of religion, that change of heart and life which is the essence of true religion.

Conver'sive (*adj. from converse*) Sociable, communicative.

CONVE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and verito to turn*) To change into another substance, to transmute, to turn from one religion to another, to turn from a bad to a good life, to turn towards any point, to apply to any use, to appropriate, to change one proposition into another.

Con'vert (*v. int.*) To undergo a change, to suffer transmutation, to change one's mind.

Conve'rt (*s. from the verb*) A person converted from one opinion or practice to another, a penitent.

Con'vert (*adj. obsolete*) Capable of being converted, convertible. *Chaucer.*

Conver'ted (*p. from convert*) Changed into another substance, applied to another use, turned to another religion, turned from a bad to a good life.

Conver'ter (*s. from convert*) One that makes converts.

Converti'bility (*s. from convertible*) The quality that renders convertible.

Conver'tible (*adj. from convert*) Capable of being converted.

Conver'tibleness (*s. from convertible*) Convertibility, the quality that renders convertible.

Conver'tibly (*adv. from convertible*) Interchangeably, reciprocally.

Conver'ting (*p. a. from convert*) Changing into another substance, applying to another use, producing a change.

Conver'tite (*s. from convert*) A convert.

CON'VEX (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and veho to carry*) Rising in a circular form, rising in a spherical form.

Con'vex (*s. from the adj.*) A convex body, a body rising in a spherical form.

Convex'ed (*adj. from convex*) Convex, raised in a spherical form.

Convex'edly (*adv. from convexed*) In a convex form.

Convex'ity (*s. from convex*) The state or quality of being convex, protuberance in a spherical form.

Convex'ly (*adv. from convex*) In a convex form.

Convex'ness (*s. from convex*) Convexity, protuberance in a spherical form.

Convex'o concave (*adj. from convex, and concave*) Having the hollow on the one side corresponding to the protuberance on the other.

CONVE'Y (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and veho to carry*) To transport from one place to another, to carry, to hand from one to another, to transmit, to transfer, to impart, to manage with secrecy; *with* to and from: as, "He conveyed it from one town to another."

Convey'ance (*s. from convey*) The act of removing any thing, the way for carriage, the means by which any thing is conveyed, a transmission, a delivery from one to another, a transfer, an assignment of property, the deed by which property is conveyed, a secret management, a private removal.

Convey'ancer (*s. from convey*) One who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Convey'ed (*p. from convey*) Carried from one place to another, transmitted, transferred from one to another, secretly removed.

Convey'er (*s. from convey*) One who carries from one place to another.

Convey'ing (*p. a. from convey*) Carrying, transporting, transmitting, transferring, removing secretly.

CONVIC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and vinco to overcome*) To prove guilty, to detect, to confute; *with* of respecting the crime: as, "He was convicted of the fact."

Convi'ct (*adj. from the verb*) Convicted, detected in guilt.

Con'vi'ct (*s. from the adj.*) One convicted, one that is found guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

Convict'ed (*p. from convict*) Proved guilty, detected in guilt, confuted.

Convict'ing (*p. a. from convict*) Proving guilty, detecting in guilt, confuting, convincing.

Conviction (*s. from convict*) The detection of guilt, the act of convincing, the testimony of conscience, a sense of having done wrong.

Convict'ive (*adj. from convict*) Having the power of conviction.

Convict'iveness (*s. not much used, from convictive*) The quality of being convictive. *Scott.*

CONVIN'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and vinco to bind*) To oblige another to acknowledge a contested point, to convict, to prove guilty, to prove, to evince, to overpower by force of argument.

Convin'ced (*p. from convince*) Forced to acknowledge a con-

- a contested point, convicted, refuted; *with of: as, "I am fully convinced of that truth."*
- Convincement** (*s. from convince, but not much used*) Conviction.
- Convincible** (*adj. from convince*) Capable of conviction, capable of being disproved.
- Convincing** (*p. a. from convince*) Giving conviction, confuting, obliging to acknowledge a contested point.
- Convincingly** (*adv. from convincing*) In a convincing manner.
- Convincingness** (*s. from convincing*) The power of convincing.
- CONVITIATE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and vitio to spoil*) To reproach, to abuse, to rail at. *Scott.*
- Convitiated** (*p. from convitiate, but little used*) Reproached, ill used.
- Convitiating** (*p. a. from convitiate, but not much used*) Reproaching, ill treating.
- Convival** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Convivial.
- CONVIVE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and vivo to live*) To entertain, to feast. *Shakespeare.*
- Convivial** (*adj. from convive*) Relating to entertainment, festive, social.
- CONVIVIUM** (*s. in old records*) A kind of tenure by which the tenant was obliged to provide an entertainment for his lord once or oftener every year.
- Conulus** (*s. in the history of shell fish*) A species of the echini, cap stones.
- Conundrum** (*s. a cant word, used only in droll style*) A low jest, a quibble.
- CONVOCATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and voco to call*) To call together, to summon to an assembly.
- Convocated** (*p. from convocate, but not much used*) Called together, summoned to an assembly.
- Convocating** (*p. a. from convocate*) Calling together, summoning to an assembly.
- Convocation** (*s. from convocate*) The act of calling to an assembly, an assembly, an assembly of the clergy to consult on matters of religion in time of parliament.
- CONVOKE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and voco to call*) To call together, to call to an assembly.
- Convoiced** (*p. from convoke*) Called together, summoned to an assembly.
- Convoicing** (*p. a. from convoke*) Calling together, summoning to an assembly.
- CONVOLVE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and volvo to turn round*) To roll together, to roll one part on another.
- Convoiced** (*p. from convolve*) Rolled together, rolled one upon another.
- CONVOLUTE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and volvo to twist, but not used*) To twist, to roll upon itself.
- Convolute** (*p. from convolute*) Twisted, rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*
- Convolution** (*s. from convolute*) The act of rolling any thing on itself, the state of being rolled on itself.
- CONVOLVULUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bindweed.
- CONVOY** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and via a way*) To accompany by the way for the sake of defence.
- Convoy** (*s. formerly accented, especially by the poets, on the last syllable, from the verb*) Attendance on the road as a defence, the act of attending as a defence, that which is conveyed.
- Convoyed** (*p. from convoy*) Conducted on the way, guarded on the road.
- Convoying** (*p. a. from convoy*) Conducting by way of defence, guarding on the road.
- CONUS** (*s. in geometry*) A cone.
- CONUSANCE** (*s. from the French, but not so common a spelling*) Cognizance, notice.
- Conusant** (*adj. a French law term*) Privy to, knowing, apprized of.
- Conusor** (*s. a law term, but not so common a spelling*) A cognisor.
- CONVULSE** (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and vello to pluck*) To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of the body.
- Convulsed** (*p. from convulse*) Affected with convulsions, irregularly moved.
- Convulsing** (*p. a. from convulse*) Giving an irregular motion to the parts of the body, moving in an irregular and sudden manner.
- Convulsion** (*s. from convulse*) An involuntary contraction of the muscles and fibres, an irregular and violent motion, a tumult, a disturbance.
- Convulsive** (*adj. from convulse*) Producing convulsions, tending to irregular and violent motion.
- CONY** (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. coniculus*) A rabbit.
- Conyborough** (*s. from cony, and borough*) The place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.
- Conycatch** (*v. t. a cant word*) To cheat, to bite, to trick.
- Conycatcher** (*s. from conycatch*) A cheat, a sharper, a thief.
- Conycatching** (*p. from conycatch*) Cheating, tricking. *Shakespeare.*
- CONY'RA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fleabane.
- COO** (*v. int. from the sound*) To cry as a dove, to make a noise as a pigeon.
- Cooing** (*p. a. from coo*) Making the noise of a dove.
- Cooing** (*s. from the part.*) The note of a dove, the cry of a pigeon.
- COOK** (*v. t. from the Lat. coquo to boil*) To prepare victuals, to dress meat for the table; to prepare for any purpose.
- Cook** (*s. from the verb*) One whose business it is to dress victuals for the table.
- Cooked** (*p. from cook*) Dressed for table, prepared.
- Cookery** (*s. from cook*) The art of dressing victuals.
- Cooking** (*p. a. from cook*) Dressing victuals, preparing.
- Cookmaid** (*s. from cook, and maid*) A maid servant that dresses victuals.
- Cookroom** (*s. on board a ship*) The room in which the victuals are dressed and delivered out to the ship's crew.
- Cookt** (*p. from cook*) Dressed for table, prepared. *Shakespeare.*
- COOL** (*adj. from the Dutch koelen*) Tending to cold, coldish.
- Cool** (*s. from the adj.*) Moderate coldness, agreeable coldness.
- Cool** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make cool, to allay heat, to quiet, to calm, to render moderate.
- Cool** (*v. int.*) To grow cool, to become less hot, to become more moderate.
- Cooled** (*p. from cool*) Made cooler, grown less hot, become moderate.
- Cooler** (*adj. comp. from cool*) Cool in a greater degree.
- Cooler** (*s. from cool*) That which has the power of cooling the body, a vessel in which any thing is put to cool.
- Coollest** (*adj. sup. from cool*) Cool in the greatest degree.
- Cooling** (*p. from cool*) Making more cold, rendering more moderate, growing less hot.
- Coolly** (*adv. from cool*) Moderately, dispassionately.
- Coolness** (*s. from cool*) Moderation, dispassionateness; gentle, cold, want of affection, indifference.
- COOM** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The foot that gathers over an oven's mouth, the matter that works out of the wheels of carriages, the dust which falls from large coals, the refuse of the apple after the cider is made.
- COOMB** (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. cumulus a heap*) A measure of corn containing four bushels.
- Coomings** (*s. a sea term*) The planks that raise the hatches higher than the rest of the deck, coamings.
- COOP** (*s. from the Dutch kuype*) A barrel for the preservation of liquids, a cage, a pen.
- Coop** (*v. t. from the subj.*) To shut up in a narrow compass, to confine, to imprison.
- Cooped** (*p. from coop*) Shut up in a narrow compass, confined, imprisoned; *with up: as, "Cooped up a second time within your town."*
- COOPEE'** (*s. from the French coupe*) A motion in dancing.
- Cooper** (*s. from coop*) One that makes coops, one that makes barrels.
- Cooperage** (*s. from cooper*) The price paid for cooper's work, the work of a cooper.
- COOPERATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and oporor to operate*) To labour with another, to concur to the same end; *with with respecting the joint agent, and to respecting the purpose: as, "His justice cooperates with his mercy in the salvation of sinners."*
- Cooperating** (*p. from cooperate*) Working with another, tending to the same design.
- Cooperation** (*s. from cooperate*) The act of contributing to the same end, a joint endeavour.
- Cooperative** (*adj. from cooperate*) Tending to the same purpose, concurring to the same end.
- Cooperator** (*s. from cooperate*) One that cooperates, one who uses his endeavours to the same end.
- Cooperatura** (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a covert of wood.
- COOPERTO'R'IUM** (*s. in old records*) An upper garment, a covering.
- Coo'ping** (*p. a. from coop*) Shutting up in a narrow compass, confining.
- COOP'TATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and opto*

to wish, but not much used) To elect, to choose together, to adopt.

Cooptation (*s. from cooptate*) Adoption, assumption.

COORDINATE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and ordino to set in order*) Holding the same rank, equal in station; *with to: us*, "Many species subordinate in kind but coordinate to each other."

Coor'dinately (*adv. from coordinate*) In the same rank, in the same relation.

Coor'dinateness (*s. from coordinate*) The state of being coordinate.

Coordination (*s. from coordinate*) Collateralness, the state of holding the same rank in relation to something higher.

COOT (*s. in ornithology*) A small black water fowl, a moor hen.

COP (*s. from the Sax.*) The head, the top of any thing, any thing rising to a head.

Copal (*s. in natural history*) A kind of resin or gum brought from America.

Coparcenary (*s. from coparcener*) A joint succession to an inheritance.

COPARCENER (*s. a law term, from the Lat. con with, and participo to partake*) One that has an equal portion in the estate of an ancestor.

Coparceny (*s. from coparcener*) The equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER (*s. from the Lat. con with, and partior to divide*) One that has a share in some common stock, one equally concerned, a partner.

Copartnership (*s. from copartner*) The state of bearing an equal share, a trade or business in which two or more are concerned.

COPARUBAS (*s. in botany*) An American plant, the juice of which is said to be a balsam of excellent virtue.

Cop'atrain (*adj. from cope*) High railed, pointed.

COPAYVA (*s. in medicine*) The cavi, a gum.

Cope (*s. from cop*) Any thing with which the head is covered, a kind of hood or vestment worn by the Romish priests, an arch over a door, the arch of the heavens.

Cope (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cover, to cover with a cope; to sharpen, to make more pointed; to contend with, to oppose; to reward, to give in turn. *Shakesp.*

Cope (*v. int.*) To contend, to strive, to struggle; *with with: as*, "He was by no means able to cope with his adversaries." To interchange kindness, to interchange sentiments. *Shakespeare.*

Cop'ed (*p. from cope*) Covered, covered with a cope, arched over.

Cop'el (*s. not so common a spelling*) A coppel, an instrument used in chymistry.

COPENHAGEN (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the kingdom of Denmark.

Copernican (*adj. from Copernicus*) Belonging to Copernicus, belonging to the true system in which the sun is supposed to be the centre of the planets.

COPERNICUS (*s.*) A famous astronomer who revived the notion, and demonstrated the truth of the Pythagorean or true solar system, in which the sun is supposed to be at rest and the planets with the earth to move round it in elliptical orbits.

Cope'sale (*s. in husbandry*) The iron that fastens the chain with other oxen to the cope of a waggon.

Copes'mate (*s. obsolete, of uncertain derivation*) A companion, a friend. *Spenser.*

CO'PHOSIS (*s. from the Greek κωφος deaf*) Deafness, dulness of hearing.

COPHTS (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians in Egypt.

CO'PIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Plenty, an abundance.

COPIA'DES (*s. in zoology*) A kind of dainty eels.

COPIA'TA (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) A kind of sexton in the primitive church.

Cop'ied (*p. from copy*) Transcribed, imitated, drawn from some original.

Cop'ier (*s. from copy*) One that copies, one that imitates, a plagiarist.

Cop'ing (*p. from cope*) Putting on a cope, covering, arching over; striving, contending.

Cop'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

Cop'ingirons (*s. from cope, and iron*) An instrument to sharpen the beak of a hawk.

Copio'sity (*s. from copious*) The state of being copious.

Cop'ious (*adj. from copia*) Plentiful, abundant; profuse, abounding in words.

Cop'iously (*adv. from copious*) Plentifully, diffusively.

Cop'iousness (*s. from copious*) The state of being copious, abundance, profuseness.

Co'pist (*s. from copy*) A copier, a transcriber, an imitator.

COP'IVI (*s. in medicine*) A gum which distills from a tree in the Brasils.

Cop'land (*s. from cop, and land*) A head land, a head of land into which the rest of the ridges shoot.

CO'POS (*s. with physicians*) Weariness occasioned by labour, weariness of the limbs occasioned by an ill habit of the juices.

COP'PA (*s. in old records*) A cock of corn or grass divided into portions fit to be tithed.

Cop'ped (*adj. from cop*) Rising to a top, raised up to a point.

COP'PEL (*s. of uncertain etymology*) An instrument used in chymistry, a kind of crucible.

Cop'pelling (*s. from coppel*) The process of trying metals in a coppel.

COP'PER (*s. from the Lat. cuprum*) One of the six primitive metals, a vessel made of copper.

Cop'per (*adj. from the subs.*) Made of copper.

Cop'peras (*s. from copper*) A kind of vitriol.

Cop'perboat (*s. from copper, and boat*) A boat used in making bridges.

Cop'perbridge (*s. from copper, and bridge*) A bridge made of copper boats.

Cop'pernose (*s. a cant word, from copper, and nose*) A red nose.

Cop'perplate (*s. from copper, and plate*) A plate on which pictures are engraven for a neater impression, a picture made by receiving the impression of a copperplate.

Cop'persmith (*s. from copper, and smith*) One that works in copper.

Cop'perwork (*s. from copper, and work*) The place where copper is manufactured.

Cop'perworm (*s. in the history of insects*) A little worm in ships, a moth that frets garments, a worm that breeds in the hand.

Cop'pery (*adj. from copper*) Containing copper, made of copper.

COP'PICE (*s. from the French couper to cut*) A place overrun with bushes, low woods cut at stated seasons.

Cop'pled (*adj. from cop*) Rising to a point, rising in form of a cone.

Cop'pledust (*s. from coppel, and dust*) A kind of powder used in purifying metals.

Cop'plestones (*s. from cop, and stone*) Fragments of stone or marble.

COPROCRI'TICA (*s. in physic, from the Greek κοπρος dung, and κρινω to separate*) Medicines to purge off the excrements.

COPROPHO'RIA (*s. in physic, from the Greek κοπρος dung, and φερω to carry off*) A purgation, a purgative medicine.

COPRO'STASY (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κοπρος dung, and σταναι to stand*) Costiveness.

Cop'se (*s. from coppice*) Short wood cut at certain seasons for fuel, a place overgrown with short wood.

Cop'se (*v. t. from the subs.*) To preserve underwoods.

Cop'sed (*p. from cop'se*) Preserved as underwood.

Cop'sing (*p. a. from cop'se*) Preserving underwood.

Cop'tic (*adj. from copts*) Belonging to the Egyptian language written in Greek characters.

COPTS (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians in Egypt.

CO'PULA (*s. a logical term, from the Lat.*) That which unites, the word that joins the subject to the predicate in a proposition.

CO'PULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. copulo to couple*) To unite, to join together.

Cop'ulate (*v. int.*) To come together, as different sexes.

Cop'ulated (*p. from copulate*) United, joined together.

Cop'ulating (*p. a. from copulate*) Joining together, uniting, coming together as different sexes.

Copula'tion (*s. from copulate*) The congress of the two sexes.

Cop'ulative (*adj. in grammar, from copulate*) Belonging to those words that join other words or sentences together.

Cop'ulativeness (*s. from copulative*) The quality of joining together.

CO'PUS (*s. with physicians*) Weariness occasioned by an ill habit of body.

CO'PY (*s. from the French copie*) A transcript from an original, an individual book, the original, an instrument by which a conveyance is made, a picture drawn from another picture.

Co'py (*v. t. from the subs.*) To transcribe, to write from an original, to imitate, to endeavour to resemble; *with*

- with out: as, "To copy out their great forefathers fame."*
- Co'py** (*v. int.*) To imitate; *with from or after: as, "He copies from the life." "They copy after the example of the great."*
- Co'pybook** (*s. from copy, and book*) A book in which copies are written.
- Co'pyhold** (*s. from copy, and hold*) A kind of tenure, a tenure of lands by copy from the lord.
- Co'pyholder** (*s. from copyhold*) One that is possessed of land in copyhold.
- Co'pying** (*p. a. from copy*) Transcribing from an original, imitating.
- Co'pymoney** (*s. from copy, and money*) The money given by a bookseller for the copy of a book.
- Coquet** (*v. t. from coquette*) To entertain with compliments as a lover, to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.
- Coquet** (*v. int.*) To act the lover.
- Coquetry** (*s. from coquet*) An affectation of amorous advances, a desire of attracting notice.
- COQUET'TE** (*s. from the French*) An airy girl, a girl who endeavours to gain admirers.
- Coquet'ing** (*p. a. from coquet*) Entertaining with amorous compliments, making pretences to love.
- COQUINATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. coquo to boil, but not much used*) To play the cook.
- Coquina'tion** (*s. from coquinate, but not used*) The act of dressing meat.
- COR** (*s. in anatomy*) The heart. *In botany, The pith of a plant.*
- CO'RA** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek κορη*) The apple of the eye, the pupil or sight of the eye.
- CORABRACHIA'NIS** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the shoulder.
- CORA'CIA** (*s. in ornithology*) The shough, a kind of crow.
- CORACINUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The crow fish.
- CORACLE** (*s. probably, from the Lat. corium leather*) A boat used in Wales by fishermen, it is made by drawing a piece of leather or oil cloth over a frame of wicker work.
- CO'RACOBOTANE** (*s. in botany*) The butcher's broom.
- CORACOHYOIDES** (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muscles which take their rise from the process of the shoulder blade.
- Coraco'id'es** (*s. in anatomy*) The shoulderblade.
- CO'RAGE** (*s. in botany*) The bugloss, corago.
- Co'rage** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The mind, thought, spirit, courage. *Chaucer.*
- CORA'GO** (*s. in botany*) Corage, bugloss.
- CO'RAL** (*s. from the Lat. corallinum*) A submarine plant, it grows without leaves and shoots only in the water.
- Co'ral** (*s. from the foregoing*) A piece of coral usually set in silver as a play thing for children.
- CO'RALACHA'TES** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of agate with spots like coral.
- Co'ralline** (*adj. from coral*) Consisting of coral, made of coral, producing coral.
- Co'ralline** (*s. in botany, from coral*) A submarine plant, used in medicine but much inferior to coral.
- CO'RALLIS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a red colour.
- Coralloden'dron** (*s. in botany*) The coral tree.
- CORALLOFUNGUS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of mushroom.
- Corallo'id** (*adj. from coral*) Consisting of coral.
- Coralloi'dal** (*adj. from coralloid*) Consisting of coral, made of coral.
- Co'raltree** (*s. from coral, and tree*) A tree or shrub from America producing flowers of a beautiful scarlet.
- Co'ralwood** (*s. from coral, and wood*) The wood of the coral tree.
- Co'ralwort** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Coran't** (*s. from the French*) A kind of sprightly dance.
- Co'rage** (*s. obsolete*) Courage. *Chaucer.*
- CO'RAX** (*s. in ornithology*) The crow, the raven.
- CO'RAX** (*s. in ichthyology*) The crowfish, the ravenfish.
- COR'BAN** (*s. from the Heb.*) A gift, an alms, an alms-basket, a receptacle for charity, a kind of oblation or sacrifice among the Mahometans.
- CORBE** (*adj. from the French courbe*) Crooked, deformed.
- Co'rbel's** (*s. in fortification*) Baskets filled with earth, and set on the ramparts to defend the men from the fire of the besiegers.
- Co'rbel** (*s. in architecture*) An ornament representing a basket; a short piece of timber jutting out in a wall for a support, a niche in a wall to receive an image or statue.
- Co'rbelstones** (*s. from corbel, and stone*) Polished stones laid in the inside and form of a corbel.
- Co'rhet, Cor'hétel** (*s. in architecture*) A shoulderpiece, a niche in a wall.
- Co'rbettis** (*s. in building*) Corbels, stones on which images stand. *Chaucer.*
- Co'rbit** (*s. in building*) A corbel.
- Co'rchorus** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, chickweed, pimpernel.
- CORD** (*s. from the Lat. chorda*) A rope, a line composed of several threads twisted together; a tight sinew in the fore legs of a horse; a pile of wood for the fire supposed to be measured with a cord eight feet in length, four in breadth, and four in height.
- Cord** (*s. in geometry and music, but not so correct a spelling*) A chord, the right line that subtends the two extremities of an arch, a concord.
- Cord** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To bind with cords, to fasten with a rope.
- Co'r'dage** (*s. from cord*) A quantity of cord, the ropes of a ship.
- COR'DATED** (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. cor the heart*) Having the form of a heart.
- CORDEA'U** (*s. in fortification*) A measuring line used in marking out the ground for a camp or fortification.
- Co'r'ded** (*p. from cord*) Bound with a rope, fastened with a cord.
- Co'r'ded** (*adj. from cord*) Made of cords.
- Cordeli'e'r** (*s. from cord*) A Franciscan friar.
- Co'r'dewane** (*s. obsolete*) Fine Spanish leather. *Chaucer.*
- COR'DIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Co'r'diacle** (*s. obsolete*) A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*
- COR'DIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. cor the heart*) Reviving, cheering to the heart; sincere, proceeding from the heart.
- Co'r'dial** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to cheer the heart, a medicine that raises the spirits, any thing that comforts.
- Cordia'lity** (*s. from cordial*) A relation to the heart, sincerity.
- Co'r'dially** (*adv. from cordial*) Heartily, sincerely.
- Co'r'dialness** (*s. from cordial*) Cordiality, sincerity.
- COR'DINER** (*s. from the French corderier*) A shoemaker. *Chaucer.*
- Co'r'ding** (*p. a. from cord*) Binding with cords, fastening with a cord; piling up wood to be sold by the cord.
- Co'r'dit** (*adj. obsolete*) Agreed, accorded. *Chaucer.*
- Cord'maker** (*s. from cord, and make*) A ropemaker, one that makes cords.
- COR'DON** (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A row of stones jutting out before the parapet and base of the rampart.
- COR'DON** (*s. in architecture*) The plinth or edge of stone on the outside of a building.
- Co'r'don** (*s. a sea term*) The twist of a rope.
- CORDO'VAN** (*adj. in commerce*) Belonging to a fine kind of leather imported from Spain. *Scott.*
- Cord'wain** (*adj. from cordavan*) Belonging to a kind of leather formerly imported from Spain.
- Cord'wain** (*s. from the adj.*) Fine Spanish leather. *Spenser.*
- Cord'wainer** (*s. supposed to be from cordavan*) A shoemaker.
- Cord'wood** (*s. from cord, and wood*) Logs of wood for the fire piled up and sold by the cord.
- COR'DYLA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A young fish of the tunny kind.
- COR'DYLINE** (*s. in botany*) The yucca.
- CORDY'LUS** (*s. in zoology*) A species of lizard, a young fish of the tunny kind.
- CORE** (*s. from the Lat. cor the heart*) The heart, the inner part of any thing; a body, a collection. *Racon.*
- CORE** (*s.*) A man's name. *Eccl. xlv. 18.*
- COREA'CIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. corium leather*) Consisting of leather, resembling leather.
- Co'red** (*adj. in the herring fishery*) Rolled in salt, prepared for drying.
- Coregonoi'des** (*s. from coregonus*) A species of coregonus.
- COREGO'NUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
- COREO'PSIS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Corfe** (*adj. from Corfecastle*) Belonging to Corfecastle, made at Corfecastle.
- COR'FECASTLE** (*s.*) A borough town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 120 miles from London.
- Coria'ceous** (*adj. from corium leather*) Made of leather, resembling leather.
- CORIA'GO** (*s. in farriery*) A disease in cattle, the state of being hidebound.
- CORIAN'DER** (*s. in botany*) A plant. *Corian'dersced*

- Corian'**derseed (*s. from coriander, and seed*) The seed of the coriander.
- CORIA'**RIA (*s. in botany*) The myrtle fumach, a genus of plants.
- COR'**IDOR (*s. in fortification, not so correct a spelling*) A corridor, a covert way.
- CO'**RINTH (*s.*) A famous city of Greece.
- Co'**rinth (*s. from the foregoing, but not much used*) A small fruit of the grape kind, a currant.
- Co'**rinthian (*adj. from Corinth*) Belonging to Corinth, made at Corinth, found at Corinth.
- Co'**rinthian (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) A native of Corinth, an inhabitant of Corinth.
- Corin'**thian (*adj. in architecture, from Corinth*) Belonging to one of the orders in architecture supposed to have been invented by a famous Corinthian sculptor.
- COR'**ION (*s. in botany*) The coriander, the ground pine.
- CO'**RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CORISPER'**MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CORITA'**NI (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and some other neighbouring counties.
- CORK** (*s. in geography*) A city in Ireland in the county of the same name and province of Munster; it is the see of a bishop, has a good port, and is reckoned the second city in the kingdom; a county in Ireland of which the city of Cork is the capital.
- CORK** (*s. in botany*) The cork tree, a genus of plants.
- Cork** (*s. from the foregoing*) The bark of the cork tree, a piece of cork to be put into a bottle.
- Cork** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put a stopper of cork into a bottle or cask.
- Cork'**ed (*p. from cork*) Stopped with a cork.
- Cork'**ing (*p. a. from cork*) Putting a cork into a bottle, or cask; turning up the heels of a horse's shoes.
- Cork'**ingpin (*s. from cork, and pin*) A pin of the largest size.
- Cork'**tree (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces cork.
- Cor'**ky (*adj. from cork*) Consisting of cork, made of cork.
- Cor'**morant (*s. from the Lat. corvus a crow, and mare the sea*) A bird that preys upon fish. Figuratively, A glutton.
- Cormud'**geon (*s. used only in familiar or droll style, but not so common a spelling*) A curmudgeon, a close-fisted miserly fellow. *Scott.*
- CORN** (*s. from the Sax.*) Grain growing in ears, grain of which bread is made, grain standing in the field, grain unthrashed; a painful excrescence on the foot; a grain of salt.
- Corn** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to granulate, to form into small grains.
- COR'**NAGE (*s. from the Lat. cornu a horn*) An ancient tenure which obliged the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
- Cor'**nage (*s. from corn*) A tax or imposition on corn.
- Cornach'**ine (*adj. in medicine*) Belonging to a purgative medicine called the earl of Warwick's powder. *Scott.*
- CORNA'**VII (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of Worcestershire and some other neighbouring counties.
- Corn'**chandler (*s. from corn, and chandler*) One that retails corn.
- Corn'**cutter (*s. from corn, and cut*) One who practises the art of cutting corns.
- COR'**NEA (*s. in anatomy*) The horny coat of the eye.
- Cor'**ned (*p. from corn*) Sprinkled with salt, formed into small grains.
- COR'**NEL (*s. in botany*) The Cornelian tree, a kind of cherry.
- Corne'**lian (*s. in natural history, but not so correct a spelling*) The carnelian, a precious stone.
- Corne'**lian cherry (*s. in botany*) The cornal, a kind of cherry, a kind of plum.
- Corne'**lianstone (*s. from cornelian, and stone*) The carnelian, a precious stone of a flesh colour.
- Corne'**liantree (*s. from cornal, and tree*) The cornal tree, a kind of plum tree.
- CORNE'**LIUS (*s.*) A man's name.
- Cornel'**tree (*s. from cornal, and tree*) A kind of plum tree.
- COR'**NEMUSE (*s. from the French*) A kind of rustic flute.
- COR'**NEOL (*s. in natural history, but not so common a spelling*) The carnelian.
- COR'**NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. cornu a horn*) Horny, resembling horn.
- Corner** (*s. from the Brit. cornel*) An angle, the place formed by the meeting of two walls or lines, a secret place, the utmost limit.
- Cor'**nerstone (*s. from corner, and stone*) The stone which forms the angle or corner of a building; a principal stone.
- Cor'**nersteeth (*s. with horse courset*) The four teeth of a horse which are placed between the middle teeth and the tusks, and which usually shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.
- Cor'**nerwife (*adv. from corner, and wife*) Diagonally, with the corner in front.
- COR'**NET (*s. from the French cornette*) A musical instrument, a kind of horn or trumpet; a piece of paper wound about in the shape of a horn used by grocers to wrap up their wares; a sash of black taffety anciently worn by doctors of law and physic; a kind of head dress; the lower part of the postern or rim of hair just above the hoof of a horse's foot; a company of horse, the officer that bears the standard of a troop of horse.
- CORNET'**INO (*s. from the Ital.*) A small kind of cornet, an octave trumpet.
- Cor'**netter (*s. from cornet*) One that blows the cornet.
- Cor'**newaile (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cornwall. *Chaucer.*
- Corn'**field (*s. from corn, and field*) A field in which corn grows.
- Corn'**flag (*s. from corn, and flag*) A plant sometimes used for borders in gardens.
- Corn'**floor (*s. from corn, and floor*) The floor where corn is laid up.
- Corn'**flower (*s. from corn, and flower*) A plant that usually flowers among corn, the blue bottle, the cyanus.
- Cor'**nice (*s. from corniche*) The highest projection of a wall or column.
- Cor'**nice ring (*s. in gunnery*) The next ring of a piece of ordnance from the muzzle.
- COR'**NICHE (*s. from the French*) The cornice, the highest projection of a wall or column.
- Cor'**niche ring (*s. from corniche, and ring*) The next ring of a piece of ordnance from the muzzle.
- COR'**NICHANS (*s. in heraldry*) The branches of flag's horns.
- COR'**NICLE (*s. from the Lat. cornu a horn*) A little horn. *Brown.*
- CORNI'**CULARE (*s. in antiquity*) An officer both civil and military in the Roman empire. *Chaucer.*
- CORNIC'**ULATE (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. cornu a horn*) Belonging to those plants whose flowers resemble a little horn, horned.
- Cornic'**ulated (*adj. in botany, from corniculate*) Horned, resembling a horn.
- CORNI'**FIC (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cornu a horn, and facio to make*) Productive of horns, making horns.
- CORNIG'**ENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. cornu a horn, and genus a kind*) Belonging to the horned kind. *Scott.*
- Cor'**nish (*adj.*) Belonging to the county of Cornwall.
- Corn'**land (*s. from corn, and land*) Land appropriated to the growth of corn.
- Corn'**marigold (*s. from corn, and marigold*) A species of corn flower.
- Corn'**master (*s. from corn, and master*) One who raises corn for the market.
- Corn'**mill (*s. from corn, and mill*) A mill to grind corn.
- CORNOCERA'**SUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of hard wild cherry.
- Corn'**pipe (*s. from corn, and pipe*) A pipe made from a reed or stalk of corn.
- Corn'**rocket (*s. from corn, and rocket*) A plant producing a flower with four leaves in form of a cross.
- Corn'**rose (*s. from corn, and rose*) A species of poppy.
- Corn'**fallad (*s. from corn, and fallad*) A plant sometimes used in fallads; it has a flower consisting of one leaf cut into many segments.
- COR'**NU (*s. from the Lat.*) A horn.
- CORNUAMMO'**NIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fossil shells, the snake stone.
- CORNUCO'**PIA (*s. from the Lat. cornu a horn, and copia plenty*) The horn of plenty, a horn topped with fruits and flowers.
- CORNUCO'**PIÆ (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CORNUCOPIO'**IDES (*s. in botany*) The cornucopiae, a genus of plants.
- COR'**NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cornel tree.
- Cornu'**te (*v. t. from cornu*) To give horns, to cuckold.
- Cornu'**te (*adj. from cornu*) Having horns.
- Cornu'**te (*s. in chemistry*) A kind of still or luted matraï.
- Cornu'**te (*s. from cornu*) A cuckold.
- Cornu'**ted (*p. from cornute*) Furnished with horns, cuckolded.
- CORNU'**TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Cornu'**ting (*p. a. from cornute*) Furnishing with horns, cuckolding.
- Cornu'**to (*s. from cornu*) A cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
- CORN'**WALL

CORNWALL (*s.*) The most westerly county in England, surrounded by the sea excepting that part which joins to Devonshire; it is exceedingly rich in tin mines, sends two members to parliament, contains twenty one borough towns, and gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales.

Cor'ny (*adj. from cornu*) Horny, strong and hard like horn.

Cor'ny (*adj. from corn*) Producing grain, producing corn.

Cor'ody (*s. a law term, but not so common a spelling*) A corrody, an allowance from a monastery to a bishop, an allowance from an abbey or monastery to the king.

CO'ROLLA (*s. in botany*) The most conspicuous part of a flower surrounding the parts of generation composed of one, two or more petals.

COR'OLLARY (*s. from the Lat. corollarium*) A conclusion, an inference; a surplus. *Shakespeare.*

Cor'ollated (*adj. in botany*) Having flowers in the form of a crown.

COR'OLLIST (*s. from corolla*) A botanist who follows that system by which plants are distinguished into their different classes according to the form of the petals or flower leaves.

COROL'LULA (*s. in botany, from corolla*) The little parts that compose a compound flower.

CO'RON (*s. from the Heb.*) A liquid measure among the Jews, supposed to be the same with the chomer.

CORO'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A crown, a constellation both of the northern and southern hemisphere, a circle about the sun or moon, a large flat member of a cornice so called because it crowns the whole order.

Cor'onai (*s. from corona*) A crown, a garland.

Cor'onai (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the top of the head.

Coron'ale (*s. in anatomy*) The bone of the forehead.

CORONA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants. *Scott.*

Cor'onary (*adj. from corona*) Relating to a crown, seated on the top of the head like a crown.

Cor'onary (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the arteries which are supposed to encompass the heart in the form of a garland.

Corona'tion (*s. from corona*) The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign prince, the assembly present at the crowning of a prince.

CORO'NE (*s. in anatomy*) The acute process of the lower jaw. *Scott.*

CORONEO'LA (*s. in botany*) The muskrose.

Cor'oner (*s. from corona*) An officer who is to enquire on the part of the king how any violent death was occasioned; an officer who has jurisdiction within the verge of the king's court.

Cor'onet (*s. from corona*) A chaplet, a little crown, an inferior crown worn by the nobility.

Cor'onet (*s. in farriery*) The lower part of the postern, the rim of hair just above the hoof of a horse's foot.

CORONIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of vetch.

CORO'NIS (*s. in architecture*) The cornice, the crown of a column or any other member of a building.

CORONO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of plantain.

Co'rouse (*adj. obsolete*) Curious. *Chaucer.*

Co'rown (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A crown. *Chaucer.*

COR'PORAL (*s. supposed to be corrupted, from the French caporal*) The lowest officer in the foot soldiery, an inferior officer on board a ship.

COR'PORAL (*adj. from the Lat. corpus a body*) Relating to the body, material.

COR'PORALE (*s. in the church of Rome*) A communion cloth.

Corpora'lity (*s. from corporal*) The quality or state of being embodied.

Cor'porally (*adv. from corporal*) Bodily, after the manner of a body.

Cor'poralness (*s. from corporal, but not much used*) Corporality. *Scott.*

COR'PORATE (*adj. from the Lat. corpus a body*) United in a body, incorporated.

Cor'porateness (*s. from corporate*) The state of a body corporate.

Corpora'tion (*s. from corporate*) A body corporate, a body politic. *In familiar or droll style,* The body of a person.

Cor'porature (*s. not much used, from corporate*) The state of being embodied.

Corpo'real (*adj. from corporal*) Having a body, material.

Corpo'realness (*s. from corporeal*) The state of being corporeal.

Corpore'ity (*s. from corporeal*) The state of being embodied, the quality of having a body, materiality.

Corpo'reous (*adj. not much used, from corporeal*) Corporeal.

Corporifica'tion (*s. from corporify*) The act of giving a body.

Corpo'rified (*p. from corporify*) Embodied, formed into a body.

CORPO'RIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. corpus a body, and fio to be made*) To embody, to form into a body.

Corpo'rifying (*p. a. from corporify*) Embodying, giving a body.

COR'POSANT (*s. a sea term*) A sort of volatile meteor frequently seen in dark and tempestuous nights about the rigging of a ship.

CORPS (*s. from the Lat. corpus a body*) A body, a dead body, a carcase; a body in contempt; a body of forces.

Corpse (*s. from corps*) A corps.

Cor'pulence (*s. from corpulent*) Bulkiness of body, fullness of flesh; grossness of matter.

Cor'pulence (*s. not so modern a spelling*) Corpulence.

COR'PULENT (*adj. from corpus a body*) Having a great body, bulky, fleshy.

Cor'pulentness (*s. from corpulent*) The state of being corpulent.

COR'PUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A body, the bulk or principal part of a plant or animal.

COR'PUSCLE (*s. from the Lat. corpus a body*) A small body, an atom, a small part.

CORPU'SCULAR (*adj. from the Lat. corpusculum a small body*) Relating to bodies, made up of small parts, belonging to a corpuscle.

Corpuscula'rian (*adj. from corpuscular*) Belonging to a corpuscle, corpuscular.

Corpuscula'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who adheres to the corpuscular system of philosophy.

Corpuscula'rity (*s. not much used, from corpuscular*) The quality of being corpuscular.

CORR (*s. from the Heb.*) A liquid measure containing two quarts.

Cor'racle (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A coracle.

CORRA'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and rado to scrape*) To rub off, to wear away by frequent rubbing, to scrape together.

Corrad'ed (*p. from corrade*) Rubbed off, worn away by frequent rubbing.

Corrad'ing (*p. a. from corrade*) Rubbing off, scraping together.

CORRADI'A'TION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and radius a ray*) A conjunction of rays.

CORRA'GO (*s. in botany*) Corage, bugloss.

CORREC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and rego to govern*) To chastise, to punish, to amend, to render less poignant.

Correc't (*adj. from the verb*) Exact, free from faults, revised with exactness.

Correc'ted (*p. from correct*) Amended, chastised, punished.

Correc'ting (*p. a. from correct*) Chastising, amending, rendering less poignant.

Correction (*s. from correct*) Chastisement, punishment, reprehension, amendment, abatement of noxious qualities.

Correctioner (*s. from correction*) One that has been in the house of correction. *Shakespeare.*

Correc'tive (*adj. from correct*) Having the power to abate or alter any bad qualities.

Correc'tive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of correcting, restriction.

Correc'tly (*adv. from correct*) Exactly, accurately, without fault.

Correc'tness (*s. from correct*) Exactness, accuracy.

Correc'tor (*s. from correct*) One that chastises, one that corrects, one that revises any thing to free it from faults; a medicine that takes off the bad quality of any other ingredient.

CORRECTO'RIMUM (*s. in pharmacy*) Any thing that serves to correct or improve a medicine.

COR'RELATE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and re-fero to bring*) To have a reciprocal relation.

Cor'relate (*s. from the verb*) One that stands in the opposite relation, as a son to a father.

Correl'ative (*adj. from correlate*) Having a reciprocal relation.

Correl'ativeness (*s. from correlative*) The state of being correlative, relationship depending on another relation, as that of father to son.

CORREPTION (*s. from the Lat. con with, and rapio to take away*) A reproof, a reprehension.

Correptory (*adj. from correption*) Reprehensive, conveying reproof.

CORRESPOND (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and respondeo to answer*) To agree with, to suit, to have intercourse by letters.

Correspondence (*s. from correspond*) Relation, agreement, fitness, intercourse, friendship, intercourse by letters.

Correipondency (*s. not so modern a spelling*) Correspondence.

Correspondent (*adj. from correspond*) Agreeable, suitable, answering to.

Correspondent (*s. from the adj.*) One with whom an intercourse is kept up by interchanging letters.

Correspondentness (*s. not much used, from correspondent*) Agreeingness, suitability. *Scott.*

Corresponding (*p. a. from correspond*) Agreeing to, suiting, having intercourse by letters.

Correspondive (*adj. from correspond*) Answerable, adapted to.

CORRIDOR (*s. from the French*) A covered way lying round the whole compass of a fortification; a gallery or long aisle round about a building, and leading to the several apartments.

CORRIGE (*v. t. obsolete*) To correct, to amend. *Chaucer.*

Corriged (*p. from corrige, obsolete*) Corrected, amended. *Chaucer.*

Corrigible (*adj. from corrige*) Capable of being mended, proper to be chastised, corrective.

CORRIGIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the illecebrum.

CORRIVAL (*s. from the Lat. con with, and rivalis a rival*) A competitor, a rival.

Corrivality (*s. not much used, from corrival*) Rivalship. *Scott.*

Corri'valry (*s. from corrival*) Competition, opposition.

Corroborant (*adj. from corroborate*) Strengthening, having power to give strength.

Corroborant (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to confirm and strengthen.

CORROBORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and robur strength*) To strengthen, to make strong, to confirm, to establish.

Corroborate (*adj. not much used, from the verb*) Corroborated, made strong, confirmed. *Bacon.*

Corroborated (*p. from corroborate*) Strengthened, confirmed, established.

Corroborating (*p. a. from corroborate*) Strengthening, confirming, establishing.

Corroboration (*s. from corroborate*) The act of confirming, a confirmation by some additional security, an addition of strength.

Corroborative (*adj. from corroborate*) Having the power of corroboration.

Corroborative (*s. from the adj.*) That which confirms, a strengthening medicine. *Wiseman.*

CORRODE (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and rodo to gnaw*) To eat away by degrees, to consume, to wear away gradually.

Corroded (*p. from corrode*) Eaten away, consumed.

Corroder (*adj. from corrode*) Having the power of corroding, corrosive.

Corrodible (*adj. from corrode*) Capable of being corroded.

Corroding (*p. a. from corrode*) Eating away, consuming, eating through.

Corrody (*s. from corrode*) The diminution of a salary or income by an allowance contrary to the original intention.

Corrosibility (*s. from corrosible*) The quality of being corrosible.

Corrosible (*adj. from corrode*) Capable of being corroded, corrodible by a menstruum.

Corrosibleness (*s. from corrosible*) The state of being corrodible.

Corrosion (*s. from corrode*) The act of corroding, the act of dissolving by means of a corrosive menstruum.

Corrosive (*adj. from corrode*) Having the power of corroding.

Corrosive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of corroding, having a tendency to fret or vex.

Corrosively (*adv. from corrosive*) In a corrosive manner.

Corrosiveness (*s. from corrosive*) The quality of being corrosive. *Scott.*

CORRU'DA (*s. in botany*) Sperage.

Corrugant (*adj. from corrugate*) Having the power of drawing up into wrinkles.

CORRUGATE (*v. int. from the Lat. con with, and rugo to wrinkle*) To wrinkle, to draw up into folds.

Corrugated (*p. from corrugate*) Wrinkled, drawn up into folds.

Corrugating (*p. a. from corrugate*) Wrinkling, drawing up into folds.

Corrugation (*s. from corrugate*) The state of being drawn into wrinkles.

Corrugator (*s. in anatomy, from corrugate*) The muscle that draws up the eyebrows.

Corrum'pable (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Corruptible. *Ch.*

Corrum'pe (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To corrupt. *Ch.*

CORRU'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. con with, and rumpo to break*) To turn to a state of putrefaction, to deprave, to spoil, to bribe.

Corrupt (*v. int.*) To putrify, to become rotten.

Corrupt (*adj. from the verb*) Tainted, putrid, vitious, wicked, void of good principles.

Corrupted (*p. from corrupt*) Putrified, rotten, depraved, bribed.

Corrupter (*s. from corrupt*) He that corrupts.

Corruptibility (*s. from corruptible*) The state of being corruptible.

Corruptible (*adj. from corrupt*) Capable of being corrupted.

Corruptibleness (*s. from corruptible*) The quality that renders corruptible.

Corruptibly (*adv. from corrupt*) In a manner capable of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIC'ULÆ (*s. plu. in church history*) A sect who held that the body of Christ was corruptible.

Corrupting (*p. a. from corrupt*) Growing putrid, making putrid; depraving, vitiating, bribing.

Corruption (*s. from corrupt*) That principle in bodies which tends to separation and decay, putrescence, corrupted matter; depravity, wickedness; that by which any thing is vitiated. *In law, Attainture.*

Corruptive (*adj. from corrupt*) Tending to corruption, having the quality of vitiating.

Corruptless (*adj. not much used, from corrupt*) Void of corruption, incapable of corruption.

Corruptly (*adv. from corrupt*) In a corrupt manner, vitiously, impurely.

Corruptness (*s. from corrupt*) The quality of being corrupt, vitiousness.

Cors (*s. obsolete.*) A body, a dead body; a corse. *Chau.*

CORSAIR (*from the French*) A pirate, a vessel armed to seize merchant ships.

Cor'sary (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A corsair.

CORSE (*s. from the Lat. corpus, a body, and used chiefly by the poets*) A dead body, a body.

Cor'seint (*s. obsolete*) A holy heart, a blessed heart. *Cole.*

COR'SELET (*s. from the French*) A light kind of armour for the forepart of the body.

Corse'present (*s. in old records*) A mortuary; an offering, of the best beast belonging to a deceased person, made to the parish priest.

COR'SICA (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean Sea, now subject to the French.

Cor'sican (*adj. from Corsica*) Belonging to Corsica.

Cor'sican (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Corsica.

Cor'slet (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A corselet, a kind of armour, a kind of girdle.

Cors'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Consecrated, ordeal.

Cor'sned (*s. obsolete, from the adj.*) Ordeal bread, bread consecrated by a priest.

CORSOI'DES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of agate.

CORTA'RIMUM (*s. in old records*) The yard, or court adjoining to a farm house.

CORTES (*s. from the Spanish*) The assembly of the states at Madrid.

CORTEX (*s. from the Lat.*) The bark of a tree, the Jesuits bark.

Cor'tical (*adj. from cortex*) Barky, belonging to the outward part.

Cor'ticated (*adj. from cortex*) Resembling the bark of a tree.

Cor'ticose (*adj. from cortex*) Full of bark.

Cor'ticoseness (*s. not much used, from corticose*) The quality of being barky. *Scott.*

Cor'tin (*s. in fortification, but not so correct a spelling*) A curtain.

CORTULA'RIMUM (*s. in old records*) The court belonging to a farm house.

CORTU'SA (*s. in botany.*) A genus of plants.

Co'rven (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Carved.

COR'VET (*s. in the manage, but not so correct a spelling*) The curvet, a leap, a bound.

CORVET'GO (*s. in the manage*) The curvet, a leap, a frolic.

Cor'vine (*adj. from coryus*) Belonging to a crow, belonging to a raven.

Cos'tmer (*s. obsolete*) A cordwainer.
CORUS (*s. in antiquity*) A Hebrew measure containing thirty bushels.
CORUS (*s. from Heb.*) The north west wind.
CORUSCANT (*adj. from the Lat. corusco, to glitter*) Glittering by flashes, flashing.
Corusca'tion (*s. from coruscant*) A flash, a quick vibration of light.
CORUSCA'TULA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil fern covered with shining incrustations.
CORVUS (*s. in ornithology*) The raven, a genus of birds, the crow kind.
CORYBANT (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the priests of the goddess Cybele, who were supposed to have brought up Jupiter.
Coryban'tiate (*v. int. from Corybant*) To sleep with the eyes open, to act the part of the Corybants who were wont to make many odd noises and gestures, to act the part of a lunatic. *Scott.*
Coryban'tica (*s. from Corybant*) A festival of the Greeks in honour of the Corybants.
CORYLUS (*s. in botany*) The hazel tree.
CORYMBIA (*s. in botany*) The ivy.
Corymb'iated (*adj. from corymbus*) Garnished with bunches of berries.
CORYMBIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. corymbus a berry, and fero to bear*) Bearing fruit or berries in bunches, bearing compound flowers and seeds without down resembling a bunch of berries.
CORYMBIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Corym'bosc (*adj. in botany*) Belonging to the corymbus, belonging to plants whose flowers resemble a bunch of berries.
CORYMBUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The top of any thing.
CORYMBUS (*s. in botany*) A bunch or cluster of berries, the head of a discous flower whose seeds have no down but appear like a bunch of berries.
CORYPHA (*s. in botany*) An undefined genus of plants.
CORYPHÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
CORYPHÆ'US (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The leader of the chorus in the ancient tragedy.
CORYPHE (*s. from the Greek*) The crown of the head, the point of the head where the hair turns.
CORY'ZA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A defluxion of humours into the mouth, a discharge at the nose.
COS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of vitrescent stones, the whetstone.
Cos'anage (*s. obsolete*) The relation of cousins, kindred. *Chaucer.*
COSCINOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek κοσκινον a sieve, and μαγεια magic*) The act of divination by means of a sieve.
COSE'CANT (*s. in geometry*) The secant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.
Co'sen (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To cozen, to cheat.
Co'senage (*s. from cozen, an incorrect spelling*) Cozenage.
COSH (*s. obsolete*) A cottage.
COSH'ACK (*s.*) A sort of girdle worn by Turkish women.
COSHERING (*s. in the feudal law, from the Irish*) The prerogative or right which some lords claimed of visiting their tenants and feasting at their houses.
CO'SIER (*s. nearly obsolete, from the French coufer to sew*) A cobbler, a botcher, a sower.
Co'sier (*adj. nearly obsolete, from the subs.*) Belonging to a cobbler, used by a cobbler. "Your cosier catches." *Shakespeare.*
COSIGNIFICATIVE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. con with, and significo to signify*) Having the same signification.
COSINE (*s. in geometry*) The right sine of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.
Coskinom'ancy (*s. not so common a spelling*) Coscinomancy, divination by means of a sieve.
COSME'TIC (*adj. from the Greek κοσμεω to adorn*) Endued with the power of improving beauty, beautifying.
Cosme'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A lotion to improve beauty, any thing used to render the face or skin clear and delicate.
COSMICAL (*adj. from the Greek κοσμος the world*) Belonging to the world. In astronomy, Rising with the sun, setting with the sun.
Cos'mically (*adv. in astronomy, from cosmical*) With the sun, at the same time with the sun.
COSMOG'ONY (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and γονη seed*) The birth of the world, the creation.
Cosmog'rapher (*s. from cosmography*) One who writes

a description of the world, a describer of the world in general.
Cosmograph'ical (*adj. from cosmography*) Relating to a general description of the world.
Cosmograph'ically (*adv. from cosmographical*) In a cosmographical manner.
COSMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and γραφω to write*) The science of the general system of the world, a general description of the universe.
COSMOLA'BE (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and λαμβανω to take*) An ancient mathematical instrument for measuring distances.
COSMO'LATORY (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and λατρευω to worship*) The worship paid by the heathen to different parts of the universe. *Cudworth.*
COSMO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and λογος a description*) A discourse or treatise of the world in general.
COSMO'METRY (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and μετρεω to measure*) The mensuration of the world, mensuration by degrees and minutes.
COSMOPO'LITAN, COSMOPOLITE (*s. from the Greek κοσμος the world, and πολις a city*) A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.
Coss (*v. t. a local word*) To tie a stick or a bone to the tail of a dog. *Swift.*
COS'SACK (*s. in geography*) One of the people inhabiting the banks of the Neiper and Don near the black sea.
COS'SE (*s. obsolete, from the Ital. cosa a thing*) Algebra.
COS'SET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A lamb brought up by hand, a tidling. *Spenser.*
Cos'shon (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cushion. *Chaucer.*
Cos'sic (*adj. from cosse*) Algebraical, belonging to algebra, belonging to some power of a number.
COS'SIS (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of worm which lies between the body and bark of a tree. *Scott.*
COST (*s. from the Teutonic*) The price of any thing, charge, expence, luxury; loss, detriment.
Cost (*v. int. from the subs.*) To be procured at some expence.
Cost (*v. pret. of cost*) Did cost.
COST (*s. in heraldry, from the French coste a side*) The fourth part of a bend.
COS'TÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The ribs.
Cost'age (*s. obsolete*) Cost, charges. *Chaucer.*
Cost'al (*adj. from costæ*) Belonging to the ribs.
Cost'ard (*s. from coster*) A head; the name of a large apple.
Cost'ardmonger (*s. from costard, and monger*) One who deals in apples, a seller of fruit.
Cost'ardtree (*s. from costard, and tree*) The tree that bears the apple called a costard.
Cos'ter (*v. int. obsolete*) To coast, to sail by the coast. *Chaucer.*
COS'TER (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A head, the head.
COSTE'RIA (*s. in old records*) The sea coast.
COS'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and stipio to fill up*) Bound in the body, close, hard.
Cost'iveness (*s. from costive*) The state of being costive.
Cost'lewe (*adj. obsolete*) Costly. *Chaucer.*
Cost'liness (*s. from costly*) Sumptuousness, expensiveness.
Cost'ly (*adj. from cost*) Expensive, sumptuous, bearing a high price.
Cost'mary (*s. in botany, from costus*) A species of tanzey.
Cost'ons (*s. in botany*) The chards of artichokes.
Cost'rel (*s. from coster*) A kind of bottle, a small cask.
COS'TUME (*s. in painting*) The proper character, the correspondence of the several parts and figures.
COS'TUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, costmary; a shrub growing in Syria.
COS'TUS (*s. in pharmacy*) A drug imported from India.
Cost'weed (*s. in botany*) Costmary, a kind of tanzey.
COT (*s. from the Sax.*) A cottage, a small house, a hut.
Cot (*s. a contraction of cotquean*) A cotquean, a man that busies himself about womens affairs.
Co'tage (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A cottage, a cot.
COTAN'GENT (*s. in geometry*) The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.
COTA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) A tenant who held by a free socage.
Cote (*s. from cot*) A cot, a cottage, a kind of pen for sheep.
Cote (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A coot. *Chaucer.*
Cote (*v. t. not much used*) To leave behind, to outrun. *Chapman.*
Cotear'mour, Cotear'mure (*s. obsolete*) A coat of arms. *Chaucer.*
Cote'gate

- Cote'gare** (*s. in old writings*) Refuse wool, wool clotted together.
- Co'telere** (*s. obsolete*) A cutler, one that deals in hard ware. *Chaucer.*
- COTEM'PORARY** (*adj. from the Lat. con with, and tempus time*) Contemporary, living at the same time.
- Cotem'porary** (*s. from the adj.*) One who lives at the same time with another.
- COTEREL'LUS** (*s. in old records*) A servile tenant, one who held in villenage, a straggling thief.
- COTE'RIA** (*s. in old records*) A cottage.
- CO'TERIE** (*s. from the French*) A club, a society.
- Co'teswald** (*s. obsolete*) A flock of sheep feeding on a hill, a sheep walk on a hill.
- Cothe** (*v. int. obsolete*) Could. *Chaucer.*
- Cothe** (*v. t. obsolete*) Did understand, understood. *Ch.*
- COTHUR'NUS** (*s. in antiquity*) The buskin, a kind of high shoe worn by ancient tragedians.
- CO'TICE** (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a bend. *Scott.*
- COTIC'ULA** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of cos; a touch-stone.
- Coti'dien** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A quotidian ague. *Ch.*
- COTIL'LON** (*s. from the French*) A kind of dance.
- COTI'NUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Co'tise** (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a bend. *Scott.*
- Cot'land** (*s. from cot, and land*) The land belonging to a cottage.
- Co'ton** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Cotton.
- COTONAS'TER** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- COTO'NEA** (*s. in botany*) The quince tree.
- Cotoy'e** (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by cottises, cottised.
- COT'QUEAN** (*s. probably from the Lat. coquo to boil*) A cot, a man who busies himself about womens affairs.
- COTSETH'LA** (*s. in old records*) A little dwelling house, a small farm.
- Cotseth'land** (*s. from cot, and land*) Land belonging to a cottage.
- COTSETH'LUS** (*s. in old records*) A cottager.
- Cot'settle** (*s. from cot, and settle*) A little dwelling, a small farm.
- Cott** (*v. int.*) To act the part of a cotquean, to interfere in womens affairs.
- Cott** (*s. a sea term*) A particular sort of bedframe on board a ship.
- COT'TA** (*s. in ornithology*) The coot, a kind of water fowl.
- Cot'ta** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of blanket.
- Cot'tage** (*s. from cot*) A cot, a hut, a mean habitation.
- Cot'tager** (*s. from cottage*) One that lives in a cottage, one that lives in a hut on a common without paying rent.
- Cot'tarel, Cot'terel** (*s. in doom's day book*) A cottage.
- Cot'tier** (*s. not much used, from cot*) One who inhabits a cot.
- COT'TISE** (*s. in heraldry*) The cost, the fourth part of a bend.
- Cot'tised** (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by cottises, divided by bendlets.
- Cot'ton** (*s. in botany*) The cotton tree, the plant that produces cotton.
- Cot'ton** (*s. in commerce*) The fine sort of wool produced from the cotton tree, cloth made of cotton yarn.
- Cot'ton** (*adj. from the subst.*) Made of cotton, like cotton.
- Cot'ton** (*v. int. from the subst.*) To rise with a nap.
- Cot'ton** (*v. int. a cant word*) To cement, to unite.
- Cot'toning** (*p. from cotton*) Rising in a nap, cementing, uniting.
- Cot'tontree** (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces cotton wool.
- Cot'tonweed** (*s. in botany*) Cudweed.
- COT'TUM** (*s. in old records*) Cotwool, refuse wool.
- COT'TUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the miller's thumb.
- COTU'CHAN** (*s. in doom's day book*) The order of men employed in husbandry, boors.
- CO'TULA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- COTU'RNIX** (*s. in ornithology*) The quail.
- Cot'wool** (*s. from cot, and wool*) Refuse wool.
- COTY'LA** (*s. in botany*) Pennywort.
- COTY'LA, COTY'LE** (*s. in anatomy*) The deep cavity of a bone which receives the end of another bone in articulation.
- COTY'LEDON** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- COTY'LEDONES** (*s. in anatomy*) The cotyla.
- COTY'LE** (*s. in anatomy*) Certain glandules in the matrix of some animals. *Scott.*
- Coryt'tia** (*s. from Cotytto*) A nocturnal festival in honor of Cotytto.
- COTYT'TO** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of wantonness.
- CO'VARD** (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 124 miles from London.
- Co'vard** (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Covard, made at Covard.
- Con'ard** (*adj. in heraldry, but not so common a spelling*) Having the tail bended between the legs.
- COUCH** (*v. int. from the French coucher*) To lie down for repose, to lean down on the knees, as a beast to rest, to lie in ambush, to lie in a bed or stratum, to stoop, to bend down with fear or pain.
- Couch** (*v. t.*) To repose, to lay any thing in a bed or stratum; to hide in another body; to include, to comprise; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye; to lay close to another; to fix the spear in the rest, to fix the spear in the posture of attack.
- Couch** (*s. from the verb*) A seat of repose, a bed, a layer or stratum.
- Couch'ant** (*adj. from couch*) Lying down, squatting.
- Couche** (*v. int. obsolete*) To submit, to lay on. *Ch.*
- Couche'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Lying down, lying sideways.
- Couch'ed** (*p. from couch*) Included, comprised; *with in:* as, "It was couched in these words." Secretly included, hidden; *with under:* as, "The things couched under it." Cleared of a film or cataract.
- COU'CHEE** (*s. from the French*) Bed time, the time of visiting late at night.
- Couch'er** (*s. from couch*) He that couches, he that depresses a cataract.
- Couch'er** (*s. from couch*) A setting dog.
- Couch'er** (*s. obsolete*) A factor residing in some foreign country, a book in which the acts of a body corporate were wont to be registered.
- Couch'fellow** (*s. from couch, and fellow*) A bedfellow, a companion.
- Couch'grafs** (*s. from couch, and grafs*) A kind of grafs, a weed.
- Couch'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Set in the manner of jewels. *Ch.*
- Couch'in** (*v. int. obsolete*) To submit. *Chaucer.*
- Couch'ing** (*p. a. from couch*) Lying down, reposing, hiding, including, lying in ambush, depressing a cataract, laying in a bed or stratum.
- Couch'ing** (*s. in hunting*) The lodging of a boar. *Scott.*
- Coud** (*v. t. obsolete*) Did know, understood. *Chaucer.*
- COUDEE'S** (*s. in fortification*) Lines that return from the ends of the trenches.
- Cove** (*s. from cover*) A small creek, a shelter, a cover, a kind of arch.
- Cove** (*s. obsolete*) A man, a cuffin.
- Co'veing** (*s. from cove*) A projection from a building in the form of an arch under which people may walk dry.
- Covei'ten** (*v. t. obsolete*) To covet. *Chaucer.*
- Co'venable** (*adj. a law term*) Convenient. *Chaucer.*
- Co'venably** (*adv. obsolete*) Suitably, conveniently. *Ch.*
- COVENANT** (*s. from the Lat. con with, and venio to come*) A contract, an agreement, a writing containing the terms of agreement.
- Covenant** (*v. int. from the subst.*) To bargain, to stipulate, to agree with another on express terms; *with for respecting the consideration, and with respecting the person with whom the covenant is made:* as, "They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver."
- Cov'enanted** (*p. from covenant*) Agreed, stipulated. *Hayward.*
- Covenante'e** (*s. from covenant*) A party to a covenant, one who makes a covenant.
- Cov'enanter** (*s. from covenant*) One who enters into a covenant.
- Cov'enanting** (*p. a. from covenant*) Entering into a covenant, making a bargain, stipulating.
- Cov'enuous** (*adj. from covin*) Fraudulent, collusive, tricking.
- Co'vent** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A convent, the society or members of a religious house.
- COV'ENTRY** (*s.*) A city in Warwickshire; it makes with Litchfield the see of a bishop, has a great trade in stuffs and ribbands, sends two members to parliament, has a large market on Friday, and is 91 miles from London.
- Cov'entry** (*adj. from the subst.*) Made at Coventry, belonging to Coventry.
- Cov'entrybells** (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.
- COV'ER** (*v. t. from the French couvrir*) To lay one thing over another, to conceal, to bury, to overwhelm, to shelter, to preserve from harm, to hide by superficial appearances, to sit over, to brood on, to copulate with a female.
- Cov'er** (*s. from the verb*) A covering, a veil, a superficial appearance, a shelter, a defence.
- Cov'er** (*v. t. obsolete*) To recover. *Chaucer.*
- Cov'erchif** (*s. obsolete*) A kerchief.
- Cov'erle** (*s. from cover*) A cover, a lid.
- Cov'ered** (*p. from cover*) Hid under a cover, concealed, buried.

buried, overwhelmed, sheltered, brooded over, copulated with a male; having the hat on.

Cov'ering (*p. a. from cover*) Laying one thing over another, concealing, sheltering, copulating with a female.

Cov'ering (*s. from the part.*) A cover, dress, vesture.

Cov'erkil (*s. obsolete*) A cover, a lid.

Cov'erlet (*s. from cover*) That which covers the rest of the bedcloaths.

Cov'erlid (*s. not so common a spelling*) A coverlet.

Cov'ers'd (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to that part of the diameter of a circle which remains after the versed sine is taken from it.

Cov'erishame (*s. from cover, and shame*) An appearance made use of to conceal shame. *Dryden.*

Cov'ert (*s. from cover*) A thicket, a hiding place, a shelter, a defence.

Cov'ert (*adj. from cover*) Secret, hidden, insidious, sheltered, married.

Cov'ertly (*adv. from covert*) Secretly, privately, closely.

Cov'ertness (*s. from covert*) Secrecy, privacy.

Cov'ertours (*s. obsolete*) Coverings. *Chaucer.*

Cov'erture (*s. from covert*) Shelter, defence; the state of a married woman who is under the cover of her husband and can make no legal contract or bargain without his consent.

Cov'ertures (*s. obsolete*) Coverings. *Chaucer.*

Cov'ertway (*s. in fortification, from covert, and way*) The counterscarp.

CO'VET (*v. t. from the French convoiter*) To desire beyond proper bounds, to desire that which is the property of another.

CO'VET (*v. int.*) To have a strong desire; *with* after: as, "Which while some coveted after they erred from the faith."

Co'vetable (*adj. not much used, from covet*) Desirable, fit to be desired.

Co'vetise (*s. obsolete*) Avarice, covetousness. *Spenser.*

Co'vetous (*adj. from covet*) Avaricious, eager, desirous; *with* of: as, "More covetous of wisdom."

Co'vetously (*adv. from covetous*) Avariciously, greedily, eagerly.

Co'vetousness (*s. from covetous*) Avarice, greediness, eagerness of gain.

COUGH (*s. from the Dutch cugh*) A convulsion of the lungs, an effort of the lungs to throw off some offending matter.

Cough (*v. int. from the subs.*) To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in the throat in endeavouring to throw off some offending matter.

Cough'ed (*p. from cough*) Expelled by means of coughing, brought up by a cough; *with* up: as, "The matter must be coughed up."

Cough'er (*s. from cough*) One that coughs.

Cough'ing (*p. a. from cough*) Making a noise in the throat in endeavouring to expel offensive matter, bringing up offensive matter by means of a cough.

Cough'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of expelling offensive matter from the lungs by means of a cough.

Cough't'in (*p. obsolete*) Caught, took up. *Chaucer.*

COVEY (*s. from the French couvee*) A brood, an old bird with her young, a company, a number together.

COV'IN (*s. a law term*) A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another, a collusion.

Cov'ine (*s. a law term, from covin*) A collusion between two or more parties to the injury of another.

Cov'ing (*s. in building, from cove*) A projection over the ground plot arched with timber and lathed and plastered.

Cov'irtly (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Covertly. *Chaucer.*

Cov'itise (*s. obsolete*) Coverousness, avarice. *Chaucer.*

COUL (*s. probably from the Sax. cole*) A large tub or vessel with two ears to be carried on a staff.

COUL (*v. t. in archery*) To cut the feathers of a shaft.

COULD (*v. int. a sign of the potential mood*) To be able to, to have power to.

Coul'dray (*s. a local word*) A hazel grove.

Cou'led (*v. t. obsolete*) Did bestow, bestowed. *Spenser.*

COULPE (*s. obsolete*) A fault, guilt. *Chaucer.*

Coulp'able (*adj. from coulpe, obsolete*) Culpable, faulty. *Ch.*

COUL'TER (*s. from the Lat. culter a knife*) The sharp iron of a plough which cuts the surface of the earth and marks out the furrow.

COUL'TERNEB (*s. in ornithology*) A species of duck.

Coumpt (*v. t. obsolete*) To count, to account. *Chaucer.*

COUN'CIL (*s. from the Lat. con with, and cilio to call*) An assembly for consultation, an assembly of divines to deliberate on religion, the body of the privy counsellors.

Coun'cilboard (*s. from council, and board*) The place where the privy counsellors meet, the body of privy-counsellors met to do business.

Coun'saile (*s. obsolete*) Counsel, advice, a secret. *Chaucer.*

Coun'seile (*s. obsolete*) A secret business, advice, counsel. *Chaucer.*

Coun'sel (*s. from council*) Advice, direction, consultation, deliberation, prudence, art, management, secrecy, the matter consulted, a scheme, a purpose, a design.

Coun'sel (*s. not much used except in familiar style*) The parties that plead a cause, advocates, counsellors; an advocate, a counsellor.

Coun'sel (*v. t. from the subs.*) To give advice, to advise.

Coun'selable (*adj. from counsel*) Disposed to receive counsel, willing to be advised.

Coun'selled (*p. from counsel*) Advised, instructed. *Dryden.*

Coun'seller (*s. from counsel*) One that gives counsel, a counsellor.

Coun'selling (*p. a. from counsel*) Giving counsel, giving advice.

Coun'sellor (*s. from counsel*) One that gives advice, a confident, a bosom friend, one who is chosen to deliberate on public affairs, one that is consulted in a case of law.

Coun'sellorship (*s. from counsellor*) The office of a privy counsellor.

COUNT (*v. t. from the French compter*) To number, to compute, to reckon, to place to account, to esteem, to account, to impute, to charge to.

Count (*v. int.*) To lay a scheme, to depend on; *with* upon: as, "It is an error to count upon the genius of a nation."

Count (*s. from the verb*) A reckoning, a computation, the number computed.

Count (*s. a law term*) The original declaration in a process.

COUNT (*s. from the Lat. comes an earl*) The title of foreign nobility, a foreign earl.

Count'able (*adj. not much used, from count*) Capable of being numbered.

Count'ed (*p. from count*) Reckoned, computed; *with* to and for: as, "It was counted to him for righteousness."

Count'e (*s. from count, an old law term*) An earl, one who had the charge of a county.

COUNTENANCE (*s. from the French*) The form of the face, the features; the air or look of a person; calmness, composure of face; affection as it appears on the face; patronage, a support; a pretence.

Coun'tenance (*v. t. from the subs.*) To support, to patronize; to make a shew, to make a pretence; to act suitably, to keep up an appearance.

Coun'tenanced (*p. from countenance*) Patronised, supported.

Coun'tenancer (*s. from countenance*) One that patronises, one that supports another.

Coun'tenancing (*p. a. from countenance*) Patronising, supporting.

Coun'ter (*s. from count*) A false piece of money, money in contempt, the chest or form on which goods are shewn and money counted in a shop: a particular room or part of a ship.

Coun'ter (*s. in the manage*) The breast of a horse.

COUN'TER (*adv. from the Lat. contra against*) In a contrary direction, in opposition to, in a wrong way, in a different way.

COUN'TER (*adj. from the Lat. contra against*) Opposite, contrary, corresponding by way of check or duplicate. "To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account." *Johnson.* This word is frequently used in composition with substantives, but it would be quite as proper to consider it as an adjective and keep it distinct, as in the instance above.

Coun'ter (*s. from the adj. in music*) The middle part, the part between the tenor and treble.

Counteract (*v. t. from counter, and act*) To hinder an effect by a contrary agency.

Counterbal'ance (*v. t. from counter, and balance*) To weigh against with an opposite weight.

Counterbal'ance (*s. from the verb*) An opposite weight, an equal power.

Coun'terband (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Contraband, prohibited.

Counterbar'ree, Counterbar'ry (*adj. in heraldry, from counter, and barry*) Divided by bars interchanged.

Counterbracing (*s. a sea term*) Bracing on the contrary side.

Counterbu'ff (*v. t. from counter, and buff*) To strike back, to repel in a contrary direction.

- Counterbuff** (*s. from the verb*) A blow in a contrary direction.
- Counterbuffed** (*p. from counterbuff*) Impelled in a direction contrary to the former impulse.
- Countercafter** (*s. from counter a false piece of money, and cafter*) An arithmetician in contempt, a reckoner, a book-keeper.
- Counterchange** (*s. from counter, and change*) An exchange, a reciprocation.
- Counterchange** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To give and receive.
- Counterchanged** (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by lines of partitions consisting interchangeably of the same tinctures.
- Counterchar'm** (*s. from counter, and charm*) A charm to take away the force of another charm.
- Counterchar'm** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To destroy the effect of a charm, to destroy the force of enchantment.
- Counterche'ck** (*s. from counter, and check*) A stop, a rebuke.
- Counterche'ck** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To oppose, to stop by applying a contrary force.
- Counterchev'roned** (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided or changed by chevrons counterchanged.
- Countercomp'ned** (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded of two panes.
- Counterdra'w** (*v. t. from counter, and draw*) To copy a design or painting by means of a fine cloth or other transparent matter, through which the lines may appear so as to be traced with a pencil.
- Counterdraw'ing** (*p. from counterdraw*) Tracing the lines of a design through a transparent canvas or paper.
- Counterdraw'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of tracing the lines of a design through some transparent matter.
- Counterer'mine** (*s. in heraldry, from contra, and ermine*) The contrary to ermine, a fur with a black ground and white spots.
- Counterev'idence** (*s. from counter, and evidence*) Testimony opposed to some other testimony, evidence opposed to evidence.
- Counterfaced**, **Counterface'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by panes counterchanged.
- Counterfactour** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A counterfeit, one that deceives. *Chaucer.*
- Counterfete** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To counterfeit, to imitate. *Chaucer.*
- COUN'TERFEIT** (*v. t. from the French, contrefaire*) To forge, to imitate, to copy.
- Counterfeit** (*adj. from the verb*) Forging, spurious, deceitful, hypocritical.
- Counterfeit** (*s. from the adj.*) An imposture, a forgery, that which is made in imitation and designed to pass for the original.
- Counterfeiter** (*s. from counterfeit*) One who counterfeits, a forger.
- Counterfeited** (*p. from counterfeit*) Forged, imitated with a design to deceive.
- Counterfeiting** (*p. a. from counterfeit*) Forging, imitating with a design to deceive.
- Counterfeitly** (*adv. from counterfeit*) Falsely, fictitiously.
- Counterfer'ment** (*s. from counter, and ferment*) Ferment opposed to ferment.
- COUNTERFE'SANCE** (*s. from the French, contrefaisance*) The act of counterfeiting, forgery.
- Counterfoil** (*s. from counter, and foil*) That part of a tally which is kept in the Exchequer by an officer of that court.
- Counterfort** (*s. in building*) A buttress.
- Countergage** (*s. from counter, and gage*) The measure obtained by applying the mortise in framing the timber to the place where the tenon is to be made.
- Counterguard** (*s. in fortification*) A small rampart with a parapet and ditch to cover some part of the body of a place.
- Counterlight** (*s. from counter, and light*) A window or light opposite to something that makes it appear to a disadvantage.
- COUNTERMA'ND** (*v. from the French, contremander*) To reverse a command, to order contrary to what was ordered before, to contradict, to oppose.
- Counterma'nd** (*s. from the verb*) The repeal of a former order.
- Counterma'nded** (*p. from countermand*) Contradicted, ordered in a different manner from what was done before.
- Counterma'nding** (*s. from countermand*) Contradicting, ordering differently from what was done before.
- Counterma'rch** (*v. int. from counter, and march*) To march backward, to march in indirect ways.
- Counterma'rch** (*s. from the verb*) A march backward, a retrogression, a change of measures, an alteration of conduct.
- Counterma'rk** (*v. t. from counter, and mark*) To set a second or third mark on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of all of them, to set a mark on goldsmiths work to shew the metal is standard, to make a cavity in the teeth of a horse to disguise its age, to set a mark on a medal to shew the several changes it has undergone in the value of it.
- Counterma'rk** (*s. from the verb*) A second or third mark set on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, the mark of the goldsmiths company to shew that the metal is standard, a mark made in the teeth of a horse to deceive the buyer in the age of it, a mark set on a medal to shew the change it has undergone in the value of it.
- Counterma'rk'd** (*p. from countermark*) Marked with a countermark.
- Counterma'rk'ing** (*p. a. from countermark*) Distinguishing by a countermark.
- Countermi'ne** (*v. t. from counter, and mine*) To open a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without doing mischief, to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
- Countermi'ne** (*s. from the verb*) The passage opened into an enemy's mine to prevent the effect, means of opposition, a stratagem by which any measure is defeated.
- Countermin'ing** (*p. a. from countermine*) Opening a way into an enemy's mine, counterworking, defeating by secret measures.
- Countermotion** (*s. from counter, and motion*) Contrary motion, opposition of motion, motion opposed to motion.
- COUNTERMU'RE** (*s. from the Lat. contra against, and murus, a wall*) A wall built against another wall.
- Counterma'tural** (*adj. from counter, and natural*) Unnatural, contrary to nature.
- Counternoise** (*s. from counter, and noise*) A noise to overpower another noise.
- Counteropen'ing** (*s. from counter, and open*) An opening or vent on the contrary side.
- Counterpace** (*s. from counter, and pace*) A contrary pace, an attempt in opposition to any scheme.
- Counterpain** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A counterpane, a counterpoint.
- Counterpai'se** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A counterpoise. *Chaucer.*
- Counterpai'se** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To counterpoise. *Chaucer.*
- COUN'TERPANE** (*s. from the French, contrepoin*) A coverlet for a bed.
- Counterpart** (*s. from counter, and part*) A second part, a correspondent part, a duplicate.
- Counterplea** (*s. from counter, and plea*) A plea to invalidate another plea, a second plea, a replication.
- Counterplea'd** (*v. t. from counter, and plead*) To contradict. *Urry.*
- Counterplead'ed** (*p. from counterplead*) Contradicted.
- Counterplead'ing** (*p. a. from counterplead*) Replying, contradicting.
- Counterple'te** (*v. int. obsolete*) To reply, to contradict. *Chaucer.*
- Counterplo't** (*v. t. from counter, and plot*) To oppose one plot by another, to obviate one artifice by another.
- Counterplo't** (*s. from the verb*) A plot opposed to a plot, an artifice to set aside any secret contrivance.
- Counterpoint** (*s.*) A coverlet woven in squares.
- Counterpointed** (*adj. in heraldry*) Meeting in the points, belonging to two chevrons inverted.
- Counterpoise** (*v. t. from counter, and poise*) To counterbalance, to act with equal weight, to act with equal power.
- Counterpoise** (*s. from the verb*) An equal weight, equi-ponderance, the state of being placed in the opposite scale of a balance, equality of power.
- Counterpoised** (*p. from counterpoise*) Balanced equally, acted upon with equal power.
- Counterpoising** (*p. a. from counterpoise*) Counterbalancing, acting with equal power.
- Counterpoi'son** (*s. from counter, and poison*) A poison to take off the bad effects of another poison.
- Counterpo'tent** (*adj. in heraldry*) Composed of potents countercharged.
- Counterpress'ure** (*s. from counter, and pressure*) Pressure in contrary directions, opposite force.

Counterproject (*s. from counter, and project*) The correspondent part of a project.

Counterproof (*s. from counter, and proof*) The print taken off from another print in the rolling press.

Counterprove (*v. t. from counter, and prove*) To take off a design by passing it through the rolling press with another piece of paper.

Counterquartered (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the quarters divided into two.

Counterroll (*v. t. nearly obsolete*) To control, to preserve the power of detecting frauds by a tally.

Counterroll (*s. from counter, and roll*) The counter part of a coroner's proceedings lodged in the hands of the sheriffs.

Counterrolment (*s. from counterroll*) A controlment, a check.

Countersaliant (*adj. in heraldry*) Leaping in contrary directions from each other.

Counterescarp (*s. in fortification*) The exterior slope of the ditch, the covert way.

Counterfign (*v. t. from counter, and sign*) To sign under another by way of confirmation.

Counterfigned (*p. from counterfign*) Signed by a second person by way of confirmation.

Counterfigning (*p. a. from counterfign*) Signing under another.

Countertally (*s. from counter, and tally*) One of the two tallies on which any thing is scored.

Countertenor (*s. from counter, and tenor*) One of the mean or middle parts in a piece of music.

Countertide (*s. from counter, and tide*) A contrary tide, a fluctuation of the water.

Countertime (*s. in the manage*) The resistance of a horse intercepting the cadence and measure of its manage.

Countertime (*s. from counter, and time*) Defence, opposition. *Dryden.*

Countertripping (*adj. in heraldry, from counter, and trip*) Tripping the contrary way.

Counterturn (*s. from counter, and turn*) The catastasis, the height of the play. *Dryden.*

COUNTERVALE (*v. t. from the Lat. contra against, and valeo to prevail*) To act against any thing with equal power.

Countervail (*s. from the verb*) An equal power and equal weight.

Countervallation (*s. in fortification*) A ditch made round, a besieged place to prevent the sallies of the garrison.

Counterview (*s. from counter, and view*) The posture in which two persons front each other, a contrast, a position in which contraries illustrate each other.

Counterwaite (*v. obsolete*) To watch against. *Chaucer.*

Counterwork (*v. t. from counter, and work*) To counteract, to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Counterworking (*p. a. from counterwork*) Hindering any effect by contrary operations.

Countess (*s. from count*) The lady of a count, the lady of an earl.

Countenance (*s. obsolete*) A pretence. *Chaucer.*

Counting (*p. a. from count*) Reckoning, computing, imputing.

Countinghouse (*s. from counting, and house*) The room in which tradesmen keep their books and accounts.

Counterpoise (*v. t. obsolete*) To counterpoise. *Ch.*

Counterpoise (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A counterpoise. *Chaucer.*

Counterpleaded (*adj. obsolete*) Counterpleaded, contradicted. *Chaucer.*

Countless (*adj. from count*) Innumerable, numberless.

Countors (*s. a law term*) Serjeants at law employed to defend a cause.

Countour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An accountant. *Ch.*

Countrefete (*v. a. an obsolete spelling*) To counterfeit. *Chaucer.*

Countretail (*s. obsolete*) A countertally.

COUNTRY (*s. from the French, contree*) A tract of land, a region, the parts of a region distant from towns and cities; the inhabitants of a region; the place of one's birth.

Country (*adj. from the subs.*) Rural, rustic, remote from towns and cities, belonging to a particular region or people, rude, ignorant, untaught. *This word is frequently used in composition.*

Countryman (*s. from country, and man*) One born in the same country, one that inhabits the rural parts of a country, a farmer, a husbandman.

Countryput (*s. used only in familiar or droll style*) An ignorant fellow, one who may be easily imposed upon. *Scott.*

COUNTY (*s. from the French, comte*) A shire, one of the principal portions into which the realm is divided

for the more effectual administration of justice; the county court; an earldom, a count; *these last senses are now grown obsolete.*

County (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a shire or county. "He caught his death the last county sessions." *Addison.*

County-court (*s. from county, and court*) A court held every month by the sheriff or his deputy for the recovery of debts under forty shillings.

COUPE (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut, cut off clean and smooth.

Couped, Coupee (*adj. in heraldry, from coupe*) Divided by a fess, which is supposed to represent a large cut across the shield.

COUPEE (*s. from the French*) A motion or step in dancing.

Coupegorge (*s. obsolete*) A cut throat, the lurking place of thieves and assassins. *Chaucer.*

COUPER (*s.*) A parliament town of Scotland in the shire of Angus; a town in Scotland in the county of Fife.

COUPLE (*s. from the Lat. copula*) A chain or tye that joins dogs together, a brace, a male and his female, a man and his wife.

Couple (*s. in building*) Two principal rafters framed together.

Couple (*v. t. from the subs.*) To chain together, to join one to another, to marry, to join in wedlock.

Couple (*v. int.*) To join in embraces.

Couplebeggar (*s. a droll word, from couple, and beggar*) One that makes it his business to marry beggars. *Swift.*

Coupleclose (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a chevron born in pairs.

Coupled (*p. from couple*) Joined together, married, joined in embraces.

Couplelet (*s. from couple*) A pair of rhymes, two lines in poetry; a pair.

Coupling (*p. a. from couple*) Chaining together, joining in wedlock, joining in embraces.

Coupling (*s. from couple*) The act of copulation.

COURAGE (*s. from the Lat. cor the heart*) Bravery, spirit, fortitude.

Courageous (*adj. from courage*) Brave, daring, spirited, bold, adventurous.

Courageously (*adv. from courageous*) Bravely, boldly, adventurously.

Courageousness (*s. from courageous*) Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT (*adj. from the French, courante*) Running, now running, now passing.

Courant (*adj. in heraldry*) Running, being in a running posture.

Courant, Courant (*s. from courant*) A nimble dance, any thing that spreads quickly.

COURAP (*s. in surgery*) the Indian itch, a disease of the skin something like a tetter or ringworm. *Scott.*

COURB (*v. int. from the French, courber*) To stoop, to bend, to bow in supplication. *Shakespeare.*

Courbing (*p. from courb*) Stooping, bowing in supplication.

Coure (*v. int. obsolete*) To stoop, to cringe, to bow down. *Chaucer.*

Courfin (*s. obsolete*) A deceitful heart, a crafty turn of mind. *Chaucer.*

Courfin (*adj. obsolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*

COURIER (*s. from the French*) A messenger sent in haste, an express, a runner.

COURLAND (*s. in Geography*) A duchy in the kingdom of Poland.

Courlander (*s. from Courland*) A native of Courland.

Couronel (*adj. in heraldry*) Crowned.

COURRACIER (*s. in old records*) A horse courser.

COURSE (*s. from the Lat. cursus*) A race, a career, a progress, the act of running in the lists, the ground on which the racers run, the track in which a ship sails, one of the principal sails of a ship; a stated method, an end, orderly succession, a method of proceeding, a manner of life; the natural bent, regularity, mere form; an order of dishes on a table.

Course (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pursue, to hunt, to force to run.

Courie (*v. int.*) To run, to rove about.

Coursed (*p. from courie*) Pursued, hunted, made to run.

Courser (*s. from course*) One who pursues the sport of courting hares.

Courser (*s. a poetical word*) A fine swift horse.

Courses (*s. plu.*) The menses, the monthly evacuations peculiar to women, the catamenia.

Coursey

Cour'sey (*s. a sea term*) A kind of passage railed in on board a ship, a galley. *Scott.*
Cour'sing (*p. a. from course*) Pursuing, hunting, forcing to run.
Cour'sing (*s. from the part.*) The diversion of pursuing hares in view of the dogs.
COURT (*s. probably from the Dutch, Koart*) The place where the prince resides, the palace; the persons who compose the retinue of the prince; the hall or chamber where justice is administered, the persons who sit for the administration of justice; any kind of jurisdiction; an open space before a house, a small opening enclosed with buildings; the art of pleasing, the methods used to obtain favour.
Court (*v. t. from the subs.*) To woo, to solicit a woman to marriage; to seek, to flatter, to endeavour to please.
Cour'tain (*s. not so common a spelling*) A curtain.
COUR'TAUD (*s. from the French*) A thick short man, a cropped horse, a short bassoon, a short piece of ordnance.
Court'baron (*s. from court, and baron*) The court held by the lord of a manor, in which grants are made to the copyholders, and surrenders accepted.
Court'cards (*s. from court, and cards*) The pictured cards.
Court'chaplain (*s. from court, and chaplain*) One who attends the king to perform divine service.
Court'day (*s. from court, and day*) The day on which a court is held, the day on which justice is solemnly administered.
Court'dresser (*s. from court, and dress*) One who dresses the court, one who dresses people of rank, a flatterer.
Court'ed (*p. from court*) Wooed, solicited to marriage, flattered.
Cour'teous (*adj. from court*) Elegant of manners, civil, polite, well bred, full of civility.
Cour'teously (*adj. from courteous*) Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.
Cour'teousness (*s. from courteous*) Civility, complaisance.
COUR'TESAN, COUR'TEZAN (*s. from the low Lat. cortisana*) A woman of the town, a prostitute.
Cour'tesy (*s. obsolete*) A kind of short garment. *Ch.*
COUR'TESY (*s. from the French, courtoisie*) Courteousness, civility, complaisance; an act of civility; the reverence made by women; a tenure not of right but by the favour of others; a tenure by which a widower holds the inheritance which his wife had in possession at the time of her death, supposing he has never had a living child by her.
Cour'tesy (*v. int. from the subs.*) To perform an act of reverence, to make a reverence in the manner of ladies; *with to:* "We hardly courtesy to each other."
Cour'tesying (*p. from courtesy*) Making a courtesy, performing an act of reverence.
Court'favour (*s. from court, and favour*) Favour shewed at court, the favour of princes.
Court'hand (*s. from court, and hand*) The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
Court'tier (*s. from court*) One that attends the court of a prince, one that is attached to the court, one that solicits the favour of another, one that courts a lady.
Court'tilage (*s. in old records*) A yard or piece of ground belonging to a house.
Cour'tine (*s. not so common a spelling*) A curtain.
Cour'ting (*p. a. from court*) Wooing, soliciting to marriage, flattering.
Court'lady (*s. from court, and lady*) A lady that frequents the court, a lady employed at court.
Court'land (*s. from court, and land*) The land which the lord of the manor keeps in his own hands for the support of his family and hospitality.
Court'lais (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cutlass.
Court'leet (*s. from court, and leet*) A court of jurisdiction belonging to the lord of the manor, in which petty offences are enquired into and punished by fine.
Court'like (*adj. from court, and like*) Elegant, polite.
Court'liness (*s. from courtly*) Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance.
Court'tly (*adj. from court*) Belonging to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.
Court'man (*s. obsolete, from court, and man*) A courtier. *Chaucer.*
Court'martial (*s. from court, and martial*) A court commissioned to enquire into misdemeanors in the army.
Court'promises (*s. from court, and promise*) Fair speeches from great men to their clients.
Court'roll (*s. from court, and roll*) The roll which contains an account of the lands belonging to the lord of

Court'ship (*s. from court*) The act of soliciting a woman to marriage, the act of soliciting favour, civility, elegance of manners.
Court'trick (*s. from court, and trick*) A state policy, insincerity.
Cour'vet (*s. not so common a spelling*) A curvet, a leap.
Cou'sen (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To cosen, to cheat.
COU'SIN (*s. from the French*) A relation more remote than a brother or sister, a title given by the king to one of the nobility.
COU'SSINET (*s. in architecture*) The stone that crowns a pier, the face on the side of the volutes in the Ionic order.
COU'SU (*s. in heraldry*) A piece of another colour or metal placed on an ordinary.
Couth (*v. obsolete*) To be able, to know, to be skilled in. *Spenser.*
Couth (*p. obsolete from the verb*) Known, noted. *Chaucer.*
Cou'theutlaugh (*in old law records*) One that conceals, harbours, or cherishes an outlaw.
Cov'erchese (*s. obsolete*) A woman's head dress. *Ch.*
COVERT (*s. in heraldry*) A piece of drapery hung over an ordinary.
Co'vy (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A covey.
COW (*s. from the Sax. cu*) The female of black cattle, the female of the bull.
Cow (*v. t. from the subs.*) To depress with fear, to dispirit.
COW'ARD (*s. from the French, couard*) A man that has little spirit, a poltroon.
Cow'ard (*adj. from the subs.*) Timid, void of spirit.
Cow'ardice (*s. from coward*) The want of courage, habitual timidity.
Cow'ardliness (*s. from coward*) Cowardice, timidity.
Cow'ardly (*adj. from coward*) Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
Cow'ardly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a coward, meanly, without spirit. *Knolls.*
Cow'ardous (*adj. not much used, from coward*) Cowardly. *Scott.*
Cow'ardship (*not used of late, from coward*) The character or quality of a coward, meanness. *Shakespeare.*
Cow'blakes (*s. a local word*) Cow dung dried for fuel.
COWBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 177 miles from London.
Cow'bridge (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cowbridge, made at Cowbridge.
Cowde (*s. obsolete*) A gobbet.
Cow'dung (*s. from cow, and dung*) The dung produced by black cattle.
Cow'ed (*p. from cow*) Depressed with fear, dispirited.
COW'ER (*v. int. from the Brit. cowerian*) To stoop, to shrink down.
Cow'ering (*s. from cower*) Stooping, shrinking down.
Cow'herd (*s. from cow, and herd*) One whose occupation it is to keep cows, a cowkeeper.
Cow'house (*s. from cow, and house*) A house in which cows are kept.
Cow'ing (*p. from cow, used chiefly in conversation*) Depressing with fear, dispiriting with fear or labour.
Cow'ish (*adj. from cow*) Timorous, fearful.
Cow'keeper (*s. from cow, and keep*) One whose business is to keep cows, a cowherd.
COWL (*s. from the Sax. cugle*) A monk's hood, a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
Cow'leech (*s. from cow, and leech*) One who professes to cure the distemper incident to cows.
Cow'leech (*v. t. from the subs.*) To profess the art of curing cows. *Johnson.*
Cow'leeching (*p. from cowleech*) Acting the part of a cowleech.
Cow'leeching (*s. from the part.*) The art or practice of a cowleech. *Mortimer.*
Cowl'staff (*s. from cowl, and staff*) The staff on which a cowl is carried between two.
COW'NEER (*s. a sea term*) The arched part of a ship's stern.
Cow'quake (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Cow'quare (*s. a local word*) A kind of cowl, a vessel used in brewing.
Cowr (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To cower, to stoop.
Cow'ring (*s. from cowr*) The quivering which a young hawk makes with his wings in obedience to the old one.
COW'RY (*s. in natural history*) The bia, a shell much valued in the East-Indies.
COW'SLIP (*s. in botany, of uncertain derivation*) A kind of primrose, the pagil.

Cow'slipwine (*s. from cowslip, and wine*) A kind of made wine impregnated with the virtues of the cowslip.

Cow'slungwort (*s. in botany*) A species of mullen.

Cow'sweed (*s. in botany*) A species of chervil.

Cow'swheat (*s. in botany*) A weed that grows among corn. *Scott.*

COX'A (*s. in anatomy*) The joint of the hip, the hucklebone.

Cox'sbones (*s. obsolete*) A petty insignificant oath.

Cox'scomb (*s. from cock, and comb*) The top of the head, the comb resembling that of a cock worn by licensed fools in their caps; a fop, a superficial pretender, a pert fellow.

Coxcom'ical (*adj. used only in low or droll style, from coxcomb*) Foppish, conceited, pert.

COXEN'DIX (*s. in anatomy*) The coxa, the hipbone.

Cox'noons (*s.*) A low, vulgar, insignificant oath.

Cox'swain (*s. a sea term*) The cockswain.

COY (*adj. from the French, coi*) Modest, decent, reserved; disdainful.

Coy (*v. t. from the subs.*) To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity, to make a difficulty of submission.

COYE (*adj. obsolete*) Quiet, calm. *Chaucer.*

Coye, Coy'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To coax, to soothe, to quiet, to appease. *Chaucer.*

Coy'ing (*p. from coy*) Behaving with reserve, rejecting familiarity.

Coy'ly (*adv. from coy*) Modestly, reservedly.

Coy'ness (*s. from coy*) Reserve, modesty, unwillingness to familiarity.

Coy'strel (*s. in falconry*) A species of degenerate hawk.

Coz (*s. in familiar or droll style, from cousin*) Cousin.

COZ'BI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a liar*) A woman's name.

Coz'en (*v. t. from the old Scotch cose to change*) To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

Coz'enage (*s. from cozen*) Fraud, deceit, fallacy, trick.

Coz'ened (*p. from cozen*) Cheated, tricked, defrauded.

Coz'ener (*s. from cozen*) A cheat, a defrauder.

Coz'ening (*p. a. from cozen*) Cheating, defrauding, tricking.

COU'LAQUIL (*s. in ornithology*) A very large kind of green parrot.

CRAB (*s. from the Sax. crabba*) A shell fish, a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple, a peevish morose person, a wooden engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them into the dock, one of the signs of the zodiac.

Crab (*adj. from the subs.*) Sour, wild, degenerate.

CRA'BAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A cravat, a kind of neckcloth.

Crab'bat (*adj. obsolete*) Handsome, comely.

Crab'bed (*adj. from crab*) Sour, peevish, morose, harsh, unpleasing, difficult, perplexing.

Crab'beder (*adj. comp. from crabbed*) Crabbed in a greater degree.

Crab'bedest (*adj. sup. from crabbed*) Crabbed in the greatest degree.

Crab'bedly (*adv. from crabbed*) Peevishly, morosely.

Crab'bedness (*s. from crabbed*) Sourness of taste, sourness of countenance, asperity of behaviour, difficulty, perplexity.

Crab'bing (*adj. applied to two hawks*) Fighting together.

Crab'ber (*s. a local word*) The water rat.

CRA'BRO (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of great wasp, a hornet.

Crab'seye (*in natural history and medicine*) A stone found in the crawfish resembling the eye of a crab.

CRACK (*s. from the Dutch kraeck*) A sudden breaking by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other, a chink, a narrow breach, a sudden and quick sound, the sound of any thing breaking, a disorder of the intellects, a man crazed in his intellects, a boast; a boaster, a whore; but these last senses are low.

Crack (*v. t. from the subs.*) To break into chinks, to divide the parts a little from each other, to break, to split, to do any thing with quickness and smartness, to craze, to injure the intellects.

Crack (*v. int.*) To burst, to open into chinks, to fall to ruin, to utter a loud and sudden noise, to boast; with of: as, "You crack of your performances."

Crackbrained (*adj. from crack, and brain*) Crazy, touched in the intellects.

Crack'ed (*p. from crack*) Broken, broken into chinks, burst, split, touched in the intellects.

Crack'er (*s. from crack*) A noisy boasting fellow, a quan-

tity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with a loud noise.

Crack'er (*s. in ornithology*) A species of duck.

Crack'hemp (*s. used only in familiar and droll style*) A wretch fated to the gallows, a crack rope. *Shakesp.*

Crack'ing (*p. a. from crack*) Breaking, bursting, making a loud and sudden noise, boasting.

Crack'ish (*adj. a low word*) Inclined to lewdness.

Crack'le (*v. int. from crack*) To make slight and frequent cracks, to make small and frequent noises.

Crack'ling (*p. from crackle*) Making small and frequent noises.

Crack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The noise of slight and repeated cracks.

Crack'nel (*s. from crack*) A hard brittle kind of cake.

Crack'rope (*s. in low or familiar style, from crack, and rope*) A fellow that deserves or is like to be hanged. *Johnson.*

CRA'COW (*s. in geography*) The capital city of Poland situate in a fine plain on the banks of the Vistula.

Crad'denly (*adj. a local word*) Cowardly.

CRA'DLE (*s. from the Sax. cradel*) A moveable bed, a bed in which children are moved with an easy motion to lull them to sleep. *Figuratively*, Infancy, the first part of life. *In surgery*, A case for a broken bone. *In ship-building*, A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship in order to launch her with greater security.

Crad'le (*v. t. from the subs.*) To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle.

Crad'le (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a cradle.

Crad'lecloaths (*s. from cradle, and cloaths*) The cloaths laid on the bed of a cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Crad'led (*p. from cradle*) Laid in a cradle, rocked in a cradle.

Crad'lescythe (*s. from cradle, and scythe*) A scythe provided with a frame so contrived as to lay the corn smooth in cutting.

CRAFT (*s. from the Sax. cræft*) Trade, manual art, fraud, cunning, artifice, small sailing vessels.

Craft (*v. int. now obsolete*) To play tricks, to use artifice.

Craft'ily (*adv. from crafty*) Cunningly, artfully, with more art than honesty.

Craft'iness (*s. from crafty*) Cunning, stratagem.

Crafts'man (*s. from craft, and man*) An artificer, a mechanic, a manufacturer.

Crafts'master (*s. from craft, and master*) A man well skilled in his trade.

Craft'y (*adj. from craft*) Cunning, sly, artful, fraudulent.

CRAG (*s. from the Brit.*) A rough steep rock, the rugged protuberances of a rock, a rough piece of a rock; the neck, the small end of a neck of mutton.

Cragg (*s.*) The neck. *Spenser.*

Crag'ged (*adj. from crag*) Rough, full of protuberances, full of crags.

Crag'gedness (*s. from cragged*) The state of being cragged.

Crag'giness (*s. from craggy*) Ruggedness, craggedness.

Crag'gy (*adj. from crag*) Rugged, full of crags.

CRAI'ERA (*s. in old records*) A hoy, a smack.

CRAIL (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, situate on the sea coast in the county of Fife.

Crai'led (*adj. in architecture*) Twisted, wreathed, interwoven.

Crake (*v. int. obsolete*) To crack, to boast. *Spenser.*

Crak'id (*adj. obsolete*) Cracked, boasted. *Chaucer.*

Crak'il (*v. int. obsolete*) To crackle, to make a noise. *Chaucer.*

Crak'lit (*adj. obsolete*) Engraven. *Chaucer.*

CRAM (*v. int. from the Sax. cramman*) To stuff, to fill with food, to thrust in by force.

Cram (*v. int.*) To eat beyond satiety.

CRA'MA (*s. with physicians*) A mixture, a composition, a compound of many ingredients.

CRAMBE (*s. in botany*) A kind of cabbage, colewort.

Cramb'ling (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Cram'bo (*s. a cant word, probably without any etymology*) A rhyme, a kind of play in which one gives a word and another is to find a rhyme to it.

Cram'med (*p. from cram*) Stuffed, filled beyond satiety.

Cram'ming (*p. a. from cram*) Stuffing, filling, eating beyond satiety.

CRAMP (*s. from the French cranpe*) A spasm, a contraction of the limbs; an obstruction, a shackle; a piece of iron bent at both ends by which two bodies are held together.

Cramp (*adj. a low or familiar word*) Difficult, knotty.

Cramp (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pain by cramps or spasms.

- spasms, to restrain, to hinder, to fasten with cramp irons.
- Cramp'ed (*p. from cramp*) Afflicted with spasms, obstructed, hindered, fastened with crampirons.
- CRAMP'ER (*s. in ichthyology*) The bream.
- Cramp'ern (*s. from cramp*) A crampiron, an iron bent at the ends to fasten two bodies together.
- CRAMP'FISH (*s. from cramp, and fish*) The torpedo which is said to benumb the hands of those that touch it.
- Cramp'fish (*v. t. obsolete*) To gnaw, to cramp, to bend with violence. *Chaucer.*
- Cramp'iron (*s. from cramp, and iron*) A cramp, a piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten two bodies together.
- Crampon'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Cramped, bent at the end.
- CRAMPOO'N (*s. from the French*) A kind of cramp or hook to draw up any thing.
- Cram'pyth'd (*adj. obsolete*) Cramped, tortured. *Lidgate.*
- Cra'nage (*s. from crane*) The liberty to use a crane, the money paid for using a crane.
- CRAN'BORN (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 94 miles from London.
- Cran'born (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cranborn, made at Cranborn.
- CRAN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 48 miles from London.
- Cran'brook (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cranbrook, made at Cranbrook.
- Cranch (*v. t. not much used*) To crash between the teeth. *Scott.*
- CRANE (*s. from the Sax. cran*) A bird with a long neck, the heron; a machine to raise weights; a siphon, a crooked tube to draw liquors out of a cask.
- CRANE'FLY (*s. in the history of insects*) A species of the tipula, father longlegs.
- Crane'line (*s. a sea term*) One of the small ropes that serve to keep the spritsail topmast steady in its place and to strengthen it.
- CRANES'BILL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, geranium.
- Cranes'bill (*s. in surgery*) A pair of pincers terminating in a point.
- CRANIOLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CRANIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The skull.
- CRANK (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The end of an iron axis turned square down and again turned square to the first turning, the handle of an axis; any winding passage, any conceit formed by twisting and turning.
- CRANK (*adj. supposed to be from the Dutch onkranck*) Healthy, sprightly.
- CRANK (*adj. a sea term, from the Dutch krank sink*) Liable to be overset, made or loaded in such a manner as to be liable to be overset.
- Cran'kle (*v. int. from crank*) To run in and out, to run in windings.
- Cran'kle (*v. t.*) To break into angles, to break into unequal surfaces.
- Cran'kled (*p. from crankle*) Broken into unequal surfaces, broken into several windings.
- Cran'kles (*s. plu. from crankle*) Inequalities, angular protuberances.
- Crank'ling (*p. a. from crankle*) Running into windings, breaking into angles, running in and out.
- Crank'ness (*s. from crank*) Health, vigour, sprightliness.
- Crank'ness (*s. a sea term*) A disposition to overset.
- Cran'n'd (*adj. from cranny*) Full of crannies, full of chinks.
- Cran'nock (*s.*) An ancient measure of corn.
- CRAN'NY (*s. from the Lat. crena a notch*) A chink, a cleft, a crevice.
- Crap (*s. a local word*) Darnal, buckwheat.
- CRAPAU'DINE (*s. in farriery*) A tread on the coronet, an ulcer on the coronet.
- CRAPE (*s. in commerce*) A thin stuff.
- Crap'nel (*s. a sea term*) A kind of drag or hook to draw up any thing from the bottom of the water. *Cole.*
- CRAP'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A surfeit by over eating, a drunken bout.
- Crap'ulence (*s. from crapula*) Drunkenness, sickness by intemperance.
- Crap'ulent (*adj. from crapula*) Surfeited, sick by intemperance.
- Crap'ulous (*adj. from crapula*) Drunken, intemperate, sick by intemperance.
- Crase (*v. obsolete*) To crack. *Chaucer.*
- Cra's'd (*p. obsolete*) Cracked. *Chaucer.*
- CRASH (*v. int. from the sound*) To make a loud complicated noise, to make a noise as if many things were breaking all at once.
- Crash (*v. t.*) To break, to bruise, to break with the teeth.
- Crash (*v. int. a local word*) To be merry.
- Crash' (*s. from the verb*) A sudden loud complicated noise.
- Crash (*s. a local word*) A merry bout.
- Crash'ed (*p. from crash*) Broken all to pieces by sudden violence.
- Crash'ing (*p. a. from crash*) Breaking with sudden noise, breaking with the teeth.
- Crash'ing (*s. from the part.*) A breaking with sudden noise and violence. "A great crashing from the bills."
- Cra'sie (*adj. obsolete*) Sick, distempered, crazy, weak.
- CRA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) Temperature, constitution.
- CRASPEDA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules without any tail or limbs.
- CRASS (*adj. from the Lat. crassus fat*) Gross, coarse, thick.
- CRASSAMEN'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cruor, that part of the blood which forms the coagulation and is generally of a red colour.
- Cras'tantly (*adj. a local word*) Cowardly.
- Cras'tity (*s. from crass, but not much used*) Crassitude. *Scott.*
- Cras'titude (*s. from crass*) Grossness, coarseness, thick-ness.
- CRAS'SULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the orpine.
- CRAS'TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. crastino on the morrow, but not used*) To delay, to put off.
- Cra'stina'tion (*s. from crastinate*) A delay.
- CRATÆ'GONON (*s. in botany*) Arlesmart, cowwheat.
- CRATÆ'GUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CRATÆ'ONUM (*s. in botany*) Stitchwort.
- CRATCH (*s. from the Lat. crates a bundle*) The frame in which hay is put for cattle to eat.
- Cratch'es (*s. in farriery, not so common a spelling*) The scratches, a sore in the heels of horses.
- CRA'TER (*s. from the Lat.*) A cup, a bowl; a constellation of the southern hemisphere.
- Cra'ter (*s. in falconry*) The line on which hawks are fastened when reclaimed.
- CRATERI'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone between the chrysolite and the amber.
- CRA'TES (*s.*) The name of a man. *2 Mac. iv. 29.*
- CRATE'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CRATIC'ULA (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of fire grate.
- CRA'VAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A neckcloth.
- CRAVE (*v. t. from the Sax. crasian*) To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission, to beg, to entreat.
- Crave (*v. int.*) To desire, to long; *with for: as, "Once one may crave for love."*
- Cra'ved (*p. from crave*) Desired, asked with submission, intreated, longed for.
- CRA'VEN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a poltron.
- CRA'VEN (*s. in geography*) A division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- Cra'ven (*adj. from the subs.*) Cowardly, recreant.
- Cra'ven (*v. t. from the subs.*) To dispirit, to make cowardly.
- Cra'vened (*p. from craven*) Dispirited, made a coward.
- Cra'vening (*p. a. from craven*) Dispiriting, making cowardly.
- Cra'vent (*s. not so common a spelling*) A craven, a coward.
- Cra'ver (*s. from crave*) A weak hearted, spiritless fellow. *Clarissa.*
- Cra'ving (*p. from crave*) Desiring, asking with importunity, intreating, longing for.
- Cra'ving (*s. from the part.*) Keeness of desire, keeness of appetite.
- Cra'vingness (*s. from craving*) An eager desire after any thing.
- CRAUNCH (*v. t. from the Dutch scrantsen*) To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
- Craunch'ed (*p. from craunch*) Crushed in the mouth.
- Craunch'ing (*p. a. from craunch*) Crushing in the mouth.
- CRAW (*s. from the Danish krol*) The crop of birds, the first stomach of birds.
- Craw'fish (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The crevissé, the crayfish, a shell fish found in brooks.
- CRAWL (*v. int. from the Dutch krielen*) To creep, to move without rising from the ground, to move weakly and slowly, to behave meanly in order to get an advantage.
- Crawl (*s. a sea term*) A sort of pen or place of confinement on board a ship.
- Crawl'er (*s. from crawl*) A creeper, any thing that crawls.
- Crawl'ing (*p. from crawl*) Creeping, moving on the ground without rising up, moving weakly and slowly.

CRAX (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, a fowl of the order of the gallinæ.

Cray (*s. in falconry*) A disease in hawks which hinders their muling.

Cray'er (*s. in old statutes*) A small kind of ship.

Cray'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The crevise, the river lobster.

CRAY'FORD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 13 miles from London.

Cray'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Crayford, made at Crayford.

CRAY'ON (*s. from the French*) A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing or design done with a pencil.

CRAZE (*v. t. from the French ecraser to break to pieces*) To break, to crush, to crack, to weaken, to reduce to powder, to crack the brain, to impair the intellects.

Cra'zed (*p. from craze*) Crushed, broken, cracked, weakened, cracked in the brain, impaired in the intellects.

Cra'zedness (*s. from crazed*) Brokenness, decrepitude, a defect in the intellects.

Cra'zemill (*s. from craze, and mill*) A mill to grind the tin ore after trampling.

Cra'zier (*adj. comp. of crazy*) Crazy in a greater degree.

Cra'ziest (*adj. sup. of crazy*) Crazy in the greatest degree.

Cra'ziness (*s. from crazy*) The state of being crazy, weakness, weakness of intellects.

Cra'zing (*p. a. from craze*) Breaking, crushing, reducing to large powder, cracking the intellects.

Cra'zingmill (*s. in tin works*) A mill to grind the tin ore.

Cra'zy (*adj. from craze*) Broken, decrepit, weak, feeble, touched in the intellects.

CRE'ABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. creo to create*) Capable of being created. *Scott.*

Creaght (*s. from the Irish*) A drove of cattle.

Creak (*v. int. supposed to be corrupted, from crack*) To make a harsh disagreeable protracted noise.

Crea'king (*p. a. from creak*) Making a disagreeable harsh continued noise.

CREAM (*s. from the Lat. cremor a kind of panada*) The head of milk, the oily part of milk; the best part of any thing; any preparation resembling cream.

Cream (*v. int. from the subs.*) To gather cream, to mantle or froth.

Cream (*v. t.*) To skim off the cream, to take the flower or best part of any thing.

Cream'er (*s. a local word*) One who has a stall in a market or fair.

Cream'faced (*adj. from cream, and face*) Pale, looking like a coward. *Shakespeare.*

Cream'ing (*p. from cream*) Gathering cream, mantling.

Cream'y (*adj. from cream*) Full of cream, having the properties of cream.

CRE'ANCE (*s. in falconry*) A small fine line fastened to the leath of a hawk when she is first lured.

Cre'ance (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Credence.

Cre'anfour (*s. obsolete*) A creditor.

CREASE (*s. from the Lat. creta chalk*) The mark made by doubling any thing.

Crease (*v. t. from the subs.*) To mark any thing by doubling it, to mark by folding.

Creas'ed (*p. from crease*) Marked by doubling.

Creas'ing (*p. a. from crease*) Marking by a fold.

Cre'at (*s. in the manage*) An usher to a riding school.

Creatable (*adj. not much used, from create*) Capable of being created.

CREA'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. creo to make out of nothing*) To give existence, to form, to form out of nothing, to produce, to beget, to invest with a new character, to put any thing in a new state.

Crea'te (*adj. from the verb, but not much used*) Created. *Scott.*

Crea'ted (*p. from create*) Formed out of nothing, brought into existence, formed, produced, invested with a new character.

Crea'ting (*p. a. from create*) Forming, forming out of nothing, producing, investing with a new character.

Creation (*s. from create*) The act of creating, the thing created, the universe, any thing produced; the act of investing with a new character, the act of producing new qualities.

Crea'tive (*adj. from create*) Having power to create, exerting the power of creation.

Crea'tor (*s. from create*) The being that creates, the being that gives existence, God.

Crea'tural (*adj. not much used, from create*) Belonging to a creature.

Crea'ture (*s. from create*) A created being; an irrational animal; man in general; a tool, one who is under the

undue influence of another; an expression of petty tenderness; "My dear creature!"

Crea'turely (*adj. from creature*) Belonging to a creature, having the qualities of a creature. *Cudworth.*

Crea'turize (*v. t. from creature, but not much used*) To make dependent, to make a tool of any one. *Scott.*

Cre'auce (*s. not a common spelling*) Credence.

CRE'BRITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. creber frequent*) Frequentness.

CRE'BROUS (*adj. from the Lat. creber frequent*) Returning frequently, often.

Crede (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A creed, the title of a book or treatise. *Chaucer.*

CRE'DENCE (*s. from the Lat. credo to believe*) Belief, credit; that which claims credit.

CREDEN'DA (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Things to be believed, articles of faith as distinguished from those of practice.

CRE'DENT (*adj. from the Lat. credo to credit*) Believing, easy of belief, having credit, unquestionable.

Creden'tials (*s. plu. from credent*) Those things which give a title to credit, the warrant on which belief is authorized.

Credibi'lity (*s. from credible*) A claim to credit, probability.

CRE'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. credo to believe*) Worthy of credit, deserving belief, having a just claim to credit.

Cre'dibleness (*s. from credible*) Credibility, probability.

Cre'dibly (*adv. from credible*) In a manner that claims belief.

CRE'DIT (*s. from the Lat. credo to believe*) Belief, reputation, esteem, testimony, trust, promise, influence.

Cre'dit (*v. t. from the subs.*) To believe, to give credence, to trust, to admit as a debtor.

Cre'ditable (*adj. from credit*) Reputable, honourable, fit to be credited, fit to be trusted.

Cre'ditableness (*s. from creditable*) The state of being creditable.

Cre'ditably (*adv. from creditable*) In a creditable manner.

CRE'DITON (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 179 miles from London.

Cre'diton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Crediton, made at Crediton.

Cre'ditor (*s. from credit*) He that gives credit, he that admits another as a debtor.

CREDU'LITY (*s. from the Lat. credulitas*) Easiness of belief, aptness to give credit.

CRE'DULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. credulus*) Apt to believe, ready to give credit to any thing.

Cre'dulousness (*s. from credulous*) Credulity, aptness of belief.

CREED (*s. from the Lat. credo to believe*) A form of words comprehending the articles of faith, any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

CREEK (*s. from the Sax. creca*) An irregularity in a winding coast, a small port, a bay, a cove, any little turn or alley.

Creek (*s. not so common a spelling*) A crick, a stiffness of the neck occasioned by cold.

Creek (*v. int. probably a corruption of crack*) To make a noise as a door on its hinges.

Cree'king (*p. a. from creek*) Making a disagreeable and protracted noise as a door on its hinges. *Shakespeare.*

Creem (*v. t. a local word*) To slide any thing into the hand of another.

CREEP (*v. int. from the Sax. crypar*) To move on the ground as a worm without legs, to grow along upon any thing, to move slowly and feebly, to move softly and secretly, to move timorously, to move with caution, to steal forward, to come unexpectedly, to fawn, to bend, to behave with servility.

Creep'er (*s. from creep*) One that creeps; a plant that grows along the ground, and supports itself upon any thing near it; an iron that slides along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog.

Creep'hole (*s. from creep, and hole*) A hole into which an animal may creep to escape its pursuers; a hole to creep out of, a subterfuge, an excuse.

Creep'ing (*p. a. from creep*) Moving on the ground, crawling; growing along upon the ground as a plant, moving slowly and feebly, moving with caution, moving timorously, behaving with servility.

Creep'ing index (*s. from creep, and index*) The member of a mathematical instrument used on the astrolabe.

Creep'ingly (*adv. from creeping*) Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

Cre'ance (*s. not so common a spelling*) The crance.

CREMAS'TER (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the testicles.
CREMA'TION (*s. from the Lat. cremo to burn*) A conflagration, a burning.
CREMEN'TUM (*s. in old records*) An increase, an improvement.
CRE'MIUM (*s. in old records*) Brush wood, small wood for the fire.
CREM'NOS (*s. in anatomy and surgery*) The lip of an ulcer, the lip of the pudendum.
CREMO'NA (*s. in geography*) The capital of a district in Italy.
Cre'monese (*s. from Cremona*) The district of which Cremona is the capital.
CRE'MOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A sort of liquor resembling cream, any milky substance.
CRE'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A notch, a dent.
Cre'nated (*adj. in botany, from erena*) Indented, notched about the edges.
Cre'nacles (*s. a sea term*) Small ropes spliced into the bolt ropes belonging to the falls of the fore and main mast.
Cre'nclid (*adj. obsolete*) Crinoid, full of windings. *Cb.*
CRENEL'LE (*adj. in heraldry*) Embattled.
Cre'n'gles (*s. a sea term*) The crencles.
CRE'OLE (*s.*) A descendant of an European born in America, a West Indian by birth.
Creo'lian (*adj. from Creole*) Belonging to a Creole.
Creo'lian (*s. from the adj.*) A Creole.
CREPA'NE (*s. in farriery*) An ulcer in the fore part of the foot of a horse about an inch above the coronet.
CRE'PATURE (*s. in pharmacy*) The boiling of any kind of corn or fruit till it cracks.
CRE'PIDA (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of shoe made use of by the ancient Romans.
Cre'pil (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cripple. *Chaucer.*
CREPIN'E (*s. in cookery*) A fringe, meat chopped small for stuffing.
CRE'PIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the fanchus.
CRE'PITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. crepito to crack*) To make a small crackling noise.
Cre'pitation (*s. from crepitate*) A small crackling noise.
CRE'PITUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An obscene deity worshipped by the Egyptians, a fart.
Crept (*v. pret. of creep*) Did creep.
Crept (*p. from creep*) Entered by creeping, entered by clandestine means.
Crepus'cule (*s. not much used, from crepusculum*) The twilight.
Crepus'culis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The twilight. *Cb.*
Crepus'culous (*adj. from crepusculum*) Belonging to the twilight.
CREPUS'CULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The twilight.
CRESC'ENS (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's name.
CRES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. cresco to grow*) Increasing, growing, being in a state of increase.
Cres'cent (*s. from the adj.*) The moon in a state of increase, any similitude of the moon increasing, a half moon.
CRESCEN'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CRES'CIVE (*adj. from the Lat. cresco to grow*) Crescent, growing.
CRESPI'NA (*s. in botany*) The harberry tree.
CRESS (*s. in botany, perhaps from the Lat. cresco*) An herb used in fallads.
CRES'SAN (*s.*) A kind of pear.
Cres'set (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Cres'set (*s. a local word*) A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire.
CRES'SET (*s. from the French croisette*) A great light set on a beacon, light house or watch tower.
Cres'setlight (*s. from cresset, and light*) A large light or lantern fixed on a pole generally in the form of a cross.
CRES'SY (*s. in geography and history*) A town in France, famous for the signal victory obtained there by Edward the third over the French in 1346.
CREST (*s. from the Lat. crista*) The plume of feathers worn on the ancient helmet, any tuft or ornament on the head; the rising part of the neck of a horse; the comb of a cock; the upper part of a labiated flower; the device or ornament on the helmet in a coat of arms; a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing, a kind of cornish; pride, spirit, courage.
Crested (*adj. from crest*) Adorned with a plume, wearing a crest.
Crestfallen (*adj. from crest, and fall*) Having the crest, or that part of the neck of a horse on which the main grows, fallen on one side; dispirited, cowed. *Shakespeare.*
Crestless (*adj. from crest*) Having no crest, having no coat of arms.
CREST'MARINE (*s. in botany*) Rock samphire.

Crest'tile (*s. from crest, and tile*) A tile to put on the ridge of a house.
Creswell (*s. with shoe-makers*) The broad edge of the sole of a shoe.
CRE'TA (*s. from the Lat.*) Chalk, fullers clay, a kind of paint used by the ladies.
Creta'ceous (*adj. from creta*) Abounding with chalk, chalky.
Cre'tated (*adj. not much used, from creta*) Rubbed with chalk.
CRETE (*s. in geography*) Candia, a famous island in the Mediterranean.
Crete (*s. from the foregoing*) A native of Crete.
Cre'tian (*adj. from Crete*) Belonging to Crete.
Cre'tian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Crete.
Cre'ticism, Cre'tism (*s. from Crete, the inhabitants of which were noted for lying*) A falsehood, a prevarication.
CRETI'NUS (*s. in ancient authors*) A torrent, a landflood.
Cre'tose (*adj. from creta*) Chalky, full of chalk.
Cretos'ity (*s. from creta*) Chalkiness.
Cre'vaffe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A crevice, a chink. *Cb.*
Cre'vent (*s. with goldsmiths*) A kind of melting pot.
Cre'wet (*s. not so common a spelling*) A crewet.
CRE'VICE (*s. from the French crever to burst*) A crack, a cleft, a narrow opening; a crayfish.
CRE'VISSE (*s. from the French*) A crayfish.
Cre'vize (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The crevise, the crayfish.
CREUX (*s. in sculpture, from the French*) A cavity out of which something has been scooped.
CREW (*s. probably from the Sax. crud*) A company of people associated for any purpose, the company of a ship; a company of low bad people.
Crew (*v. int. pret. of crow*) Did crow.
CREW'EL (*s. from the Dutch klewel*) A kind of worsted yarn, yarn twisted and wound on a ball.
CREW'ET (*s. probably from the French cruche an earthen pot*) A small vessel or phial in which oil or vinegar is brought to table.
CREWK'HERNE (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 132 miles from London.
Crewkherne (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Crewkherne, made at Crewkherne.
CREX (*s. in ornithology*) The daker hen.
Creyn (*s. obsolete*) The head. *Chaucer.*
CRI'ANCE (*s. in falconry*) A fine smooth line of packthread fastened to the leash of a hawk when she is first lured.
Cri'ande (*adj. obsolete*) Crying. *Chaucer.*
Cri'ants (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The ciance. *Phillips.*
Cri'ats (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The ciance. *Scott.*
CRIB (*s. from the Sax. crybbe*) The rack or manger of a stable, the stall of an ox, a small habitation, a cottage.
Crib (*v. t. from the subs.*) To shut up in a confined place, to cage.
Crib'bage (*s. from crib*) A particular game at cards.
Crib'bed (*p. from crib*) Shut up in a narrow habitation, confined.
Crib'bing (*p. a. from crib*) Shutting up in a confined habitation, confining.
CRIB'BLE (*s. from the Lat. cribrum*) A corn sieve.
Cribra'tion (*s. from cribrum*) The act of sifting, the act of separating by a sieve.
CRI'BRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A sieve.
Crie (*s.*) A machine, a kind of jack.
CRICE'TUS (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the mouse kind.
CRICK (*s. from the Sax. cryce*) A painful stiffness in the neck, a wrench of the back.
Crick (*s. from the Ital. cricco*) The noise of a door grating on its hinges.
Crick (*v. t. used only in conversation or familiar style*) To give a sudden wrench, to sprain.
Cricked (*p. from crick, used only in conversation or familiar style*) Wrenched, sprained.
CRIC'KEI (*s. from the Dutch kreken*) The gryllus, a kind of grasshopper, an insect frequenting ovens and chimneys.
CRIC'KET (*s. from the German criecken to creep*) A low seat, a kind of stool.
CRIC'KET (*s. from the Sax. cryic a stick*) A sport in which the contenders drive a ball with sticks opposite to each other.
CRICK'HOWELL (*s.*) A town in Brecknockshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 150 miles from London.
Crickhowell (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Crickhowell, made at Crickhowell.
CRIC'KIETH (*s.*) A town in Caernarvonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 236 miles from London.
Crickieth

Cric'kieth (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Crickieth, made at Crickieth.

CRICK'LADE (*s.*) A small borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 82 miles from London.

Crick'lade (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cricklade, made at Cricklade.

CRICOARYTÆOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) Certain muscles arising from the cricoides.

CRICOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek κρινος a ring, and εδος a shape*) The gristle of the larynx, the top of the windpipe.

CRICOTHYREOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muscles which take their rise from the fore part of the cricoides.

Cried (*p. from cry*) Made public, proclaimed.

Crier (*s. from cry*) The officer whose business it is to cry any thing, the officer who makes proclamation.

CRIM (*s. in geography*) Crimtartary, the Crimea.

CRIME'A (*s. in geography*) A peninsula joined by a narrow neck of land to Little Tartary; the Cham is subject to the Turks and obliged in time of war to furnish the Grand Signor with thirty thousand men.

CRIME (*s. from the Lat. crimen a crime*) An act of injustice, a fault, an offence, an act of wickedness.

Crim'eful (*adj. from crime, and full*) Criminal, wicked, faulty in a high degree.

Crim'elefs (*adj. from crime, and less*) Innocent, free from crimes.

Crim'inal (*adj. from crime*) Faulty, contrary to law, guilty, tainted with a crime, belonging to crimes.

Crim'inal (*s. from the adj.*) One chargeable with a crime, an accused person, one guilty of a crime.

Crim'inally (*adv. from criminal*) In a criminal manner, wickedly.

Crim'inalness (*s. from criminal*) Guiltiness, the state of being criminal.

Crim'inality (*s. not much used, from criminal*) Criminalness.

Crimina'tion (*s. from crime*) The act of accusing, accusation, an arraignment, a charge.

Crim'inatory (*adj. from crime*) Relating to accusation, censorious, accusing.

Crim'inoſe (*adj. not much used, from crime*) Ready to accuse, disposed to blame.

Criminoſity (*s. not much used, from criminoſe*) An evil report, reproach. *Scott.*

Crim'inous (*adj. from crime*) Criminal, wicked, faulty in a high degree.

Crim'inouſly (*adv. not much used, from criminous*) Criminally, very wickedly.

Crim'inouſneſs (*s. from criminous*) Wickedness, guilt, the state of being criminal. *King Charles.*

CRIMNO'DES, CRIMNOI'DES (*s. with physicians*) Urine with a thick ſediment like bran.

CRIM'OSIN (*adj. a correſt but not ſo common a ſpelling, from the Italian, cremoſino*) Crimson.

Crimp (*adj. from crimple*) Brittle, eaſily crumbled, criſp.

Crimp (*adj. a cant word*) Inconſiſtent, inconcluſive. *Arbutnot.*

Crimp (*s.*) A dealer in coals, a kind of game. *Scott.*

CRIM'PLE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To contract, to cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

Crim'pled (*p. from crimple*) Contracted, ſhrunk, curled.

Crim'pling (*p. a. from crimple*) Contracting, ſhrinking, curling.

Crim'pling (*adj. from the part.*) Lamish, hobbling, tenderfooted. *Scott.*

Crimpt (*p. from crimp*) Contracted, curled.

CRIM'SON (*adj. from the Italian, cremoſino*) Red, red tending to purple.

Crim'ſon (*s. from the adj.*) A red colour, a red tending to purple.

Crim'ſon (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dye crimſon, to make of a crimſon colour.

CRIN'AL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. crinis*) Belonging to the hair.

CRINAN'THE'MUM (*in botany*) The wild lily.

CRIN'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. crinis, hair*) Having long hair, wearing long hair, reſembling hair, hairy.

Crin'cum (*s. a cant word*) A cramp, a contradiction, a whim, a fancy.

Cri'ned (*adj. in heraldry*) Having long hair, adorned with long hair.

CRIN'ELS, CRIN'ETS (*s. in falconry*) The ſmall black feathers growing at the root of the beak of a hawk.

CRINGE (*v. t. from the German, kriecken*) To draw together, to contract, to draw up in wrinkles.

CRINGE (*v. int.*) To bow, to fawn, to flatter.

Cringe (*s. from the verb*) A bow, a ſervile complaiſance.

Crin'ged (*p. from cringe*) Contracted, drawn in wrinkles.

Crin'ging (*p. a. from cringe*) Contracting, drawing up in wrinkles; bowing, fawning, flattering.

Crin'gle (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of wrethe or ring wrought into a rope for the convenience of ſaſtening another rope to it.

CRINIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. crinis hair, and gero to bear*) Overgrown with hair.

CRIN'IS (*s. from the Lat.*) Hair, a buſh of hair.

CRIN'KLE (*s. from the Dutch, krinekælon*) A wrinkle, a flexure.

Crin'kle (*v. int. from the subs.*) To go in and out, to wind, to run in windings.

Crin'kle (*v. t.*) To mould or form into wrinkles.

Crin'kled (*p. from crinkle*) Formed in flexures, wrinkled.

Crin'kling (*p. a. from crinkle*) Running in flexures, wrinkling.

Crin'kling (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into flexures, the flexure or winding. "The crinkling of the pye."

CRINO'DES (*s. with physicians*) Small worms reſembling bits of hair ſometimes found under the ſkin in children.

CRIN'OR (*s. in botany*) The lily.

Cri'noſe (*adj. not much used*) Hairy, full of hair.

Crinoſity (*s. from crinoſe*) Hairineſs.

CRIN'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRIP'PLE (*s. from the Sax. crepel*) A lame perſon, one that has loſt the uſe of his limbs.

Crip'ple (*v. t. from the subs.*) To lame, to deprive any one of the uſe of his limbs.

Crip'pled (*p. from cripple*) Lamed, deprived of the uſe of limbs.

Crip'pleneſs (*s. little used, from cripple*) Lameneſs, the ſtate of being a cripple.

Crip'pling (*p. a. from cripple*) Laming, depriving of the uſe of limbs.

Crip'pling (*s. with builders*) A ſhort ſpar or pile of wood againſt the ſide of a houſe.

Crips (*adj. an obſolute ſpelling*) Criſped, curled. *Ch.*

CRIS'IMA (*s. with physicians*) The ſigns or ſymptoms of a diſeaſe. *Scott.*

CRIS'IS (*s. from the Greek κρισις a judgment*) The height of a diſeaſe, the turn of a diſeaſe, the point of time in which any thing comes to the height.

Criſ'om (*s. rather an incorreſt ſpelling*) A chriſom, an infant dying before it is baptized.

CRISP (*adj. from the Lat. criſpo to curl*) Curled, indented; brittle, eaſily crumbled.

Criſp (*v. t. from the adj.*) To curl, to twiſt, to indent, to make brittle.

Criſ'pated (*adj. in botany*) Curled, indented.

Criſ'pation (*s. from criſp*) The act of curling, the ſtate of being curled.

Criſ'ped (*p. from criſp*) Curled, indented, made brittle.

CRIS'PIN (*s.*) A man's name, the patron of the ſhoe-makers.

CRISPI'NA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bramble.

Criſ'ping (*p. a. from criſp*) Curling, contracting, making brittle.

Criſ'pingpin (*s. from criſp, and pin*) A curling iron.

Criſ'pinaſſe (*s. from Crispin, and lance*) An awl, a ſhoemaker's awl.

CRISPISU'LCANT (*adj. little used, from the Lat. criſpo to curl, and ſulco to make furrows*) Waving, undulating, like a flaſh of lightening.

Criſ'pneſs (*s. from criſp*) The ſtate of being criſped.

Criſ'pitude (*s. not much used*) The ſtate of being criſped, criſpneſs.

CRIS'PUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Criſ'py (*adj. from criſp*) Curled.

Criſt (*s. an obſolute ſpelling*) A creſt.

CRIS'TA (*s. in anatomy*) A ſpiral protuberance in the middle of the ſpine of the omoplate. *Scott.*

CRIS'TÆ (*s. plu. in ſurgery*) Excreſcences of fleſh growing about the fundament.

Criſ'tal (*s. an incorreſt ſpelling*) The crystal.

Criſ'tated (*adj. from creſt*) Having a creſt, adorned with a creſt or comb.

CRITE'RION, CRITE'RIMUM (*s. from the Greek κριτηριον*) A diſtinguiſhing mark, a ſtandard to judge by.

CRITHE (*s. with physicians*) A little oblong ſwelling on the eyelid, a ſty.

CRITH'MUM (*s. in botany*) The ſea fennel.

CRITHOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek κριθμη barley, and*

- divination magic*) A kind of divination by means of barley meal.
- CRIT'IC** (*s. from the Greek κρινω to discern*) A man who is capable of judging in matters of literature, one who is apt to find fault.
- Crit'ic** (*adj. from the subs.*) Relating to criticism, critical.
- Crit'ic** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To play the critick, to criticize.
- Crit'ical** (*adj. from critic*) Relating to criticism, accurate, exact, captious, apt to find fault.
- Crit'ical** (*adj. from crisis*) Relating to a crisis, belonging to that which is to determine some great event, requiring great care and exactness.
- Crit'ically** (*adv. from critical*) In a critical manner, curiously, exactly.
- Crit'icalness** (*s. from critical*) Exactness, nicety, accuracy.
- Criticise** (*v. int. from critic*) To act the critic, to judge, to point out faults or beauties; to animadvert upon as faulty.
- Criticise** (*v. t.*) To censure, to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*
- Critici'ing** (*p. a. from criticise*) Acting the part of a critic, judging, animadverting.
- Crit'icism** (*s. from critic*) A standard of judging well, an animadversion, a critical remark, critical observations.
- Critici'ze** (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To criticize, to act the part of a critic.
- Crit'ique** (*s. not much used*) A criticism.
- Criz'zeling** (*adj. with glassmakers*) Rough, uneven on the surface.
- CRO** (*s. in the Scotch law*) The fine which the judge, if he fails in the administration of justice, pays to the nearest relation of a murdered person. *Cole.*
- CROAK** (*v. int. from the Sax. cracezzan*) To make a low protracted noise like a frog, to caw as a raven or crow; to make a disagreeable protracted noise.
- Croak** (*s. from the verb*) The voice of a frog, the cry of a raven, a disagreeable protracted noise.
- Croak'ing** (*p. a. from croak*) Making a low protracted noise.
- Croaking** (*s. from the part.*) The voice of a frog, the cry of a raven. "The croaking of their own bellies."
- CROAN** (*s. not much used*) An old toothless sheep, an old woman. *Shakespeare.*
- Croat** (*s. from Croatia*) A native of Croatia.
- CROA'TIA** (*s. in geography*) A frontier province of the German empire.
- Cro'card** (*s.*) A piece of money once current in England.
- Croca'tio** (*s. not used, an incorrect spelling*) Crocitantion.
- Croce** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cross. *Chaucer.*
- Cro'ceous** (*adj. from crocus*) Having the qualities of saffron, like saffron, belonging to saffron.
- Cro'ches** (*s. with bunters*) The little knobs that grow on the tops of a deer's horn.
- CRO'CI** (*s. in botany*) The anthera, the apices of flowers.
- CRO'CIA** (*s. in old records*) The crozier.
- CROCIA'RIUS** (*s. in old records*) The officer who bore the crozier before the bishop.
- Cro'ciary** (*s. from crocia*) The person who carried the crozier before the abbot or bishop.
- CROCITA'TION** (*s. not much used from the Lat. crocitantio*) The croaking of frogs or ravens.
- CRO'CIUM** (*s. in old customs*) The collation or disposal of a bishoprick, or abbey, by the delivery of the crozier.
- CROCK** (*s. from the Dutch, cruick*) A cup, a vessel made of earth, a pot, the black of a pot.
- Crock** (*s.*) A disease incident to hawks.
- Crock** (*v. t. in the culinary dialect*) To black with soot.
- Croc'kery** (*s. from crock*) Earthenware.
- CRO'CODILE** (*s. in zoology*) An amphibious and voracious animal; it has the shape of a lizard, and is found chiefly in Egypt and the Indies.
- Croc'odiline** (*s. not much used from crocodile*) Like a crocodile, belonging to the crocodile, deceitful, sophistical.
- Crocodil'lites** (*s. in logic*) A captious, sophistical kind of argumentation.
- CROCOMAG'MA** (*s. in medicine*) A composition in which the chief ingredient was saffron.
- CROCOME'RION** (*s. in botany*) The great fanicle.
- CROCUS** (*s. in botany and medicine*) A plant common in gardens, saffron, a powder of a saffron colour.
- Croe** (*s. from crome*) An iron bar with a point at one end, and a claw at the other, a crome.
- CRCE'SUS** (*s.*) The name of a man, a king of Lydia, remarkable for his immense riches.
- CROFT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A little close adjoining to a house.
- Crog'net** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A cronel.
- Croice** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cross. *Chaucer.*
- Crois** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cross. *Chaucer.*
- CROISA'DE, CROISA'DO** (*s. from the French, croisade*) A holy war, a war formerly carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.
- Croise** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cross. *Chaucer.*
- Croi'sery** (*s. obsolete*) The people for whom Christ suffered, the whole body of christians. *Chaucer.*
- CROI'SES** (*s. from the French croix, a cross*) Pilgrims who were wont to carry a cross, soldiers who fought under the banner of the cross.
- Croi'siers** (*s. in the church of Rome*) A religious order, cross bearers.
- CROIS'SANTE** (*adj. in heraldry*) Ending in the form of a crescent.
- Croi'zes** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The croises.
- Croke** (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To croak. *Scott.*
- Croke** (*v. int. obsolete*) To bend, to grow crooked. *Chau.*
- Cro'king** (*p. from croke, obsolete*) Bending, becoming crooked. *Chaucer.*
- Cro'kettes** (*s. obsolete*) Locks of hair, tresses. *Chaucer.*
- Cro'kid** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Crooked. *Chaucer.*
- Cro'kidly** (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Crookedly. *Chau.*
- Cromar'tie** (*s.*) A county in Scotland.
- CROMA'RTY** (*s.*) The capital of the shire of Cromartie.
- Crome** (*s. from the Dutch crom*) An iron bar, having a point at one end, and a claw at the other, and applied to various uses in mechanics.
- CRO'MER** (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 127 miles from London.
- Cro'mer** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Cromer, made at Cromer.
- Cromes, Crommes** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Crumbs. *Chau.*
- Crom'mid** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Crammed. *Chau.*
- Crompe** (*s. obsolete*) A crop.
- CRONE** (*s. from the Sax.*) An old ew, an old woman.
- CRO'NEL** (*s. perhaps a corruption from coronet*) The iron at the end of a tilting spear.
- Cro'net** (*s. a contraction from coronet*) The iron at the end of a tilting spear, the hair or rim just above the foot of a horse.
- Cron'ical** (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Chronical.
- Cron'igne** (*s. obsolete*) A chronicle, a record, a history. *Chaucer.*
- Cron'y** (*s. a cant word*) An old acquaintance, a companion of long standing.
- Croo** (*v. int. not much used*) To coo, to make a noise like a dove. *Scott.*
- CROOK** (*s. from the French croc*) A shepherd's staff having a hook or turn at the end, any instrument with a hook or bent at the end, a bent, a curvature.
- Crook** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bend, to turn into a hook, to pervert, to divert from the original purpose.
- Crook'back** (*s. from crook, and back*) One that has gibbous shoulders.
- Crook'backed** (*adj. from crook and back*) Having bent shoulders.
- Crook'ed** (*adj. from crook*) Bent, winding, oblique, perverse, untoward.
- Crook'edly** (*adv. from crooked*) Out of the straight line, perversely, untowardly.
- Crook'edness** (*s. from crooked*) The state of being crooked, curvity, deformity, perverseness.
- Crook'footed** (*adj. from crook, and foot*) Having crooked feet.
- Crook'kel** (*v. int. not much used, from croo*) To coo, to make the noise of a dove.
- Crook'legged** (*adj. from crook, and leg*) Having crooked legs.
- Crook'shouldered** (*adj. from crook and shoulder*) Having crooked or deformed shoulders.
- Crool** (*v. int. obsolete*) To mutter.
- CROOSE** (*s. with gamsters, a cant word*) An assistant to the banker at basset.
- Crooie** (*v. int. from the sub. a cant word*) To assist the banker at basset.
- Croots** (*s. in mines*) A substance adhering to lead ore.
- CROP** (*s. from the Sax.*) The craw of a bird, the first stomach into which the food passes.
- CROP** (*s. from the Sax. croppa*) The top, the highest part of any thing; any thing cut off; the product of a field for one gathering, the harvest, that which is gathered off the field.

Crop (*s. a cant word*) A man with very short hair, a horse whose ears are cut; money.

Crop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut off the ends, to lop, to mow, to reap.

Crop (*v. int.*) To yield a harvest, to yield increase.

Crope (*v. int. obsolete*) Did creep, crept. *Chaucer.*

Cropful (*adj. from crop and full*) Satiated, full of food.

Cro'pin (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did creep. *Chaucer.*

CROP'PA (*s. in old records, from the Sax.*) A crop of grass or corn, the produce in harvest.

Croppe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The crop, the top of any thing. *Chaucer.*

Crop'ped (*p. from crop*) Cut off at the ends, lopped, moved, reaped.

Crop'per (*s. from crop*) A kind of pigeon having a large crop.

Crop'ping (*p. from crop*) Cutting off the ends, lopping, moving, reaping.

Crop'sick (*adj. from crop and sick*) Sick with eating, sick with intemperance.

Cropt (*v. pret. from crop*) Did crop.

Cropt (*p. from cropp'd*) Cropped.

Cro'quets (*s. in cookery*) Balls of delicious stuffed meat. *Scott.*

Cro'selet (*s. from crofs*) A frontlet, a head cloth.

CROSET'TE (*s. in architecture*) The return of a moulding, an elbow, a knee, an ancone.

CRO'SIER (*s. from the French, croiser*) The pastoral staff; the staff of a bishop, or abbot, having a cross upon it.

Cro'siers (*s.*) An astronomical instrument in form of a cross.

Cros'let (*s. from crofs*) A small cross, a crucible. *Chau.*

Crofs (*s. from the Lat. crux*) One strait body laid over another, a line drawn through another, money so called because marked with a cross, the wood on which our Savior suffered; a trial, a hinderance, self-denial.

Crofs (*adj. from the sub.*) Laid across, falling athwart, adverse, opposite, perverse, peevish, contrary, unfortunate, untoward, interchanged. *This word is frequently used in composition with substantives, though perhaps it might be full as proper to keep it distinct.*

Crofs (*prep. from the adj.*) Across, athwart, over, from side to side.

Crofs (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay one thing over another, to sign with the cross, to cancel, to move in an oblique direction, to thwart, to obstruct, to embarrass, to counteract, to countermand, to contradict, to debar, to preclude.

Crofs (*v. int.*) To lie athwart, to be inconsistent.

Crofs'barshot (*s. from cross, bar and shot*) A ball with a bar put through it to do the greater execution.

Crofs'hill (*s. in ornithology*) The loxia.

Crofs'bite (*v. t. from cross, and bite*) To deceive, to contravene by deception. *Prior.*

Crofs'bite (*s. from the verb*) A cheat, a deception.

Crofs'biting (*p. from crofsbite*) Deceiving, contravening by deception. *Collier.*

Crofs'bow (*s. from cross and bow*) A missile weapon used in battle before the invention of guns.

Crofs'bower (*s. from crofsbow*) One who fought with a crossbow.

Crofs'ed (*p. from cross*) Laid one over another, signed with the cross, thwarted, obstructed, contradicted, perplexed, vexed, disappointed.

Crofs'lelet (*s. obsolete*) A crucible. *Chaucer.*

Crofs'er (*adj. comp. of cross*) Cross in a greater degree.

Crofs'est (*adj. sup. of cross*) Cross in the greatest degree.

Crofs'et (*s. in heraldry*) A little plain cross.

Crofs'examine (*v. t. from cross and examine*) To examine by different questions in order to prove the faith of evidence.

Crofs'examine (*p. from cross'examine*) Examined in a different manner.

Crofs'examine (*p. a from cross'examine*) Examining in a different manner.

Crofs'grained (*adj. from cross and grain*) Having the fibres irregular, perverse, contradictory, vexatious.

Crofs'jack (*s. a sea term*) A yard slung at the upper end of the mizen mast.

Crofs'lelet (*s. obsolete*) A crucible. *Chaucer.*

Crofs'ing (*p. a. from cross*) Laying one thing over another, signing with the cross, cancelling, obstructing, disappointing.

Crofs'ly (*adv. from cross*) In a cross manner.

Crofs'ness (*s. from cross*) The state of being cross, perverseness.

Crofs'piece (*s. from cross and piece*) A rail of timber over the windlass of a ship.

Crofs'post (*s. from cross and post*) The post that carries letters on the cross roads.

Crofs'road (*s. from cross and road*) A by road, a road from one place to another, not lying in the London roads.

Crofs'row (*s. from cross and row*) The alphabet.

Crofs'staff (*s. from cross and staff*) An astronomical instrument to take meridian altitudes.

Crofs'tree (*s. a sea term*) One of the pieces of timber supported by the cheeks at the upper ends of the lower masts.

Crofs'way (*s. from cross and way*) A small obscure road intersecting a greater.

Crofs'wind (*s. from cross and wind*) A wind blowing from the right or left of the course.

Crofs'wort (*s. in botany*) Valantina, a kind of ladies bed straw.

Crotalaria (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CROTALOPH'ORUS (*s. in zoology*) The rattle snake.

CROTA'LUM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of musical instrument, an attribute of the priests of Cybele; it consisted of two thin plates, or bones, which being shook in the hand made a noise.

CROTAPH'IC (*adj. from the Greek, κροταφος, the temples*) Belonging to the temples.

CROTAPH'ITIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the lower jaw.

CROTAPH'ITUM (*s. with physicians*) A pain in the temples.

CROTCH (*s. from the French, croc*) The fork of a tree, a hook.

CROTCH'ET (*s. in music, from the French*) A note or character of time equal to half a minim.

Crotch'et (*s. in printing*) One of the hooks in which an explanatory sentence is sometimes included.

Crotch'et (*s. from the foregoing*) An odd fancy, a perverse conceit.

Crotch'et (*s. in ship building*) One of the very crooked timbers in the hold, or bread room.

Cro'tels, Cro'teying (*s. with hunters*) The dung of a hare.

CRO'TON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cro'ty (*v. int. obsolete*) To dung as a hare.

CROUCH (*v. int. from the French, crochu, crooked*) To stoop low, to lie close to the ground, to fawn, to stoop meanly.

Crouch (*v. t. obsolete*) To cross, to sign with the cross. *Chaucer.*

Crouch'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Signed with the cross.

Crouch'ing (*p. from crouch*) Stooping low, lying close to the ground, stooping with meanness, fawning.

Crouch'mass (*s. from crouch, a cross, and mass*) A festival observed by the papists in honour of the cross.

Croude (*v. int. obsolete*) To play on a crowd, to play on a fiddle. *Chaucer.*

Croule (*adj. obsolete*) Curled. *Chaucer.*

CROUP (*s. from the French, croppe*) The rump, the rump of a fowl, the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DE (*s. in the manage*) A leap higher than that of the corvet.

CROUPA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. *Scott.*

CROUPE (*s. in the manage*) The rump of a horse; a crupper. *Chaucer.*

Crou'per (*s. in a gaming house, a cant word*) The person who watches the card, and gathers money for the bank.

Crouta'de (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. *Phillips.*

CROW (*s. from the Sax. crowe*) A large black bird which feeds on carrion.

Crow (*s. from crow*) A bar of iron used as a lever, with a point at one end and a claw at the other.

CROW (*v. int. from the Sax, crawan*) To make the noise of a cock in the morning, to make a noise as a cock in crowing, to boast, to vapor, to bully, to bluster.

Crow (*s. from the verb*) The noise of a cock in crowing.

CROWD (*s. from the Sax. cruth*) A multitude confusedly pressed together, a medley without order or distinction; the populace, the vulgar.

Crowd (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fill with a confused multitude, to push close together, to incumber by multitudes.

Crowd (*v. int.*) To swarm, to press into a multitude, to get together in great numbers.

CROWD (*s. from the Brit. crowth*) A fiddle.

Crowd (*v. t. from the foregoing sub.*) To play on the fiddle.

Crow'ded (*p. from crowd*) Filled with a confused multitude.

- multitude, pressed together, incommoded by multitudes.
- Crow'der** (*s. from crowd*) A fiddler, one that plays on a crowd.
- Crow'ding** (*p. from crowd*) Filling with a confused multitude, pressing together, incommoding with multitudes; playing on a fiddle.
- Crow'flower** (*s. in botany from crow and flower*) The lychnis.
- Crow'foot** (*s. in botany*) The ranunculus.
- Crow'garlic** (*s. in botany*) A species of onion.
- Crow'ing** (*p. a. from crow*) Making a noise like a cock in defiance, boasting, challenging.
- Crow'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The voice of a cock in bidding defiance.
- Crow'isfeet** (*s. obsolete*) Crow's feet, wrinkles under the eyes which are the effect of age. *Chaucer.*
- Crow'keeper** (*s. from crow and keep*) One who keeps crows off the corn.
- CROW'LAND** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 93 miles from London.
- Crow'land** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Crowland, made at Crowland.
- CROWLE** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 164 miles from London.
- Crowle** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Crowle, made at Crowle.
- Crow'ling** (*s. a made word*) The noise or rumbling in the bowels of cattle.
- Crown** (*v. from crow, used with have and had in the past tenses*) Crowded.
- CROWN** (*s. from the Lat. corona*) A royal diadem, a garland, the top of the head, the top of any thing, that part of the hat that covers the head, a piece of silver coin, royal power, honour, dignity, ornament, reward, completion.
- Crown** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To invest with a royal diadem, to cover as with a crown, to dignify, to adorn, to reward, to recompense, to compleat, to perfect.
- Crowned** (*p. from crown*) Wearing a crown, adorned with a crown, invested with a crown, rewarded, dignified, compleated.
- Crown'er** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A coroner.
- Crow'net** (*s. from crow and net*) A net for catching crows or other birds in the winter.
- Crown'et** (*s. from crown*) A little crown, a coronet, a reward, a recompence.
- Crown'glass** (*s. from crown and glass*) The best sort of windowglass.
- Crownimperial** (*s. in botany*) The largest kind of daffodil.
- Crown'ing** (*p. from crown*) Investing with a crown, putting on a crown, dignifying, rewarding, compleating.
- Crown'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The crown or uppermost part of any decoration.
- Crown'office** (*s. from crown and office*) An office that belongs to the king's bench; an office in which the attorney general exhibits informations for crimes and misdemeanors, for which the offender is to pay a fine to the king.
- Crown'post** (*s. in building*) The post which stands upright between the principal rafters.
- Crown'scab** (*s. in farriery*) A stinking scab which breeds round the corners of a horse's hoof, and is hard to be cured.
- Crown'thistle** (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of thistle.
- Crown'wheel** (*s. in clock work, from crown and wheel*) The upper wheel, the wheel next the balance.
- Crown'works** (*s. in fortification, from crown and work*) Bulwarks advanced towards the field in order to gain some hill or rising ground.
- Crows'bill** (*s. in surgery from crow and bill*) A kind of forceps, or pinchers for drawing bullets, or any thing else out of wounds.
- Crowse** (*adj. a local word*) Brisk, lively.
- Crows'feet** (*s. a sea term*) A complication of small cords spreading out from a block to keep the sails from striking too violently against the tops.
- Crows'foot** (*s. in military affairs*) The caltrop, an iron with four points so contrived, that which way soever it is thrown, one of them will be always uppermost.
- Crow'toes** (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.
- Croy** (*s. in the Scotch law*) The satisfaction that is to be made by a judge, who does not administer justice as he ought, to the nearest relations of a murdered parson.
- CROY'DON** (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, and is 10 miles from London.
- Croy'don** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Croydon, made at Croydon.
- Croyl'stone** (*s. in natural history*) Crystallized chalk.
- Croyn** (*v. int. with hunters*) To cry as fallow deer do in rutting time.
- Cro'zier** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The crozier.
- CRUCIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. crux, a cross*) Transverse, crossing one another, cruciform.
- CRUCIANEL/LA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- CRUCIA'TA** (*s. in botany*) Crosswort, the valantia.
- CRUCIATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. crux, a cross*) To torture, to excruciate.
- Cru'ciated** (*p. from cruciate*) Tortured, tormented, put to great pain.
- Cru'ciated** (*adj. in botany*) Having a cross, marked with a cross.
- Cru'ciating** (*p. a. from cruciate*) Torturing, tormenting.
- CRUCIA'TUS** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.
- CRUCIBLE** (*s. from the Lat. crux, a cross*) A melting pot, so called because formerly marked with a cross.
- CRUCI'FEROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. crux, a cross, and fero, to bear*) Bearing the cross.
- CRUCIFERS** (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) Crossbearers, the crutch friars.
- Cru'cified** (*p. from crucify*) Fixed to a cross, put to death by having the hands and feet nailed to a cross.
- Cru'cifer** (*s. from crucify*) One that crucifies.
- CRUCIFIX** (*s. from the Lat. crux, a cross, and figo, to fix*) A representation of our Saviour on the cross.
- Crucifixion** (*s. from crucifix*) The punishment of the cross, the act of crucifying.
- CRUCIFORM** (*adj. from the Lat. crux, a cross, and forma, a form*) Having the form of a cross.
- CRUCIFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. crux, a cross, and figo, to fix*) To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.
- Cru'cifying** (*p. a. from crucify*) Putting to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.
- Crucig'erous** (*adj. from the Lat. crux, a cross, and gero, to bear*) Bearing the cross.
- CRUD** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A coagulation, a concretion of any liquid, the coagulation of milk before it is made into cheese.
- CRUDE** (*adj. from the Lat. crudus, unripe*) Raw, unconcocted, unfinished, immature, indigested.
- Cru'dely** (*adv. from crude*) In a crude manner.
- Cru'deness** (*s. from crude*) Crudity, unripeness.
- Cru'dity** (*s. from crude*) Unripeness, indigestion.
- Crud'le** (*v. t. from crud*) To turn any thing to a cruddy substance, to coagulate.
- Crud'le** (*v. int.*) To become cruddy, to coagulate.
- Crud'led** (*p. from crudle*) Coagulated, concreted.
- Crud'ling** (*p. a. from crudle*) Coagulating, concreting.
- Crud'y** (*adj. from crud*) Crudled, concreted, raw, chill.
- CRUEL** (*adj. from the Lat. crudelis, cruel*) Inhuman, hard hearted, savage, fierce, bloody, destructive.
- Cru'elly** (*adv. from cruel*) In a cruel manner, barbarously, inhumanly.
- Cru'elness** (*s. from cruel*) Cruelty, inhumanity.
- Cru'elty** (*s. from cruel*) Inhumanity, savageness.
- CRU'ENTATE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cruento, to smear with blood*) Smeared with blood, bloody.
- Cru'entated** (*adj. from cruentate*) Smeared with blood.
- Cru'entous** (*adj. from cruentate*) Bloody, stained with blood. *Scott.*
- CRU'ET** (*s. from the Dutch cruecke*) The small vessel, or phial in which vinegar, or oil is brought to table.
- CRU'IFERA** (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A pigsty.
- Cruise** (*s. from cruifera*) A pigsty.
- Cru'is** (*s. obsolete*) Prayers.
- CRUISE** (*s. from the Dutch cruecke*) A cup, a small vessel in which any thing is kept, to be used occasionally.
- Cruise** (*s. from cruiser*) A voyage in quest of plunder.
- Cruise** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To rove over the sea in quest of plunder, to sail up and down without any certain course.
- CRUI'SER** (*s. from crux, a cross*) One that bore a cross and plundered infidels, one that roves on the sea in time of war in search of plunder, one that sails up and down without any certain course, a ship on a cruise.
- Cruis'ing** (*p. a. from cruise*) Roving on the sea in quest of prey, sailing up and down without any certain course.
- Cruk** (*s. obsolete*) A crook, an earthen vessel, a cruise. *Chaucer.*
- Crull** (*adj. obsolete*) Curled. *Chaucer.*
- CRUM** (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Sax. cruma*) A small part of any thing, the soft part of bread.

Crum (*v. t. from the sub.*) To crumble, to break into small pieces.
Crumb (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A crum.
Crum'ble (*v. t. from crum*) To break into small pieces, to comminute.
Crum'ble (*v. int.*) To fall into small pieces.
Crum'bled (*p. from crumble*) Broken into small pieces, reduced to small bits.
Crum'bling (*p. a. from crumble*) Breaking into small pieces, falling into small pieces.
CRUM'ENAL (*s. from the Lat. crumena*) A purse. *Spen.*
CRUMEN'TATA (*s. in zoology*) A species of animals furnished with a pouch, or bag, to receive their young in time of danger.
Crum'my (*adj. from crum*) Soft, consisting of crums.
CRUMP (*adj. from the Sax.*) Crooked in the back, crook backed.
Crump (*s. a local word*) The rump.
Crump (*s. a cant word*) A man who will swear to any thing, or stand bail for hire.
Crum'ple (*v. t. from crump*) To draw into wrinkles, to crush together in folds.
Crum'pled (*p. from crumple*) Drawn into wrinkles, crushed together in folds.
Crum'pling (*p. a. from crumple*) Drawing into wrinkles, crushing into folds.
Crump'ling (*s. from the adj.*) An apple nipped in its growth, an apple with an uneven surface.
Crunch (*v. int.*) To cranch, to gnash with the teeth.
Crunk, Crun'kle (*v. int. not much used*) To cry as a crane, to make a noise like a crane.
CRU'OR (*s. from the Lat.*) Blood, gore.
CRUP'INA (*s. in botany*) The star thistle.
Crup'per (*s. from croupe*) The buttocks of a horse, a strap of leather coming under the tail of a horse and buckled to the saddle.
CRU'RA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. crura legs*) The two heads of the marrowy substance of the brain.
CRURÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.
CRU'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. crus cruris, the leg*) Belonging to the leg.
CRUS (*s. in anatomy*) The lower part of the body, the thighs, legs, and feet.
Crusa'de, Crusa'do (*s. from croisade*) An expedition against the infidels, a coin stamped with a cross.
CRUS'CA (*s. from the Ital. signifying bran*) The academy established at Florence in order to purify and perfect the Tuscan language.
Cruse (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cruise, a cup, a small vessel.
Cru'set (*s. from cruise*) A goldsmith's melting pot. *Pbllips.*
CRUSH (*v. t. from the French ecraser*) To press between two bodies, to squeeze, to beat down, to subdue, to dispirit, to destroy.
Crush (*v. int.*) To be condensed, to come into a close body. *Johnson.*
Crush (*s. from the verb*) A collision.
Crush'ed (*p. from crush*) Pressed between two bodies, squeezed, beaten down, subdued.
Crush'ing (*p. a. from crush*) Pressing between two bodies, squeezing, beating down, subduing.
Crus'iel (*s. obsolete*) A gristle.
Crus'ule'e, Cru'ssuly (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the field strewn over with croislets.
Crust (*s. from the Lat. crusta*) An external coat, the hard outside of any thing, an incrustation, the outer part of bread, a waste piece of bread.
Crust (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with a hard case, to cover with incrustations.
Crust (*v. int.*) To contract a hard outside, to gain a hard covering.
Crusta'ceous (*adj. from crust*) Covered with jointed shells, having shells with joints as the crab and lobster.
Crusta'ceousness (*s. from crustaceous*) The quality of having jointed shells.
Crust'clung (*adj. from crust, and cling*) Hardened with a crust, bound together on the surface as ground after much rain.
CRUST'IFIC (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. crusta a crust, and fero to bring*) Producing a crust or skin. *Scott.*
Crus'tily (*adv. from crusty*) Morosely, peevishly.
Crus'tiness (*s. from crusty*) The quality of a crust, peevishness, moroseness.
CRUS'TULA (*s. with surgeons*) A small scab, a scar of a sore; a blood shot eye, an extravasation of blood in the eye.
Crus'ty (*adj. from crust*) Covered with crust; morose, snappish; but this sense is low.
CRUTCH (*s. from the German crucke*) A support for one that cannot walk.
Crutch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To support on crutches, to place on some support. *Dryden.*

Crutch'ed (*adj. from the Lat. crux a cross*) Wearing the sign of the cross, belonging to a particular order of friars who wore the sign of the cross on their garments.
CRUY'SAGE (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of shark.
Cruza'de, Cruza'do (*s. not so common a spelling*) The crusade. *Scott.*
CRUZA'DO, CRUZA'TES (*s.*) A Portuguese coin of about four shillings value. *Scott.*
CRY (*v. int. from the French crier*) To weep, to shed tears, to utter lamentations; to squall as an infant, to make an inarticulate noise as an animal; to speak with vehemence, to speak with great earnestness, to proclaim, to exclaim. *With down*, to blame, to forbid, to overbear. *With out*, to exclaim, to complain of, to make a clamour against. *With up*, to applaud, to exalt, to raise the price by proclamation.
Cry (*v. t.*) To publish, to proclaim in a public manner.
Cry (*s. from the verb*) A lamentation, a shriek, a clamour, an outcry; an exclamation, an acclamation, a proclamation; an earnest call, a voice, a yell; a pack of dogs.
Cry (*s. obsolete*) The head. *Chaucer.*
CRY'AL (*s. in ornithology*) The heron.
Cry'ance (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Credence, faith, belief. *Ch.*
Cry'den (*adj. obsolete*) Cried, published. *Chaucer.*
Cry'er (*s. not so common a spelling*) A crier.
CRY'ER (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
CRYMO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A cold shivering fever. *Scott.*
CRYP'TÆ (*s. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide*) Grottos, caves, hollow places under ground, vaults set apart for the burial of particular families; the graves of the martyrs; a church under ground.
CRYP'TIC (*adj. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide*) Hidden, secret, private, unknown.
Crypt'ical (*adj. from cryptic*) Hidden, occult, unknown.
Cryptically (*adv. from cryptical*) Secretly, occultly.
CRYPTOGO'MIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants whose seed vessels are concealed.
CRYPTOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide, and γραφω to write*) The art of writing in secret characters; secret characters, cyphers.
CRYPTOLOGY (*s. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide, and λογος a word*) A discourse delivered in doubtful terms, enigmatical language.
CRYPTOPOR'TICUS (*s. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide, and the Lat. porticus a porch*) A secret walk or vault under ground, a grot, a cloister.
CRYPTOR'CHIS (*s. from the Greek κρυπτω to hide, and ορχις a testicle*) A disease in which the testicles are withdrawn into the abdomen.
CRYS'TAL (*s. from the Greek κρυσταλλος*) A comprehensive class of fossils, hard and pellucid, resembling glass.
Crys'tal (*adj. from the sub.*) Consisting of crystal, made of crystal; bright, clear, transparent.
Crys'taline (*adj. from crystal*) Consisting of crystal, made of crystal; bright, pellucid.
Crystaliza'tion (*s. from crystalize*) The act or process of congealing into crystal.
Crys'talize (*v. int. from crystal*) To coagulate, to congeal, to shoot into crystals.
Crys'talize (*v. t.*) To cause to shoot into crystals.
Crys'talized (*p. from crystalize*) Congealed, formed into crystals.
Crys'talizing (*p. a. from crystalize*) Congealing, forming into crystals.
CRYSTALLOIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The crystalline coat of the eye.
CRYSTALLOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek κρυσταλλος crystal, and μαντεια magic*) A kind of divination by means of a looking glass. *Scott.*
CUB (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The young of a beast, the young of a fox. *In reproachful or droll style*, A young boy, a young girl.
CUB (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring forth; used of beasts, especially of the fox, the bear, and the whale; and, *in reproachful or droll style*, of a woman.
CU'BA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over young children while in the cradle.
CU'BA (*s. in geography*) A large island of North America subject to the Spaniards.
Cu'ba (*s. with gamblers*) A particular game at cards.
CUBA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cubo to lie down*) The act of lying down.
CU'BATORY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. cubo to lie down*) Recumbent, lying down.
Cu'bature (*s. from cube*) The solid content, the exact method of finding the solid content of any body.
Cub'bed (*p. from cub*) Brought forth. *Cub'bridgehead*

Cub/bridgehead (*s. a sea term*) The bulk head of the forecabin, and half deck.

CUBE (*s. from the Greek κυβος a die*) A solid body consisting of six equal sides, a cubic number, the third power.

Cube (*v. t. from the subs.*) To multiply twice into itself, to raise to the third power.

CUBEB (*s. in medicine*) A small dried fruit resembling pepper.

Cu'bed (*p. from cube*) Multiplied twice into itself.

Cu'beroot (*s. from cube, and root*) The root of a cubic number, which if multiplied twice into itself will produce the number proposed.

Cu'bic (*adj. from cube*) Having the form or properties of a cube, multiplied twice into itself, raised to the third power, solid.

Cu'bical (*adj. from cubic*) Belonging to a cube, solid, raised to the third power.

Cu'bicalness (*s. from cubical*) The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULAR, CUBICULARY (*adj. from the Lat. cubo to lie down*) Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIDIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars, so called from their cubic form.

Cu'biform (*adj. from cube, and form*) Having the form of a cube.

Cu'bing (*p. a. from cube*) Multiplying twice into itself, raising to the third power.

CUBIT (*s. from the Lat. cubitus the elbow*) The elbow, the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, a measure of different lengths used by the ancients.

CUBIT (*s. in anatomy*) The long bone with a hollow in the middle which lies in the inside of the arm.

CUBITÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm which helps to bend the wrist. *Scott.*

Cu'bita (*adj. from cubit*) Containing the length of a cubit, belonging to the cubit.

CUBITURE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. cubo to lie down*) The act of lying down.

CUBITUS (*s. in anatomy*) The cubit, the interior bone of the arm.

CUBOIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The seventh bone of the foot so called from its resemblance to a cube.

Cuch'eneal (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Cochineal.

CUCHE'RUS (*s. in old records*) A coucher, a setting dog.

CUCK'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Suffex; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 42 miles from London.

Cuck'field (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Cuckfield, made at Cuckfield.

CUCK'INGSTOOL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of chair fastened to a long pole turning on a swivel to duck scolding women in the water.

CUC'KOLD (*s. from the French cocu*) One whose wife is false to his bed.

Cuc'kold (*v. t. from the subs.*) To make a man a cuckold, to wrong a husband by unfaithfulness to his bed.

Cuc'kolded (*p. from cuckold*) Made a cuckold.

Cuc'kolding (*p. a. from cuckold*) Making a man a cuckold.

Cuc'koldly (*adj. from cuckold*) Having the qualities of a cuckold, mean, cowardly, sneaking.

Cuc'koldmaker (*s. from cuckold, and make*) One who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

Cuc'koldom (*s. from cuckold*) The act of adultery, the state of being a cuckold.

CUC'KOO (*s. from the Brit. cwcew*) A bird that appears in the spring, and is remarkable for the uniformity of its note. *Figuratively*, A silly fellow.

Cuc'koobud (*s. in botany*) Lady's smock.

Cuckoo'flower (*s. in botany*) The flower of the lady's smock.

Cuc'koopintle (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Cuc'koospit, Cuc'koospittle (*s.*) A spumous dew or froth found upon plants with a little insect in it.

Cuc'kow (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) The cuckoo.

Cuck'quean (*s. a low word*) A wench, a woman of ill fame.

CUCK'SOO (*s. from the African*) A kind of pudding or bits of paste dressed over stewed meat.

CUCUBA'LUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CUCULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of fumitory.

CUCULLA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A species of moths.

CUCULLA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the shoulder blade.

CUCUL/LATE, CUCUL/LATED (*adj. from the Lat. cucullus a hood*) Hooded, covered with a hood, having the resemblance of a hood.

CUCUL/LUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A hood or part of a head dress to travel in, the cap and frock worn by the monks; a shell in the resemblance of a hood, a species of voluta.

CUCUL/LUS (*s. in botany*) The night shade.

CU'CUMBER (*s. in botany*) A plant cultivated in gardens, the fruit of the plant.

Cu'cumer (*s. not so frequent a spelling*) The cucumber.

CUCU'PHA (*s. with surgeons*) A kind of medicated cover or poultice for the head.

Cu'curbate (*s. in botany*) The gourd.

Cu'curbit (*s. from cucurbita*) A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd.

CUCURBI'TA (*s. in botany*) The gourd.

CUCURBI'TA (*s. in surgery*) A cupping glass.

Cucurbita'ceous (*adj. from cucurbita*) Resembling a gourd, belonging to plants of the gourd kind.

Cu'curbite (*s. from cucurbita*) A vessel used in chymistry.

Cu'curbite (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the vessel which the chymists call a body. "Let it be put into a cucurbite glass." *Mortimer.*

Cucur'bitine (*adj. from cucurbita*) Belonging to the gourd, like a gourd.

CUCURBITI'NI (*s. with physicians*) A broad kind of worm that breeds in the human body.

CUCURBI'TULA (*s. in surgery*) A cupping glass.

CUCU'RI (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shark.

CUCUR'UCU (*s. in zoology*) An American serpent of a yellow colour and prodigious length.

CUCU'YOS (*s. in the history of insects*) An American fly which is said to give nearly as much light as a candle in a dark night.

CUD (*s. from the Sax.*) That food which is lodged in the first stomach of some animals in order to be chewed over again, that which is ruminated or chewed over again.

Cud'den (*s. a low word, without etymology*) A clown, a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

Cud'dle (*v. int. a low word, supposed to be without etymology*) To lie low, to lie close, to squat.

Cud'dle (*v. t.*) To embrace, to hug.

Cud'dling (*p. a. a low word, from cuddle*) Lying close, embracing, hugging.

Cud'dy (*s. a sea term*) A place which lies between the captain and lieutenants cabin under the poop in a first rate man of war.

Cud'dy (*s. a low word, without etymology*) A clown, a silly fellow.

Cude, Cu'dcloth (*s. obsolete*) A face cloth for a young child which in ancient times was used at baptism and was the priests fee. *Phillips.*

CUD'GEL (*s. probably from the Dutch cudle a knotted stick*) A stick to strike with about a yard long and something bigger than a man's thumb. "To cross the cudgels," to yield, to submit.

Cud'gel (*v. t. from the subs.*) To beat with a cudgel, to beat, to bang.

Cud'gelled (*p. from cudgel*) Beaten, beaten with a cudgel.

Cud'gelling (*p. a. from cudgel*) Beating, beating with a cudgel.

Cud'gelplayer (*s. from cudgel, and play*) One who follows the barbarous diversion of cudgel playing.

Cud'gelplaying (*s. from cudgel, and play*) A rough and barbarous diversion in which two people endeavour to break each other's head with a cudgel.

Cud'gelproof (*adj. from cudgel, and prove*) Able to resist a cudgel. *Hudibras.*

CUD'WEED, CUD'WORT (*s. in botany*) A plant sometimes called cotton weed.

CUE (*s. from the French queue a tail*) The tail of a wig, the tail or end of any thing, the last word of a speech, which he that answers to it catches as an intimation to begin; a hint, a short direction; the part which any one is to play; humour, temper of mind; but this sense is rather low or droll.

CUER'PO (*s. from the Ital.*) The body; an exposure of the body in its proper shape, a light thin dress.

CUFF (*s. from the Ital. zuffa a battle*) A blow with the fist, a stroke, a stroke with a talon.

Cuff (*v. t. from the subs.*) To strike with the fist, to strike with wings, to strike with talons.

Cuff (*v. int.*) To fight, to scuffle.

CUFF (*s. from the French caeffe*) The lower part of the sleeve.

Cuffed (*p. from cuff*) Beaten, beaten with the fist, knocked about.

Cuffing (*p. a. from cuff*) Beating, striking with the fist, striking with talons.

Cuffinquire (*s. an old local word*) A justice of the peace.

CUI'NAGE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The act of packing up twine for the market, the package of twine.

CUI'RASS (*s. from the French cuir leather*) A breast plate.

Cuiras'sier (*s. from cuirass*) A man at arms, a soldier in armour.

CUIRURI (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the sternus kind, a starling.

CUISSH (*s. from the French cuisse the thigh*) The armour that covers the thighs.

CUISSSES (*s. a more correct spelling, from the French*) The cuisses, or armour for the thighs.

Cu'lage (*s. in old records*) The expence of laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

CUL'DEFOUR (*s. from the French, in masonry*) A kind of vault, a small low vault not much unlike an oven.

CUL'DELAMP (*s. from the French, in masonry*) A decoration in vaults and cielings, to furnish the lower part of the work.

CUL'DEES (*s. from the Lat. colo, to worship, and Deus, God*) An order of monks in Scotland, remarkable for their zeal and diligence in religious exercises.

CUL'ERAGE (*s. in botany*) Arlesmart.

CUL'LEUS (*s. in antiquity*) The largest measure of capacity among the Romans.

CUL'LEX (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of two-winged flies.

CULINARY (*adj. from the Lat. culina, a kitchen*) Belonging to the kitchen, relating to cookery.

CULL (*v. t. from the French cueillir*) To pick out, to select from others.

Cul'lage (*s. obsolete*) A right claimed by the lord, of spending the first night with the bride of his vassal.

Cul'led (*p. from cull*) Picked out of others, selected from others.

CUL'LEN (*s.*) A parliament town of Bamfshire, in Scotland.

Cul'lender (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A colander.

Cul'ler (*s. from cull*) One that culls; a sheep drawn out from others as not fit for sale.

Cul'fish (*s. from cull and fish*) A sort of fish. *Phillips.*

Cul'liage (*s. obsolete*) The right of the lord to spend the first night with the new married wife of a vassal.

Cul'ling (*p. from cull*) Picking out of others, selecting from others.

Cul'ling (*s. a local word*) The light corn separated from the rest in winnowing.

Cul'lion (*s. in botany*) The orchis.

Cul'lion (*s. perhaps from scullion*) A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

Cul'lionhead (*s. in fortification*) A bastion, a blockhouse.

Cul'lionly (*adj. from cullion*) Having the qualities of a cullion, base, mean.

Cul'lions (*s. in anatomy*) The testes.

CUL'LITON (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 154 miles from London.

Cul'liton (*adj. from the subf.*) Belonging to Culliton, made at Culliton.

Cul'lot (*s. not much used*) A kind of cushion, a cushion to ride on.

Cul'lumbine (*s. in botany, but not so correct a spelling*) The columbine.

CUL'LY (*s. from the Italian coglione, a fool*) One who is imposed on, one that is made a fool of.

Cul'ly (*v. t. from the subf.*) To befool, to trick, to impose upon.

Cum (*s. in botany, from culmer*) The stalk of grass or corn.

Culm (*s.*) Smoak, foot, a kind of small coal.

CUL'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) The height, the top, the peak; the highest point of the heavens that a star can rise to in any given latitude.

CULMI'FEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. culmus, a stalk, and fero, to bear*) Having a smooth jointed stalk.

Cul'minate (*v. int. in astronomy, from culmen*) To be vertical, to become vertical, to be at the height, to be in the meridian.

Cul'minating (*p. from culminate*) Rising to the vertical point of the heavens, coming to the meridian.

Culmina'tion (*s. from culminate*) The transit of a star or planet over the meridian, the highest point in the heavens to which a star or planet can rise in a given latitude.

CUL'MORE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster.

CUL'MUS (*s. from the Lat. in botany*) The stalk of grass and corn, the culm.

CUL'PABLE (*adj. from the Lat. culpa, a fault*) Faulty, blameable, guilty, criminal; *with of: as, "Culpable of this crime."*

Cul'pableness (*s. from culpable*) The state of being culpable, guilt, blame.

Culpabi'lity (*s. not much used, from culpable*) Culpableness.

Cul'pably (*adv. from culpable*) Blameably, criminally.

Cul'pon (*v. t. a cant word in carving meat at table*) To cut up a trout.

CUL'PRIT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The person arraigned before a judge, a criminal.

CUL'RACH (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) One who is left as a pledge for the appearance of another.

Cul'rage (*s. in botany*) The culerage, the arlesmart.

CUL'ROSS (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, about 23 miles from Edinburgh.

CULTCH (*s. in natural history*) The hard shelly substance formed in the bottom of the water where oysters spawn.

Cultella'tion (*s. not much used*) The art or process of measuring heights and distances by those instruments that give the measure in parts only.

CUL'TER (*s. from the Lat. culter, a knife*) The iron of the plough, which cuts the surface of the ground.

CUL'TIVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. colo, to till*) To improve land, to meliorate, to render fruitful, to improve.

Cultivated (*p. from cultivate*) Improved, meliorated, tilled, rendered more fruitful.

Cultivating (*p. a. from cultivate*) Improving, tilling, meliorating, rendering more fruitful.

Cultiva'tion (*s. from cultivate*) The art of improving soils, improvement, melioration.

Cultivator (*s. from cultivate*) One that cultivates land, one that improves any thing.

CUL'TURE (*s. from the Lat. cultura, the improvement of land*) The act of cultivation, tillage, the act of melioration and improvement.

Cul'ture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cultivate, to manure, to till. *Thomson.*

CUL'VER (*s. from the Sax. culfre*) A pigeon, a wood pigeon.

Cul'verage (*s. from the Lat. culver, but now obsolete*) Timidity, cowardice.

CUL'VERIN (*s. from the Lat. coluber, a snake*) A species of ordnance.

Cul'verkey (*s. in botany*) A kind of flowers.

Cul'vertage (*s. in feudal customs*) The escheat of forfeiture of lands to the lord of the fee.

Cul'vertail (*s. in ship building, from culver and tail*) A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail.

Cul'vertail (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten one piece of timber into another, by tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

Cul'vertailed (*p. from culvertail*) Fastened by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.

Cul'vertailling (*p. a. from culvertail*) Fastening by means of the culvertail.

Cul'vertailling (*s. from the part.*) The method of fastening by culvertails.

Cum (*v. int. obsolete*) To come, did come. *Chaucer.*

CUMATICAL (*adj. from the Lat. cumatilis, but not used*) Blue, of a sky colour.

CUMBER (*v. t. from the Dutch comberen, to disturb*) To embarrass, to obstruct, to croud with something useless, to involve in difficulties, to busy, to distract with cares, to burden with one's company.

Cum'ber (*s. from the verb*) Vexation, embarrassment, obstruction, distress.

Cum'bered (*p. from cumber*) Embarrassed, perplexed, burdened, busied; *with with: as, "The learning of any language should not be cumbered with any other difficulties."*

Cum'bering (*p. a. from cumber*) Embarrassing, perplexing, obstructing, busying.

CUM'BERLAND (*s.*) One of the northern counties of England; it is separated from Scotland by the river Solway, and gives the title of duke to a branch of the royal family.

Cum'berland (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Cumberland.

Cum'berous (*adj. nearly obsolete, from cumber*) Cumbersome.

Cum'bersome (*adj. from cumber*) Troublesome, vexatious, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

Cum'bersomely (*adv. from cumbersome*) In a cumbersome manner.

Cum'bersomeness (*s. from cumbersome*) Incumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.

Cum'ble (*s. a local word*) Full measure, heaped measure. *Scott.*

Cum'brance (*s. from cumber*) An incumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.

Cum'brous (*adj. from cumber*) Cumbersome, troublesome, vexatious, oppressive, burdensome, heavy.

Cum'frey (*s. in botany*) A plant used in medicine.

CUMINOIDES (*s. in botany*) a genus of plants.
CUM'MIN (*s. in botany*) A plant that resembles fennel; it is generally brought from Malta, where it is cultivated, it being too tender for our climate.
CUMULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. cumulus, a heap*) To heap up, to heap together.
Cum'ulated (*p. from cumulate*) Heaped up, heaped together.
Cum'ulating (*p. a. from cumulate*) Heaping up, heaping together.
Cumula'tion (*s. from cumulate, but not much used*) The act of heaping together.
Cum'ulose (*adj. from cumulate, little used*) Full of heaps. *Scott.*
Cun (*v. t. a sea term*) To direct the person at the helm how to steer.
CUNCTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. cunctor, to make long delay*) A delay, a procrastination, dilatoriness.
CUNCTA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that delays, one given to delay.
CUNCTIP'OTENT (*adj. from the Lat. cunctus all, and possum, to be able, but little used*) Allpowerful, able to do all things. *Scott.*
CUNCTITE'NENT (*adj. from the Lat. cunctus all, and teneo, to hold, but little used*) Holding all things, possessing all things. *Scott.*
CUND (*v. t. a local word, from the Dutch konnen, to know*) To give notice, to shew which way a shoal of fish is gone.
Cune'al (*adj. from cuneus*) Belonging to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.
Cu'neated (*adj. from cuneus*) Made in the form of a wedge.
Cu'neiform (*adj. from cuneus and form*) Having the form of a wedge.
CUNET'TE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of entrenchment.
CU'NEUS (*s. from the Lat.*) One of the mechanical powers, a wedge.
Cunie'ulose (*adj. from cuniculus*) Stocked with rabbits, belonging to rabbits.
Cunie'ulous (*adj. from cuniculus*) Producing rabbits, belonging to rabbits.
CUNIC'ULUS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) A rabbit, a hole under ground.
CUNIC'ULUS (*s. with miners*) A kind of horizontal cut, or passage in a mine.
CUNI'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CUNILA'GO (*s. in botany*) A species of savory.
CUNI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess supposed to preside over children in the cradle.
Cunn (*v. t. a sea term*) To direct the steering of a ship.
Cun'ned (*p. from cun, a local word*) Directed, directed which way to follow a shoal of fish.
CUN'NER (*s. in ichthyology*) A shell fish less than an oyster which sticks close to the rocks.
Cun'ning (*p. from cun, a local word*) Giving notice, shewing which way the shoal is gone.
Cun'ning (*p. a sea term, from cun*) Directing the person at the helm how to steer the ship.
CUN'NING (*s. from the Sax. cunninge*) Knowledge, art, skill; craft, subtilty, dissimulation.
Cun'ning (*adj. from the sub.*) Skillful, knowing, artful, deceitful, fraudulent.
CUN'NINGHAM (*s.*) One of the four bailiwicks of Scotland, one of the three bailiwicks into which the shire of Air is subdivided.
Cun'ningly (*adv. from cunning*) Artfully, sily, fraudulently.
Cun'ningman (*s. from cunning and man*) A man who pretends to tell fortunes, one who pretends to recover stolen goods, a conjurer.
Cun'ningness (*s. from cunning*) Deceitfulness, siness.
CUN'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) The female pudendum.
Cun'ny (*s. from cunnus, a low vulgar word*) The female pudendum.
Cunt (*s. a low and vulgar word, from cunnus*) The female pudendum.
Cuntey cuntey (*in old records*) A trial by the county, a trial by jury.
CUNTUR (*s. in ornithology, but not so common a spelling*) The condor, a monstrous bird in America, two of which, it is said, will kill and devour a bull.
CUP (*s. from the Sax.*) A small vessel to drink in, any thing hollow like a cup, the liquor contained in the cup, the draught. "In his cups." Merry, cheerful with drinking.
Cup (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with cups, to draw blood by cupping.

CUPA'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Cup'bearer (*s. from cup and bear*) An officer of the king's household, an attendant to give wine at a feast.
Cup'board (*s. from cup and board*) A small case with shelves, on which cups are generally placed, a kind of safe to put victuals in.
Cup'board (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a cupboard, to hoard up.
Cup'boarded (*p. from cupboard*) Put into a cupboard, hoarded up.
Cup'boarding (*p. a. from cupboard*) Laying up in a cupboard. *Shakespeare.*
Cu'pel (*s. in chymistry*) A coppel, a kind of refining pot.
CUPEL/LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A vessel used by chymists.
CU'PID (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Lat. cupio, to desire*) The supposed god of love.
Cupi'dinous (*adj. not used, from Cupid*) Full of desire, desirous of unlawful pleasures.
Cupi'dity (*s. from Cupid*) A desire of unlawful pleasure, concupiscence.
Cu'pidous (*adj. not used, from Cupid*) Full of desire, desirous of unlawful enjoyments.
CU'POLA (*s. from the Italian*) A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.
Cu'polo (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cupola.
Cup'ped (*p. from cup*) Let blood by cupping.
Cup'pel (*s. not so common a spelling*) A coppel, a refining pot used by chymists.
Cup'per (*s. from cup*) One who cups, a scarifier.
Cup'ping (*p. a. from cup*) Drawing blood by scarification.
Cup'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing blood by scarification.
Cup'pingglass (*s. from cup and glass*) The glass cup used in scarification.
Cu'preous (*adj. from cuprum*) Coppery, consisting of copper.
CUPRES'OPIN'ULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
CUPRES'SUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cy-press.
CUPRUM (*s. in natural history*) Copper.
Cu'pulo (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A cupola, a dome.
Cur (*s. from the Dutch kone*) A small worthless dog, a man in contempt.
Cur'able (*adj. from cure*) Capable of being cured, admitting a cure.
Cur'ableness (*s. from curable*) The state of being curable.
Cur'acy (*s. from curate*) The employment of a curate, the office of a curate, the employment which one clergyman holds under another.
Cur'ate (*s. from cure*) A parish priest, a clergyman hired to do the duty of another.
Cur'ateship (*s. from curate*) The office of a curate, a curacy.
Cura'tion (*s. from cure, in medicine*) The method of finding out by symptoms the proper remedies for a cure. *Scott.*
Cur'ative (*adj. from cure*) Relating to the cure of diseases, tending to cure.
CURA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that has the superintendence of any business.
Cur'ature (*s. not much used*) Care, superintendence.
CURB (*s. from the French courber, to bend*) An iron chain fastened to the branches of a bridle, and compassing the lower jaw of the horse; figuratively, a restraint, a hindrance.
Curb (*s. in farriery*) A hard callous tumour that runs along the inside of a horse's hoof.
Curb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To guide or restrain a horse with a curb, to restrain, to check, to confine, to keep back.
Cur'bed (*p. from curb*) Restrained with a curb, restrained, confined, kept back.
Cur'bing (*p. a. from curb*) Restraining, confining, keeping back.
CURCU'LIO (*s. in zoology*) A genus of beetles.
CURCU'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, turmeric.
CURD (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The coagulation of milk, the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquid.
Curd (*v. t. from the sub.*) To turn to curds, to cause to curdle.
Cur'dle (*v. int. from curd*) To coagulate, to concrete, to shoot together in curds.
Cur'dle (*v. t.*) To cause to coagulate, to force into concretions.
Cur'dled (*p. from curdle*) Coagulated, turned into curds.

Curd'ling

Curd'ling (*p. a. from curdle*) Coagulating, turning into curds.

Cur'dy (*adj. from curd*) Full of curds, coagulated, concreted.

CURE (*s. from the Lat. cura, care*) A remedy, a restorative, an act of healing, the benefice or employment of a curate.

Cure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To heal, to restore, to recover to a state of health; *with of before the disease*: as, *I will engage to cure you of the ague, by an application of the bark.*

Cure (*v. t.*) To prepare so as to preserve from corruption.

Cure (*s. now obsolete*) Care. *Chaucer.*

Curebul'li (*s. obsolete*) Leather, tanned leather. *Chau.*

Cur'ed (*p. from cure*) Healed, restored to health; preserved, prepared in such a manner as to be preserved from putrefaction.

Cur'eless (*adj. from cure*) Incurable, having no remedy.

Cur'er (*s. from cure*) A healer, a physician, one that cures.

CURET'TES (*s. in antiquity*) The priests of Cybele, the Corybantes.

Cur'feu (*s. not so common a spelling*) The curfew.

CUR'FEW (*s. from the Fr. couvrir, to cover, and feu, fire*) A cover for a fire, a fireplate; the bell that was rung at eight in the evening, by order of William the conqueror, as a signal for all his English subjects to rake up their fires, put out their lights and go to bed; the bell that rings about bed time.

Cur'fewtime (*s. obsolete*) The time for covering the fire, the time of ringing the curfew. *Chaucer.*

CUR'IA (*s. from the Lat.*) A court of judicature, a court leet, the hall or place where the court is assembled.

CUR'IAE (*s. plu.*) The wards of ancient Rome.

Curiality (*s. from curia*) The appurtenances of a court.

Cur'iafs (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A cuirafs.

CUR'IO (*s. in antiquity*) The chief priest of one of the Roman curiae.

Curio'sity (*s. from curious*) Inquisitiveness, a disposition for minute enquiry, nicety, accuracy; a rarity, a curious experiment.

CUR'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. curia, care*) Nice, accurate, attentive, inquisitive, careful, subtle, artful; elegant, neat, finished, laboured, rigid, strict.

Cur'iously (*adv. from curious*) Studiously, inquisitively, exactly, neatly, artfully, captiously.

Cur'iousness (*s. from curious, but not much used*) Curiosity, the state of being curious.

CURL (*v. t. from the Dutch krollen*) To turn the hair in ringlets, to twist, to deck with curls, to raise in waves.

CURL (*v. int.*) To shrink into ringlets, to twist itself, to rise in undulations.

Cur'led (*p. from curl*) Turned into ringlets, twisted, raised in undulations, dressed in curls.

CUR'LEW (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, a large bird of the partridge kind.

Cur'ling (*p. a. from curl*) Turning in ringlets, twisting, raising in waves, rising in undulations.

Cur'ling (*s. from the part.*) An undulation, a flow of gentle waves, a ring of curls.

Cur'lings (*s. with hunters*) The small spotted curls, with which a deer's head is powdered.

CURMUDG'EON (*s. from the French cœur, unknown, and mechant, a correspondent*) A miser, a churl, a griper.

Curmudg'eonly (*adj. from curmudgeon*) Avaricious, niggardly, churlish.

Cur'nock (*s. a local word*) A measure of four bushels, half a quarter of corn.

Cur'nook (*s. a different spelling*) A curnock, four bushels.

Cur (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cur, a degenerate mongrel dog.

CUR'RAN (*s. in botany*) A species of grossularia, a shrub commonly cultivated in gardens; the fruit of the currantree.

Cur'ranbush (*s. in botany, from curran, and bush*) The shrub that produces the curran.

Cur'rant (*s. in botany*) The currantree, the fruit of the currantree, a small dried grape more properly written corinth.

Cur'rant (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Current, circulatory, passing from hand to hand.

Cur'ranto (*s. not so common a spelling*) The courant, a kind of dance, a kind of air in music.

Cur'rantree (*s. in botany*) The curran, a species of grossularia.

Cur'ranwine (*s. from curran and wine*) Wine made of currans.

CURRE (*s. in ichthyology*) The red gurnard.

Cur'reiden (*adj. obsolete*) Courted, flattered. *Chaucer.*

Cur'rency (*s. from current*) The circulation of cash or paper, the quality of passing from hand to hand, continuance, constant flow, general esteem, general reception.

CUR'RENT (*adj. from the Lat. curro, to run*) Running, passing from hand to hand, circulating, common, general, fashionable, popular, passable, admissible, passing.

Cur'rent (*s. from the adj.*) A running stream, a progressive motion of the sea in certain places which frequently carries a ship out of its proper course.

Cur'rently (*adv. from current*) In a constant motion, without opposition, popularly, fashionably, constantly.

Cur'rentness (*s. from current*) The state of being current, the quality of being current.

CURRIC'ULUS (*s. with ancient authors*) The current year, the course of the year.

Cur'ried (*p. from curry*) Dressed as leather for the shoemaker, dressed as a horse with a curry comb, beaten, drubbed.

Cur'riedow (*s. obsolete*) A flatterer. *Phillips.*

CUR'RIER (*s. from curry*) One who dresses leather, one whose business it is to prepare tanned leather for the shoemaker.

Cur'rish (*adj. from cur*) Having the qualities of a mongrel dog, brutal, sour, churlish, malignant, untractable.

Cur'rour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A courier, a messenger. *Chaucer.*

CUR'RUCU (*s. in ornithology*) The motacilla, the hedge sparrow.

CUR'RY (*v. t. from the Lat. corium, a hide*) To dress leather by rubbing and beating, to rub a horse with a curry comb; to beat, to drub; to tickle, to flatter. "To curry favour," to flatter, to endeavour to get into favour.

Cur'rycomb (*s. from curry and comb*) An iron instrument to rub down a horse.

Cur'rying (*p. a. from curry*) Rubbing a horse with a currycomb, dressing leather by rubbing and beating it; beating, drubbing.

CURSE (*v. t. from the Sax. cursian*) To imprecate evil upon any one, to devote to evil; to afflict, to torment; *with, with, as*, "Curse them with such sons as these."

Curse (*v. int.*) To utter a malediction, to imprecate.

Curs'ed (*p. from curse*) Devoted to evil, afflicted, tormented.

Curs'ed (*adj. from the part.*) Hateful, detestable, wicked, unholy, vexatious, troublesome, blasted by a curse.

Cur'sedly (*adv. from cursed, a low cant word*) Miserably, shamefully.

Cur'sedness (*s. from cursed*) The state of being under a curse.

Cur'ship (*s. from cur*) The quality of being currish, meanness, dogship.

Cur'sidness (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Curfedness. *Chaucer.*

Cur'siter (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cursitor.

CUR'SITOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An officer or clerk in chancery, who makes out original writs for that county or shire which is allotted to his department; they are twenty four in number and a corporation among themselves.

CUR'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A courier, a messenger of haste.

CUR'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of slide, or moveable part of a mathematical instrument.

Cur'sorary (*adj. very little used*) Cursory, hasty, careless. *Shakespeare.*

Cur'sorily (*adj. from cursory*) Hastily, carelessly.

Cur'soriness (*s. from cursory*) Slight attention, carelessness.

Cur'sory (*adj. from cursor*) Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.

Curst (*part. from curse*) Curfed.

Curst (*adj. from the part.*) Malignant, malicious, peevish, froward.

Curst'ness (*s. from curst*) Malignity, peevishness, frowardness.

CURT (*adj. from the Lat. curto, to shorten*) Cut short, short.

Cur'tal (*v. t. now become an obsolete spelling*) To curtail.

Cur'tail (*v. t. from curt*) To cut off, to cut short, to shorten; *with of*: as, "Having curtailed it of those letters."

Cur'tail (*adj. probably from cur and tail*) Having a short tail, having the tail cut off. "A cur'tail dog."

CUR'TAIL (*s. in music*) A kind of bassoon.

Cur'tail (*s. a low word*) A drab, a nasty slut.

Cur'tailed (*p. from curtail*) Cut off, cut short, shortened; *with of*: as, "I was cur'tailed of my privileges."

Cur'tailing (*p. a. from curtail*) Cutting off, cutting short, shortening.

CUR'TAIN (*s. from the Lat. cortina*) A cloth hung up so as to be contracted and expanded at pleasure, a cloth so suspended as to be drawn over any thing.

CUR'TAIN (*s. in fortification*) That part of a wall or a rampart, which lies between two bastions.

Cur'tain (*v. t. from the subs.*) To enclose with a curtain, to accommodate with a curtain.

Cur'tained (*p. from curtain*) Enclosed with a curtain, furnished with curtains.

Cur'tainlecture (*s. from curtain and lecture*) An admonition given by a wife to her husband in bed.

CURTANA (*s. in British customs*) The sword of Edward the confessor, borne before the kings of England at their coronation; the point is broken off in token of mercy.

CUR'TATE (*adj. in astronomy*) Reduced to the ecliptic, belonging to the distance of a star or planet from the sun when reduced to the ecliptic.

Cur'tation (*s. in astronomy, from curtate*) The distance of a star, or planet from the ecliptic, the interval between the distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Cur'tayn (*s.*) The curtana, the pointless sword of Edward the confessor carried before the kings of England at their coronation.

Cur'teise (*adj. obsolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Cur'telasse (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cutlass.

Cur'telax (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cutlass, a short sword.

Cur'tesey (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Courtesy.

Cur'teys (*adj. obsolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Cur'tezan (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A courtesan.

Cur'ticone (*s. in geometry*) The lower frustum of a cone, a cone with the top cut off.

CUR'TIN (*s. in fortification*) The curtain, that part of the wall or rampart which lies between two bastions.

Cur'tise (*adj. obsolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Cur'tlax (*s. not so modern a spelling*) A cutlass, a short sword.

Cur'tsy (*s. not so common a spelling*) A courtesy.

Cur'vated (*adj. from curve*) Bent, curved.

Cur'vation (*s. from curve*) The act of bending, the state of being bent.

Cur'vature (*s. from curve*) An inflection, crookedness, the state of being curved.

CURVE (*v. t. from the Lat. curvo, to bend*) To inflect, to bend.

Curve (*s. from the verb*) A flexure, a bending of some regular form, a crooked or bending line, the thing bent.

Curve (*adj. from the verb*) Crooked, bent, inflected.

Cur'ved (*p. from curve*) Bent, bent in some regular form.

CUR'VET (*v. int. from the Italian corvettare*) To leap, to bound, to frisk, to be licentious.

Cur'vet (*s. from the verb*) A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank, a particular leap of a managed horse.

CURVICAUDA (*s. in zoology*) The wringletail.

CURVILIN'EAL (*adj. from the Lat. curvus, crooked, and linea, a line*) Having a crooked line, consisting of crooked lines.

CURVILIN'EAR (*adj. from the Lat. curvus, crooked, and linea, a line*) Having a curve line, consisting of curve lines.

CURVIROS'TRA (*s. in ornithology*) A species of loxia, the cross bill.

CURVIROS'TRA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil cockle shell.

Cur'vity (*s. from curve*) Curvature, inflexion, crookedness.

CUR'ULE (*adj. in Roman antiquity*) Adorned with ivy, senatorial, belonging to a triumphal chair, or kind of chariot in which the great magistrates of Rome had a right to be carried in their processions.

Cur'yavel (*s. obsolete*) Flattery, the representation of any thing in a pleasing manner, with a design to insinuate one's self into the good graces of some great person.

Curyo'site (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Curiosity. *Chaucer.*

CRUS'CO (*s. in geography*) The capital of Peru.

CRUSCU'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dodder.

CUSH (*s. from the Heb. signifying black*) A man's name.

CU'SHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying blackness*) The name of a country, Ethiopia.

CU'SHI (*s. from the Heb. signifying black*) The name of a man.

CUSH'ION (*s. from the French coussin*) A pillow for the seat, a soft pad for a chair, a pillow to kneel on.

Cush'ioned (*adj. from cushion*) Seated on a cushion, supported by cushions.

Cush'ionet (*s. from cushion*) A little cushion.

Cus'kin (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A sort of ivory cup. *Scott.*

Cus'ky (*v. int. obsolete*) To sleep. *Chaucer.*

CUSP (*s. from the Lat. cuspis, a point*) The first point of each of the twelve houses in astrology, the point of a spear, the points or horns of the moon or other planet.

Cus'pated (*adj. from cusped*) Ending in a point, having the flower leaves ending in a point.

Cus'pidate (*v. t. from cusp*) To sharpen at the point, to bring to a point.

Cus'pidated (*p. from cuspidate*) Sharpened, pointed, having the flower leaves ending in a point.

CUS'TARD (*s. from the British custard*) A kind of sweet meat made of eggs, milk and sugar.

CUS'TODY (*s. from the Lat. custodio, to keep in safety*) Safeguard, preservation, guardianship, security, defence; imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CUS'TOM (*s. from the French coutume*) Habit, practice, fashion, an established manner, usage; the practice of buying, the application of buyers; a tribute, a tax paid on goods imported or exported.

Cus'tomable (*adj. from custom*) Habitual, common, frequent.

Cus'tomableness (*s. from customable*) Habit, fashion, conformity to custom.

Cus'tomably (*adv. from customable*) Commonly, usually, according to custom. *Hayward.*

Cus'tomarily (*adv. from customary*) Habitually, commonly.

Cus'tomariness (*s. from customary*) Commonness, frequency.

CUSTOMARIUS (*s. in old records*) A tenant in socage, a tenant in villenage.

Cus'tomary (*adj. from custom*) Habitual, conformable to custom, usual, wonted.

Cus'tomaunce (*s. obsolete*) Custom. *Chaucer.*

Cus'tomed (*adj. from custom*) Usual, common, accustomed.

Cus'tomer (*s. from custom*) One who buys, one who is accustomed.

Cus'tomer (*s. from custom, obsolete*) A common woman. *Shakespeare.*

Cus'tomere (*adj. obsolete*) Customable. *Chaucer.*

Cus'tomhouse (*s. from custom and house*) The house where goods are entered, and the taxes gathered on exports and imports.

Cus'tomhouseofficer (*s. from customhouse and officer*) An officer that attends the customhouse. *Swift.*

CUS'TOS (*s. from the Lat.*) A keeper, a guardian.

Cus'trel (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A childbearer, a vessel for wine.

CUT (*v. t. probably from the French couteau, a knife*) To divide by means of a sharp edge, to hew, to carve; to divide cards, to intersect, to cross; to pierce with some uneasy sensation. *With* down, to sell, to subdue. *With* off, to destroy, to murder; to intercept, to prevent a return; to obviate, to preclude; to withhold, to interrupt, to shorten, to finish. *With* out, to contrive, to form, to excel, to outdo. *With* short, to abridge, to diminish. *With* up, to divide into pieces, to eradicate.

CUT (*v. int.*) To make its way by dividing obstructions, to strike one foot against another.

Cut (*v. pret. of cut*) Did cut.

Cut (*p. from cut*) Affected by the force of something that cuts.

Cut (*s. from the verb*) The blow of a sharp or edged instrument, the wound made by cutting; a canal made by art; a part cut off, a lop because generally cut off from a stick; a near passage; a picture cut or carved on wood or copper, the impression taken from a graving on wood or copper; the act of dividing a pack of cards; a fashion, a form, a manner of cutting.

Cut (*s. a cant word, perhaps it signifies*) A fool. "Call me cut." *Shakespeare.*

CUTAM'BULI (*s. with physicians*) A kind of cuticular animalcules; wandering scorbutic pains.

CUTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. cutis, the skin*) Belonging to the skin, cuticular.

Cutch'eneal (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Cochineal. *Phillips.*

Cute (*a lj. from acute*) Acute, sharp, quick, witty. *Scott.*

Cute (*s.*) Unfermented wine. *Scott.*

Cuth (*adj. obsolete*) Known, famous. *Chaucer.*
 CUTH'BERT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
 CUTH'RED (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
 CUTH'WIN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
 CU'TICLE (*s. from the Lat. cuticula, a tender skin*) The first or outward covering of the body, the scarf skin; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.
 Cutic'ular (*adj. from cuticle*) Belonging to the skin.
 CU'TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The thick skin with the cuticle, the skin of the body.
 Cut'lace (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cutlafs, a short broad sword.
 Cut'lafh (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cutlafs. *Pope.*
 CUT'LASS (*s. from the French coutelas*) A short broad kind of sword.
 Cut'leax (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cutlafs. *Shakefp.*
 CUT'LER (*s. from the French coutelier*) One who makes knives, one who makes or deals in edge tools such as knives and swords.
 Cut'let (*s. in cookery*) A veal stake, a slice of meat.
 Cut'purfe (*s. from cut and purfe*) A thief, a pickpocket.
 Cutt (*s. a sea term*) A kind of broad flat bottomed boat, sometimes used in transporting horses.
 Cut'ted (*adj. a local word*) Scolding, bawling, quarrelling. *Phillips.*
 Cut'ter (*s. from cut*) One that cuts any thing, an instrument that cuts; an officer in the exchequer that cuts the tallies; one of the teeth that cuts the meat; a nimble kind of boat or small vessel that cuts the water.
 Cut'throat (*s. from cut and throat*) A ruffian, an assassin.
 Cut'throat (*adj. from the subs.*) Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.
 Cut'ting (*p. a. from cut*) Dividing the parts of any thing with a keen instrument, dividing, intersecting, piercing with some uneasy sensation, striking one foot against another, laying on thick paint to cover some other colour.
 Cut'ting (*adj. from the part.*) Keen, sharp, severe.
 Cut'ting (*s. from the part.*) A piece cut off, a chop.
 CUT'TLE, CUT'TLEFISH (*s. in ichthyology*) The sepia, the inkfish; a fish which ejects a black substance like ink, in order to confound the pursuers.
 Cut'tle (*s. from the foregoing*) A foul mouthed fellow, one who blackens the character of others.
 CU'VA (*s. from old records*) A kind of tub or vessel used in brewing.
 CU'VET (*s. from the French*) A kind of dish, a dish of an oval form.
 EUVET'TE (*s. in fortification*) A trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch.
 Cuy'nage (*s. in old statutes*) The package of tin, a particular method of packing up tin.
 Cuz (*s. with printers, a cant word*) The title given to one who has made himself free of the chapel.
 CYA'MUS (*s. in botany*) The bean, a sort of pulse.
 CYA'NUS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jasper.
 CYA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The corn flower, the blue bottle.
 CYATHIS'CUS (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to pour any thing into a wound.
 CYA'THUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A liquid measure, containing about two pints wine measure.
 CY'BELE (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed mother of the gods.
 CY'CEON (*s. in antiquity, with poets and physicians*) A kind of water gruel, a mixture of meal and water.
 CY'CLAMEN (*s. in botany*) Sowbread.
 CYCLE (*s. from the Greek κυκλος, a ring*) A circle, a period of time, imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.
 CYC'LIDIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules without any limbs.
 CYC'LISEUS (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to scrape the skull in case of fractures.
 CY'CLOID (*s. from the Greek κυκλος, a circle, and ειδος, a shape*) A geometrical curve generated by the motion of a point in the circumference of a wheel.
 Cyc'loidal (*adj. from cycloid*) Belonging to the cycloid, having the properties of the cycloid.
 Cyclom'etry (*s. from the Greek κυκλος, a circle, and μετροω to measure*) The art of measuring circles.
 CY'CLOPÆDIA (*s. from the Greek κυκλος a circle, and παιδεια instruction*) A course of education, a circle of knowledge.
 Cyclo'pean (*adj. from Cyclops*) Belonging to the Cyclops.
 CY'CLOPHORIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek, κυκλος, a circle, and φερω, to carry*) Circulation, the circulation of the blood.

CY'CLOPION (*s. with physicians*) The white of the eye.
 CY'CLOPS (*s. from the Greek κυκλος, a circle, and οφθαλμος an eye*) The first inhabitants of Sicily, supposed to be a race of giants; the workmen of Vulcan, who, as the poets feign, were employed in making thunderbolts for Jupiter, and had but one large eye in the middle of the forehead.
 CYCLOP'TERUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The lumpfish.
 CYC'LUS (*s. from the Greek κυκλος*) A circle, a round, a cycle.
 Cy'der (*s. not so common a spelling*) Syder, the liquor produced from apples, some of it little inferior to wine.
 CYDO'NIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The marmalade, or conserve of quinces.
 Cyg'net (*s. from cygnus*) A young swan.
 CYG'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The swan.
 CYG'NUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
 CYL'INDER (*s. from the Greek κυλινδρον to roll*) A geometrical body formed by the rotation of a parallelogram about one of its sides; a rolling stone, a roller.
 Cyl'inder (*s. with surgeons*) A kind of roll or plaster. *Scott.*
 Cylin'dric (*adj. from cylinder*) Having the form of a cylinder.
 Cylin'drical (*adj. from cylindric*) Belonging to a cylinder, having the properties of a cylinder.
 Cylin'dricality (*s. from cylindrical*) The property of being cylindrical. *Scott.*
 Cylindro'id (*s. from cylinder*) A geometrical body formed by the motion of an ellipsis in a direction perpendicular to its diameter.
 CYLINDROME'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek κυλινδρος a cylinder, and μετροω to measure*) Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.
 CYLIN'DRUS (*s. in natural history*) A shell fish nearly approaching to the form of a cylinder.
 CYLIN'DRUS (*s. with surgeons*) An oblong plaster, a magdalen.
 CYL'LOSIS (*s. with surgeons*) The state of a leg put out of joint, a lame or crooked leg.
 CYL'LUM (*s. with surgeons*) A cylofisis.
 CY'MA (*s. from the Greek κυμα a wave*) A surge, the top of a plant.
 Cyma'r (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A simar, a slight covering, a scarf. *Dryden.*
 CYMA'TIUM (*s. in architecture*) A member or moulding one half of which is convex and the other concave.
 CYM'BAL (*s. in music, from the Lat. cymbalum*) A musical instrument of the ancients, a kind of drum.
 CYMBALA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The snap dragon.
 Cym'balist (*s. from cymbal*) A player on a cymbal.
 CYMBA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Cym'biform (*adj. from cymbal, and form*) Having the form of a cymbal, belonging to the bone of the foot next the leg.
 CYMI'NDIS (*s. in ornithology*) The night hawk. *Phillips.*
 CYMINA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The gentian, the plant which produces the gentian of the shops.
 CYMI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The cummin.
 CYMRAEG'AN (*adj. from the Brit.*) Belonging to Wales, pertaining to the Welch language.
 CYNÆ'DUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of labrus.
 CYNAN'CHE (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek κυων a dog, and αγγη pain*) A quinsy, so called because the patient lolls out his tongue like a dog.
 CYNAN'CHUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 CYNANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) The may weed.
 CYNANTHRO'PIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κυων a dog, and ανθρωπος a man*) The madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.
 Cynan'thropy (*s. from cynanthropia*) The phrenzy occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.
 CYNA'RA (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.
 CYN'CHRAMUS (*s. in ornithology*) A large kind of lark much valued in Italy. *Scott.*
 Cy'nehote (*s. obsolete*) The cenegild.
 CYNEGE'TICS (*s. from the Greek κυων a dog, and αγω to lead*) The art of hunting, the science of hunting with dogs.
 CYN'IC (*adj. from the Greek κυνικος, doglike*) Having the qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.
 Cyn'ic (*s. from the adj.*) Diogenes, a follower of Diogenes, a philosopher of the snarling sort; a brutish man, a snarler, a misanthrope.
 Cyn'icalness (*s. from cynic*) Moroseness, churlishness. *Cyn'icipaim*

Cyn'ic'pasm (*s. from cynic and spasm*) A kind of convulsions, in which the patient howls like a dog.

CY'NIPS (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of four winged flies.

CYNOBO'TANE (*s. from the Greek κυων, a dog, and βοτανη, an herb*) Mayweed, dogweed.

CYNOCEPH'ALE (*s. in botany, from the Greek κυων, a dog, and κεφαλη, a head*) An herb bearing a flower resembling a dog's head.

CYNOCEPH'ALIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ape with a head like that of a dog.

CYNOCEPH'ALUS (*s. in zoology*) The dogheaded monkey; the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the moon.

CYNOCOP'RUS (*s. from the Greek κυων, a dog, and κοπρος, dung*) Dog's dung, the ordure of a dog.

CYNOCRAM'BE (*s. in botany*) Dog's mercury.

CYNADEC'TOS (*s. with ancient physicians*) A person bit with a mad dog.

CYNODEU'TES (*s. from the Greek κυων, a dog, and the Lat. dens, a tooth*) Dog's teeth.

CYNO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A canine appetite, the cynorexia.

CYNODES'MUS (*s. in anatomy*) The ligament which ties the prepuce to the glans. *Scott.*

CYNOGLOS'SUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, hound's tongue.

CYNOGLOS'SUS (*s. in botany, from the Greek κυων, a dog, and γλωσσα, a tongue*) The herb hound's tongue.

CYNOME'TRA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CYNOMO'RION (*s. in botany*) Choke weed.

CYNOMO'RIMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the Maltesefungus.

CYNOMU'IA (*s. in the history of insects*) The dog fly.

CYNORE'XIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek κυων, a dog, and ορεξις, an appetite*) A canine appetite, an insatiable hunger, generally attended with purging, or vomiting.

CYNORR'HODON (*s. in botany*) The wild rose.

CYNOS'BOTOS (*s. in botany*) The eglantine, the sweetbriar, the caperbush.

CYNOSOR'CHIS (*s. in botany*) Ragwort.

CY'NOSURA (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the lesser bear, the pole star which is a guide to sailors.

Cynofure (*s. from cynofura*) The cynofura, the star near the north pole which is a guide to sailors; figuratively, any thing that attracts the eye as a rule of conduct. *Milton.*

CY'NOSURUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dog's tail grass.

CYN'THIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Diana, the goddess of chastity.

CYN'THIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Apollo, the supposed god of poetry and physic.

CY'ON (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cion, a young shoot.

CYPARIS'SÆ (*s. in meteorology*) A kind of fiery vapours that appear in the air at night.

CYPARIS'SIAS (*s. in botany*) The larger kind of spurge.

CYPARIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The cypress tree.

CYPE'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the galin-gal.

Cyph'er (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A cipher, a character which of itself signifies nothing.

CYPHO'MA (*s. with physicians*) The cyphosis, a curvature of the spine.

CY'PHOS (*s. not so common a spelling*) The cyphosis.

CYPHO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A curvature of the spine, a crookedness of the back.

CY'PHONISM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of punishment in which the neck of the offender was bent down by a piece of wood.

CYPRÆ'IA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of small shells.

CY'PREIDE (*s. obsolete*) Venus. *Chaucer.*

CY'PRESS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the cypress tree, the wood of the cypress tree.

Cy'prestree (*s. from cypress and tree*) The cypress, a tall straight tree, produced with difficulty.

Cyp'rian (*adj. from Cyprus*) Belonging to Cyprus.

CYP'RIAN (*s. from the adj.*) A man's name.

Cy'prine (*adj. from cypress*) Belonging to the cypress tree, made of cypress.

CYPRI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A comprehensive genus of fishes.

CYPRIME'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CY'PRUS (*s. in geography*) A pretty large island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

CY'PRUS (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A thin transparent black stuff, black gauze chiefly used for mourning.

Cy'prusbird (*s. in ornithology*) The blackcap.

Cy'pruswood (*s. from cyprus and wood*) The timber, or wood of the cyprus, which is said never to decay; the rosewood, the aspalathe.

CYPSE'LUS (*s. in ornithology*) The martin, the martlet, a kind of swallow.

CYRE'NE (*s. in geography*) A city, a country in Africa.

CYRE'NIACS (*s. in antiquity*) A sect of philosophers, who held that man was born for pleasure.

Cyre'nian (*adj. from Cyrene*) Belonging to Cyrene.

Cyre'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Cyrene, an inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyr'ickfeet (*s. in old Saxon customs*) A tribute anciently paid to the church. *Scott.*

CYR'PUS (*s. in old records*) A rush.

CYRTO'MA (*s. with physicians*) The cyphosis, a tumor of the hypochondria.

CYRTO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A cyphosis, a gibbosity, a tumor of the hypochondria. *Scott.*

CY'RUS (*s. signifying an heir*) A man's name.

CYSSA'ROS (*s. in anatomy*) The rectum, the lower intestine. *Scott.*

Cyft (*s. from cyftis*) A bladder, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTEPA'TIC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to a branch of the coeliac artery, belonging to a duct in the gall bladder.

Cys'tic (*adj. from cyft*) Belonging to a cyft, contained in a cyft or bag.

Cys'tica (*s. from cyft*) Medicines good for disorders of the bladder.

Cys'tical (*adj. from cyft*) Belonging to a cyft, contained in a cyft or bag.

CYS'TIS (*s. from the Greek*) A cyft, a bladder, a bag containing morbid matter.

CYSTOT'OMY (*s. in surgery, from the Greek κυστις, a cyft, and τετομο, to cut*) The operation of cutting for the stone, the operation of opening a cyft or bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

Cy'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A city. *Chaucer.*

Cy'tezen (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A citizen.

Cyth'ara (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The cithara.

CYTH'ARUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the turbot kind.

CYTI'NUS (*s. in botany*) The first bud or flower of the pomegranate.

CYTI'SUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub, hadder, a genus of plants.

CYZI'CENS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of banquetting houses among the ancient Greeks.

CZAR (*s. an abbreviation of Cæsar*) The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARI'NA (*s. from czar*) The empress of Russia.

Czarinian (*adj. from czar*) Belonging to the emperor, or empress of Russia.

D.

D. (*s.*) The fourth letter of the alphabet, a note in music. It is frequently used as a contraction for Doctor, a teacher, Divinitatis of divinity, and Domini, of our Lord: as, "D. D." "A. D." As a numeral, it stands for five hundred, and, with a dash over it, for five thousand.

DAB (*v. t. from the French dauber*) To strike gently, to strike gently with something soft or moist.

Dab (*s. from the verb*) A small lump, a small lump of any thing soft or moist, a blow with something soft or moist.

DAB (*s. in ichthyology*) A small flat sea fish.

Dab (*s. in familiar or droll style*) An artist, a man expert at any particular employment.

DA'BAS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff manufactured in the south of France.

DAB'BASHETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying abundant in honey*) The name of a place.

Dab'bed (*p. from dab*) Struck gently with something soft or moist.

Dab'bing (*p. a. from dab*) Striking gently with something soft or moist.

DAB'BLE (*v. t. from the Dutch dabbalen*) To wet, to daub, to bespatter.

Dab'ble (*v. int.*) To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing slightly, to meddle.

Dab'bled

D A G

Dab'bled (*p. from dabble*) Wetted, daubed, besprinkled.
Dab'bler (*s. from dabble*) One that dabbles, one that plays in water, one who deals superficially in any thing, a meddler.
Dab'bling (*p. a. from dabble*) Playing with water, daubing with wet and dirt, meddling, dealing superficially in any thing.
Dab'chick (*s. from dab and chick*) A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown.
DAB'ERATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a word*) The name of a city.
DA'BITIS (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of syllogism.
DA'BUIS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cotton stuff made in the East Indies.
DABU'ZE (*s. in the Turkish customs*) A kind of mace borne before the Grand Signior.
DACA'PO (*v. imp. in music books, from the Italian da, from, and capo, the head*) Repeat the first part of the tune.
Dace (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cyprinus, a river fish.
DA'CIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A country lying on either side the Danube, now subject to the Grand Signior.
Da'cian (*adj. from Dacia*) Belonging to Dacia.
DACOL'ITHUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cobitis, the loach with a forked spine under each eye.
DACRYO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A kind of weeping ulcer.
DACRYOPOE'US (*s. from the Greek δακρυον, a tear, and ποιω, to make*) Any thing that has a power to excite tears.
DAC'TYL (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dactyle.
DAC'TYL (*s. with ancient botanists*) The date.
DAC'TYLE (*s. from the Greek δακτυλος, a finger*) A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
Dac'tylic (*adj. from dactyle*) Having the measure of a dactyle, consisting of dactyles.
DACTYLION'ANCY (*s. from the Greek δακτυλος, a ring, and μαντεια, magic*) A kind of divination by means of a ring.
DACTY'LION (*s. in botany*) Scammony.
DACTY'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
DACTY'LOGY (*s. from the Greek δακτυλος, the finger, and λογος, a discourse*) The art of communicating our thoughts by signs made by the fingers.
DACTYLON'OMY (*s. from the Greek δακτυλος, the finger, and νομος, a law*) The art of numbering with the fingers.
DAD, DADDA', DAD'DE, DAD'DY (*s. the names by which children are taught to call*) Father.
DAD'DEUS (*s.*) The name of a man. *1 Esd. viii. 46.*
Dad'dock (*s. supposed to be from dead and oak*) The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.
DA'DO (*s. in architecture, from the Italian*) The plain part between the base and cornice of a column, the dye.
DADU'CHI (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek δας, a resinous kind of wood of which the ancients made torches, and εχω, to hold*) Torch bearers, the priests of Cybele, who ran about the temple with lighted torches in their hands.
DÆ'DAL (*adj. from the Greek δαιδαλλω, to variegate*) Variegated, neatly made; skillful, expert.
Dæda'lian (*adj. from dædal*) Dædal, neatly made, variegated.
DÆMON (*s. from the Greek δαιμων*) A demon, a spirit, an evil spirit.
Dæmo'niac (*s. from dæmon*) A demoniac, one possessed with a devil.
Dæ'monism (*s. from dæmon*) The act of worshipping demons.
Dæmonist (*s. from dæmon*) A worshipper of the devil, a worshipper of demons.
DAFFE (*s. obsolete*) A dastard, a coward. *Chaucer.*
Daffe (*v. t. obsolete, from the subs.*) To daunt, to put by, to turn aside with slight and neglect. *Shakespeare.*
Da'flock (*s. a local word*) A drab, a dirty flut.
DAF'FODIL, DAF'FODILLY, DAF'FODOWNDILLY (*s. in botany*) The asphodil, the narcissus.
Daft (*v. a. from daffe*) To toss aside, to put away with contempt.
Daft (*adj. from daffe*) Stupid, daunted.
Dag (*s. from the French dague*) A dagger, a hand gun, a pistol.
Dag (*v. t. from the subs. in familiar, or droll style*) To daggle, to daub with wet and dirt; to cut off the skirts of a fleece.
DAG (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. dag, to sprinkle*) Dew.

D A L

Dag'ged (*p. in familiar or droll style, from dag*) Dagged, daubed with wet and dirt, skirted, cut into slips.
DAG'GER (*s. from the French dague*) A short sword, a poniard, a blunt blade of iron used in fencing schools, the obelisk or mark of reference in printing in the form of a dagger.
Dag'gerfish (*s. from dagger and fish*) A kind of sea fish.
Dag'gersdrawing (*s. from dagger and draw*) The act of drawing daggers, an approach to open violence.
Dagges (*s. obsolete*) Latchets, a kind of thong cut out of leather, the skirts of wool. *Chaucer.*
Dag'ging (*p. a low word, from dag*) Da'gling, skirtting wool; cutting into dagges or slips.
Dag'gle (*v. t. from dag*) To dip negligently in dirt or water, to besprinkle.
Dag'gle (*v. int.*) To be dabbling in the water.
Dag'gled (*p. from daggle*) Dipped negligently in water, besprinkled.
Dag'gledtail (*adj. from daggle and tail*) Bemired, dipped in the water or mud, bespattered.
Dag'gletail (*s. used in familiar or droll style*) A flattern, a woman not nice in her drefs.
Dag'locks (*s. from dag and lock*) Skirting wool.
DA'GON (*s. from the Heb. signifying corn*) The name of an idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
Da'gon (*s. obsolete*) A piece, a remnant. *Chaucer.*
Dag'swain (*s. a local word*) A rough coarse mantle.
Da'gus (*s. from dais*) The chief table in a monastery.
DAI'DALA (*s. in antiquity*) Trees formed into statues, a feast among the Greeks, in which a statue was dressed and carried in procession to be sacrificed to Jupiter.
Daie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A day, the day of death. *Cha.*
Dail (*s. a sea term*) A trough to carry the water from the pump near the deck.
Dail'y (*adj. from day*) Happening every day, done every day, quotidian.
Dail'y (*adv. from the adj.*) Every day, very often.
Dain (*v. int. an incorrect spelling*) To deign, to condescend.
Daine (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To deign, to vouchsafe. *Chaucer.*
Dain'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Disdainful, angry, shy. *Chaucer.*
Dain'teouse (*adj. obsolete*) Dainty, delicate, nice. *Chaucer.*
Dain'tily (*adv. from dainty*) Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.
Dain'tiness (*s. from dainty*) Delicacy, softness, elegance, nicety, squeamishness, disdainfulness.
DAIN'TY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Pleasing to the palate, delicious; elegant, delicate; scrupulous, ceremonious; nice, affectedly delicate.
Dain'ty (*s. from the adj.*) Something nice, a delicacy; a word of fondness, not much used of late: "that's my dainty."
Dai'ry (*s. from day*) The art of making butter and cheese, the place or room where butter and cheese are manufactured, pasturage, the ground or farm on which cows are kept.
Dai'ry (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to pasturage, belonging to that ground or soil on which cows are kept. "In dairy countries children are supposed to grow taller than in other places."
Dai'rymaid (*s. from dairy and maid*) The woman servant who manages the dairy.
DAIS (*s. obsolete*) The cloth with which the table of kings was anciently covered. *Scott.*
Dai'ried (*adj. from daisy*) Covered with daisies, decked with daisies.
Dai'ry (*s. in botany, supposed to be from day and eye*) A spring flower growing plentifully among grafs.
DAIZ (*s. from the French dais*) A canopy.
Dak'erhen (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of fowl, the ortygometra.
Da'kir (*s. in old statutes*) A dicker, a number of ten hides.
DAL (*prep. in music books, from the Italian*) By.
DALE (*s. from the Dutch dal*) A vale, a valley, a bottom between two hills.
DALEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
DALECHA'MPIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Dalse (*adj. obsolete*) Filled, dug up. *Chaucer.*
Dal'iaunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dalliance. *Chaucer.*
DA'LIPARTI (*s. an old law word*) The narrow strips of pasture left between the furrows of ploughed lands, a mere, a lench.
DALKEI'TH (*s.*) A town in Scotland, in the county of Lothian, about four miles from Edinburgh.
Dal'lance (*s. from dally*) An interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.
Dal'lied (*p. from dally*) Put off, delayed, fondled.
Dal'liser

Dal'lier (*s. from dally*) A trisler, a fonder, one that dallies.

DAL'LOP (*s. of unknown etymology*) A tuft, a clump.

DALLY (*v. int. from the Dutch dallen, to trifle*) To trifle, to amuse one's self with trifles, to lose time in trifling, to exchange caresses, to fondle, to sport, to frolick, to delay.

Dally (*v. t.*) To put off, to amuse till proper time.

Dal'lying (*p. from dally*) Trifling, amusing, putting off, delaying; *with, with:* "as, there is no dallying with hunger."

DALMANU'THA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a branch*) The name of a country.

DALMA'TIA (*s. in geography*) A frontier province of Europe.

Dalma'tian (*adj. from Dalmatia*) Belonging to Dalmatia.

Dalma'tian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Dalmatia.

Dalmatiancap (*s. with florists*) The name of a tulip.

Dalma'tic (*s. from Dalmatia*) A kind of vestment worn by priests.

DAL'TON (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 271 miles from London.

Dal'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Dalton, made at Dalton.

Dam (*s. from dame*) The female of beast that has young, a mother in contempt, the mother of a child in droll style.

DAM (*s. from the Dutch*) A bank or mole to confine water.

Dam (*v. t. from the sub.*) To confine, to shut up water by a bank or mole; to inclose fire, to obstruct light. *Milton.*

DA'MA (*s. in zoology*) A fallow deer, a buck, a doe; a mountain goat.

DAM'AGE (*s. from the French damage*) Mischief, hurt, loss, any hurt or violence which a man suffers in his person or estate; the value of mischief done, reparation of loss or injury.

Dam'age (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hurt, to injure, to impair.

Dam'age (*v. int.*) To take damage, to be damaged.

Dam'ageable (*s. from damage*) Capable of receiving damage, injurious, pernicious.

Dam'aged (*p. from damage*) Hurt, injured, impaired.

Dam'aging (*p. a. from damage*) Hurting, doing damage, impairing.

DAM'ARAS (*s. in commerce*) An Indian taffeta, a kind of armosin.

DAM'ARIS (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Dam'ascene (*s. in botany*) A kind of plumb, a damson.

DAM'ASCENE (*s. in geography*) Damascus, the country about Damascus. *Chaucer.*

DAMAS'CUS (*s.*) The capital of the south part of Syria, the country about the city, a kind of stuff.

Dam'ask (*s. from Damascus*) Linen, or silk woven in such a manner as to raise a figure above the ground; a red colour. *Fairfax.*

Dam'ask (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form flowers upon stuffs, to variegate, to adorn shellwork with flowers.

Dam'asked (*p. from damask*) Flowered, variegated, adorned with figures.

Dam'askeen (*v. t. from Damascus*) To inlay iron or steel with gold or silver.

Dam'askeened (*p. from damaskeen*) Inlaid with gold or silver. *Scott.*

Dam'askeening (*p. a. from damaskeen*) Inlaying steel or iron with gold or silver.

Dam'askeening (*s. from damaskeen*) The art of inlaying iron or steel with gold or silver wire.

Dam'asking (*p. from damask*) Flowering on stuff, variegating, adorning iron or steel with figures.

Dam'askplum (*s.*) A kind of red plum.

Damisqueen'ery (*s. from damaskeening*) The art of damaskeening, steel work damaskeened. *Scott.*

Dam'askrose (*s. from damask and rose*) A sweet scented red rose, the rose of Damascus.

DAMASO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Dambet (*s. a local word*) A rascal.

DAME (*s. from the French*) A lady, a title of honour given to women; a woman of rank; a woman; a mistress of a low family; a mother; *this last sense is now quite obsolete.* *Chaucer.*

Damesim'one (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of forcing cabbage lettuce. *Scott.*

Dames'violet (*s. in botany*) A plant, the queen's gilliflower.

DAM'IANISTS (*s. in church history*) A sect that denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead.

Damisel'ia (*s. from damsel*) A little damfel.

Dam'mageous (*adj. obsolete*) Hurtful, prejudicial. *Chaucer.*

DAMN (*v. t. from the Lat. damno, to condemn*) To doom to eternal torments, to expose to eternal condemnation; to condemn, to explode, to cry down.

Damnabi'lity (*s. not much used, from damnable*) The state or quality that deserves condemnation. *Scott.*

Dam'nable (*adj. from damn*) Deserving damnation; odious, detestable, pernicious: *but these last senses are only used in low or droll style.* *Shakespeare.*

Dam'nableness (*s. from damnable*) The state or quality that deserves condemnation. *Scott.*

Dam'nably (*adv. from damnable*) In such a manner as to incur eternal misery; odiously, hatefully: *but this last sense is only used in low or droll style.* *Dennis.*

Dam'naterra (*s. in chymistry*) The caput mortuum; the substance that remains after distillation.

Damna'tion (*s. from damn*) Condemnation to eternal misery.

Dam'natory (*adj. from damn*) Belonging to eternal condemnation, containing a sentence of condemnation.

Dam'ned (*p. from damn*) Condemned to eternal punishment; exploded, rejected.

Damni'fic (*adj. from damnify*) Procuring loss, pernicious.

Dam'nified (*p. from damnify*) Injured, impaired.

DAM'NIFY (*v. t. not used of late, from the Lat. damno, to hurt, and facio to do*) To damage, to hurt, to injure; to impair, to cause loss.

Dam'nifying (*p. a. from damnify*) Doing damage, injuring, impairing.

Dam'ning (*p. a. from damn*) Devoting to eternal misery, condemning, exploding.

Dam'ningness (*s. from damning*) That which has a tendency to procure damnation. *Scott.*

Dam'nose (*adj. not much used, from damn*) Hurtful, injurious. *Scott.*

Damno'sity (*s. from damnose*) Hurtfulness, injury. *Scott.*

DAMP (*adj. from the Dutch dampe*) Moist, inclined to wet, foggy; figuratively, dejected, sunk, dispirited.

Damp (*s. from the adj.*) A fog, a moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour frequently fatal to those who work under ground; figuratively, dejection, a cloud on the mind.

Damp (*v. t. from the adj.*) To wet, to moisten; figuratively, to depress, to dispirit, to chill; to weaken, to abandon.

Damp'ed (*p. from damp*) Made damp, moistened; depressed, dispirited.

Damp'er (*adj. comp. of damp*) Damp in a greater degree.

Damp'est (*adj. sup. of damp*) Damp in the greatest degree.

Damp'ing (*p. a. from damp*) Moistening, making damp; depressing, dispiriting.

Damp'ish (*adj. from damp*) Tending to wet, something damp.

Damp'ishness (*s. from dampish*) A tendency to wetness, moisture, fogginess.

Dampne (*v. t. obsolete*) To condemn. *Chaucer.*

Damp'ness (*s. from damp*) Moisture, fogginess.

Damp'nid (*s. from dampne, obsolete*) Condemned. *Chaucer.*

Damp'py (*adj. from damp*) Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.

DAMSEL (*s. now chiefly used in poetry: from the French damoiselle*) A young lady, a young woman of some distinction, an attendant of the better rank, a country lass.

Dam'sel (*s. a cant word*) Some contrivance put into bed to warm the feet of old or sick people.

Dam'sin, Dam'son (*s. corrupted from damascene*) A kind of plum.

DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a troop*) One of the sons of Jacob, a man's name.

DAN (*s. obsolete, from dominus, lord*) Master, don.

DANCE (*v. int. from the French danser*) To move in measure, to move with steps correspondent to the sound of music; to caper, to jump about; to wait upon, to dangle after.

DANCE (*v. t.*) To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

Dancee (*s. from the verb*) A motion in concert regulated by music; a sprightly motion, a hurrying kind of an affair to very little purpose.

Dance' (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

Danc'ed (*p. from dance*) Performed by dancing, made to dance, put into a lively motion.

Danc'er (*s. from dance*) One that practises the art of dancing, one that cuts capers.

DANCET'TE

D A N

DANCET'TE (*adj. in heraldry*) Deeply indented, largely indented.

Danche' (*adj. in heraldry*) Dancette, largely indented.

Danc'ing (*p. a. from dance*) Moving in concert regulated by music, moving briskly, putting into a sprightly motion.

Danc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or art of moving in concert regulated by music.

Danc'ingmaster (*s. from dance and master*) One who teaches the art of dancing.

Danc'ingichool (*s. from dance and school*) A school where dancing is taught.

DANDELION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the leontoda.

DAN'DEPRAT, DAN'DIPRAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dwarf, a little person; a small coin of Henry the seventh.

DAN'DLE (*v. t. from the Dutch dandelen*) To dance a child on the knee, to dance a child in order to please and quiet it; to fondle, to treat like a child; to delay, to protract by trifling.

Dan'dled (*p. from dandle*) Put into a lively motion in order to please, fondled, treated as a child.

Dand'ler (*s. from dandle*) One that dandles, one that fondles.

Dand'ling (*p. a. from dandle*) Putting into a lively motion in order to please, fondling, treating as a child, delaying.

Dan'driff (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The dandruff.

DAN'DRUFF (*s. from the Sax. tan the itch, and drof filth*) A scurf on the head, scurf at the root of the hair.

DANE (*s. from Denmark*) A native of Denmark.

Da'ngeld, Da'negilt (*s. from dane and geld*) A tax formerly levied on the people of England and paid to the Danes.

Da'nelage (*s. from dane, and the Sax. leag law*) The laws which were in force during the government of the Danes in England.

DA'NEWORT (*s. in botany*) The dwarf elder, wall-wort.

DAN'GER (*s. from the French*) Risque, hazard, peril.

Dan'ger (*v. t. from the sub.*) To endanger, to render perilous. *Shakespeare.*

DANGE'RIUM (*s. in old records*) A rent paid by the forest tenants to the lord for liberty to plough and sow.

Dan'gerless (*adj. from danger*) Void of danger, exempt from hazard.

Dan'gerous (*adj. from danger*) Full of danger, hazardous.

Dan'gerously (*adv. from dangerous*) With danger, with peril.

Dan'gerousness (*s. from dangerous*) Danger, hazard, peril. *Boyle.*

DANG'LE (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To hang loose, to hang with a pendulous motion; to hang upon any one, to be a humble, harmless follower: *with after: as, "He dangles after that girl continually."*

Dang'ler (*s. from dangle*) One that trifles, one that dangles after the fair sex.

Dang'ling (*p. a. from dangle*) Hanging loose, hanging with a pendulous motion, humbly and harmlessly following.

Dang'wallet (*s. an old word*) Excessively. *Phillip.*

DAN'IEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the judgment of God*) A man's name.

Dan'ish (*adj. from Dane*) Belonging to the Danes, belonging to Denmark.

DA'NISM (*s. from the Greek δανισμα usury, but not used*) The act of lending money on usury.

Da'nist (*s. from danism, but not used*) A usurer.

Danist'ic (*adj. from danist, but not used*) Belonging to usury. *Cole.*

DANK (*adj. supposed to be from the German tuncken*) Damp, moist, wet.

Dank (*s. from the adj.*) Moisture, the seat of moisture and darkness. *Milton.*

Dan'kish (*adj. from dank*) Dampish, wettish.

Dank'ishness (*s. from dankish*) A small degree of moisture. *Scott.*

DANMO'NII (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) The ancient inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall.

DAN'TA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild mule.

DAN'TELE (*adj. in heraldry*) Dancette, largely indented.

Dan'toned (*adj. obsolete*) Tamed.

DAN'I'ZICK (*s. in geography*) The capital of regal Prussia in the kingdom of Poland; it is a free and imperial city.

D A R

Dant'zicker (*s. from Dantzick*) A native of Dantzick, an inhabitant of Dantzick.

DAN'UBE (*s. in geography*) One of the largest rivers in Europe: it takes its rise in Germany, and empties itself by several channels into the Black Sea.

DAP (*v. t. with anglers, corrupted from dip*) To let fall gently into the water.

DAPA'TICAL (*adj. from the Lat. dapes a feast*) Belonging to a feast, abounding in good cheer.

Daphnæ'ion (*s. from Daphne*) The oil of bay.

DAPH'NE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bay, the laurel.

DAPH'NE (*s. in beaten mythology*) A nymph flying from Apollo supposed to have been turned into a bay tree.

DAPH'NE (*s.*) The name of a place. *2 Mac. iv. 33.*

Daph'nean (*s. from Daphne*) The agreeableness of the laurel. *Scott.*

DAPHNEPHA'GI (*s. from the Greek δαφνις a laurel berry, and φάγω to eat*) The enthusiasts of antiquity who pretended to be inspired after eating bay leaves. *Scott.*

DAPHNI'TES (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

DAPHNOIDES (*s. in botany*) The iscil, the periwinkle.

DAPHNOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek δαφνις a laurel, and μαντεία magic*) Divination by means of laurel.

DAP'IFER (*s. from the Lat. dapes dishes, and fero to bear*) The steward of a feast, the head bailiff of a manor; the steward of the king's household.

Daporcag'inous (*adj. not sufficiently authorized*) Low spirited, mean. *Cole.*

Dap'ped (*p. with anglers, from dap*) Gently dropped on the surface of the water.

Dap'per (*adj. from the Dutch*) Little, pert, active, lively with little significancy.

Dap'perling (*s. from dapper*) A dwarf, a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

Dap'ping (*p. a. with anglers, from dap*) Letting fall with care on the surface of the water.

Dap'ping (*s. from the part.*) A method of angling on the top of the water.

DAP'PLE (*adj. supposed to be from apple*) Variegated, marked with various colours, streaked.

Dap'ple (*v. t. from the adj.*) To variegate, to streak, to make dappled.

Dap'pled (*p. from dapple*) Marked with various colours, streaked.

DAR (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish found in the river Severn.

DAR'A (*s. from the Heb. signifying a generation*) A man's name.

DARA'PTI (*s. in logic*) A particular kind of syllogism.

DAR'BY (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Derby.

DAR'CON (*s. not so common a spelling*) The drachmon, a Hebrew coin, the half shekel.

DAR'DAN (*adj. from Dardanus*) Belonging to Dardanus, descended from Dardanus.

DARDANA'RIOUS (*s. in old records*) An usurer, an engrosser, a monopolist. *Scott.*

DAR'DANELLS (*s. in geography*) Two strong castles at the entrance of the Hellespont where all ships going to Constantinople are examined.

DARDA'NUM (*s. from Dardanus*) The city of Troy so called from its founder.

DARDA'NUS (*s. in beaten mythology*) The common ancestor of Priam and Anchises, the founder of Troy.

DARE (*v. int. from the Sax. dearan*) To have courage, to adventure; to stare, to be in pain. *Chaucer.*

Dare (*v. t.*) To challenge, to defy, to amaze, to put out of countenance.

Dare (*s. from the verb*) A challenge, a defiance. *Shakesp.*

Dare (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A dace, a river fish.

Da'red (*p. from dare*) Defied, challenged, amazed, put out of countenance.

Da'reful (*adj. from dare*) Full of defiance, exceedingly daring.

Da'reyn (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To dare, to attempt, to prepare. *Chaucer.*

DAR'IC, DAR'ICK (*s.*) An ancient coin in value two shillings. *Scott.*

DA'RIEN (*s. in geography*) A province of Terra Firma containing the isthmus which joins North and South America.

DA'RIL (*s. in logic*) A mode of syllogism.

Da'ring (*p. a. from dare*) Adventuring, challenging.

Da'ring (*adj. from dare*) Bold, adventurous, impudent.

Da'ringglass (*s. from daring, and glass*) A device for catching larks.

Da'ringly (*adv. from daring*) Boldly, fearlessly, impudently.

Da'ringness (*s. from daring*) Boldness, impudence.

DAR'VUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying an enquirer*) The king of the Medes, a man's name. *Dan. v. 31*

DARK (*adj. from the Sax. deorc*) Void of light, opaque, obscure, blind, wanting the enjoyment of light; ignorant, gloomy, unpleasant.

Dark (*s. from the adj.*) Darknefs, obscurity, the want of knowledge.

Dark (*v. t. from the adj. now grown obsolete*) To darken. *Spenser.*

Dark'en (*v. t. from dark*) To make dark, to deprive of light; to becloud, to perplex; to foul, to sully.

Dar'ken (*v. int.*) To grow dark.

Dar'kened (*p. from dark*) Made dark, beclouded, sullied.

Dar'kening (*p. a. from darken*) Making dark, obstructing the light, beclouding, perplexing, sullying.

Dark'er (*adj. comp. of dark*) Dark in a greater degree.

Dark'est (*adj. sup. of dark*) Dark in the greatest degree.

DAR'KING (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Thursday, and is 24 miles from London.

Dar'king (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Darking, made at Darking.

Dar'kish (*adj. from dark*) Tending to darknefs, moderately dark.

Dark'ling (*adj. used only in poetry*) Surrounded with darknefs, void of light. *Milton.*

Dark'ly (*adv. from dark*) In the dark, obscurely, blindly.

Dark'mans (*s. a local word*) The night, the evening.

Dark'nefs (*s. from dark*) The absence of light, obscurity, opakeness, wickedness, the dominion of Satan.

Dark'some (*adj. from dark*) Gloomy, obscure, wanting light.

DAR'LING (*adj. from the Sax. deorling*) Dear, beloved, favourite.

Dar'ling (*s. from the adj.*) A favourite, one much esteemed.

DAR/LINGTON (*s.*) A town in the bishoprick of Durham; it has a market on Monday, and is 239 miles from London.

Dar'lington (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Darlington, made at Darlington.

DARN (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

Darn (*v. t. obsolete*) To dare. *Chaucer.*

Dar'ned (*p. from darn*) Mended by darning.

Dar'nel (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows among corn, a weed hurtful to corn, the lolium.

Dar'ning (*p. a. from darn*) Mending in a manner that imitates the texture of the stuff.

DAR'NIX (*s. in commerce*) A sort of cloth of which table linen is made.

DAR'RAIN (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To prepare for battle, to apply to the fight. *Shakespeare.*

Dar'raing (*p. a. from darrain*) Preparing to the battle, applying to the fight. *Carew.*

Dar'reigne (*v. t. obsolete*) To dare, to attempt, to challenge. *Chaucer.*

DAR'REIN (*adj. a law term, from the French dernier*) Last, latest.

Dar'rein (*v. t. obsolete*) To dare, to attempt, to challenge. *Chaucer.*

DAR'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The act of fretting off the skin, the rubbing off of the skin. *Scott.*

DART (*s. from the French dard*) A missive weapon thrown by the hand, a small lance; an arrow or any missive weapon, that which hurts like a dart or arrow.

DART (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish found in the river Severn.

DART (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation consisting of eight stars.

Dart (*v. t. from the subs.*) To throw a missive weapon, to throw out, to emit.

Dart (*v. int.*) To fly as an arrow, to let fly with hostile intention.

Dar'ted (*p. from dart*) Thrown as a dart, emitted.

DART'FORD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 15 miles from London.

Dart'ford (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dartford, made at Dartford.

Dart'ing (*p. a. from dart*) Throwing as a dart, emitting.

DART/MOUTH (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 201 miles from London.

Dart'mouth (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dartmouth, made at Dartmouth.

DAR'TON, DAR'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The inner coat of the testicles.

DASH (*v. t. of doubtful etymology*) To throw one thing with sudden force against another, to break by collision; to wet by throwing water in flashes, to bespat-

ter; to drive up in flashes; to mingle; to form in haste; to scratch out; to blot out; to confound.

Dash (*v. int.*) To fly off the surface, to fly off in flashes so as to make a noise; to rush through the water so as to make it fly.

Dash (*s. from the verb*) A collision; an infusion, a mixture; a mark in writing, a blow, a stroke.

Dash (*adv. from the sound*) With the noise of a collision: "The waters fall, dash, dash, upon the ground."

Dash'ed (*p. from dash*) Thrown with violence, broken by collision, bespattered, mixed, confounded.

Dash'ing (*p. a. from dash*) Throwing with violence, breaking by collision, bespattering, mixing, confounding.

Dash'id (*adj. obsolete*) Amazed, confounded, blinded. *Ch.*

Dash'ied (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Dashed. *Johnson.*

Dash'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To twinkle, to grow dimighted. *Chaucer.*

DAS'TARD (*s. from the Sax. adastriga*) A coward, a poltron, a mean spirited man.

Das'tard (*v. t. from the subs.*) To terrify, to dispirit. *Dryden.*

Das'tardize (*v. t. from dastard*) To intimidate, to terrify, to dispirit. *Dryden.*

Das'tardly (*adj. from dastard*) Cowardly, mean, timorous.

Das'tardy (*s. from dastard*) Cowardise, timorousness.

DASYM'MA (*s. with physicians*) An inflammation and inequality of the inner parts of the eyelids. *Scott.*

Dasy (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A dairy. *Johnson.*

DASY'PHUS (*s. in zoology*) The armadillo.

DA'TA (*s. plu. with metaphysicians*) The things which are given, certain quantities.

Da'tary (*s. from date*) An officer of the chancery of Rome who has the chief disposal of benefices.

DATE (*s. from the Lat. do to give*) The time of writing any letter marked at the beginning or ending of it; the time at which any event happened; the point of time when any thing is to be done; the duration, the continuance; the end, the conclusion.

Date (*v. t. from the subs.*) To note with the time when any thing is written or done.

Date (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the date tree.

Da'ted (*p. from date*) Marked with the time, having the point of time specified.

Da'telefs (*adj. from date*) Having no date, having no point of time specified.

Da'teplum (*s. in botany*) The diospiros, a genus of plants.

Dates (*s. obsolete*) Old writings, old deeds. *Chaucer.*

Da'tetree (*s. in botany*) A species of palm-tree.

DA'THAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying laws*) A man's name.

Da'tise (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dative, capable of being given.

Da'tion (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A gift. *Cole.*

DATIS'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DATI'SI (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of syllogism.

Da'tism (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A heaping together.

DA'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. do to give*) Belonging to that case of Latin nouns in grammar which points out the person or thing to which any thing is given; belonging to those executors in law which are appointed by the decree of a judge.

Dative (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) The third case in Latin nouns.

DATU'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a sort of nightshade.

DAUB (*v. t. from the French dauber*) To smear with some glutinous matter, to paint coarsely, to lay on in great abundance, to flatter grossly, to sully.

Daub (*v. int.*) To play the hypocrite. *Shakespeare.*

Daub'ed (*p. from daub*) Be'meared with some glutinous matter, painted coarsely, sullied, flattered, covered over; with with: as, "Daubed with lace."

Daub'er (*s. from daub*) A coarse low painter.

Daub'ing (*p. a. from daub*) Smearing with glutinous matter, laying on abundance, painting coarsely, sully, flattery grossly.

Daub'ry (*s. from daub*) A coarse painting, art, flattery. *Shakespeare.*

Daub'y (*adj. from daub*) Viscous, glutinous, apt to stick.

DAU'CUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the carrot.

DAV'ENTRY (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 72 miles from London.

Dav'entry (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Daventry, made at Daventry.

DAUGH'TER (*s. from the Sax. dohter*) The female offspring of a man or woman, any female descendant, a son's wife, the penitent of a confessor, a woman.

DA'VID (*s. from the Heb. signifying dear*) A worthy king of Israel, a man's name.

Da'vidist (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of

one David George who gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection.

Da'vit (*s. a sea term*) A short piece of timber used in fixing the anchor.

Daun'gere, Daun'gir (*s. obsolete*) Coyness, shiness, difficulty, a trap. *Chaucer.*

Daun'gerous (*adj. obsolete*) Coy, shy, nice, scrupulous. *Chaucer.*

DAUNT (*v. t. from the French domter*) To discourage, to fright, to intimidate.

Daunt'ed (*p. from daunt*) Discouraged, frightened, terrified.

Daunt'ing (*p. a. from daunt*) Discouraging, frightening, terrifying.

Daunt'less (*adj. from daunt*) Fearless, void of fear, bold, courageous.

Daunt'lessness (*s. from dauntless*) Fearlessness, courageousness.

Da'uphin (*s. from Dauphiny*) The next heir to the crown of France, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.

Dau'phine's (*s. from dauphin*) The wife of the next heir to the crown of France.

DAU'PHINY (*s. in geography*) A province in France.

DAW (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the jack-daw.

Da'way (*v. imp. obsolete*) Do away, take away. *Chaucer.*

Dawe (*s. obsolete*) The day, time. *Chaucer.*

Dawe (*v. int. obsolete*) To dawn. *Chaucer.*

Daw'ning (*s. obsolete*) The dawning. *Chaucer.*

Dawk (*s. a cant word*) A hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any stuff.

Dawk (*v. t. from the subj.*) To chip, to make a cut where it ought not. *Moxon.*

Daw'kin (*s. an obsolete and local word*) A dirty wench, a slut.

DAWN (*v. int. of doubtful etymology*) To begin to grow light, to glimmer, to open, to give some promise of lustre.

Dawn (*s. from the verb*) The break of day, the time between the first appearance of light and the rising of the sun, the beginning, the first rise.

Daw'ning (*p. from dawn*) Beginning to grow light, opening, giving some promise of future brightness.

Daw'ning (*s. from the part.*) The dawn, the opening, the first rise. "The dawning of the day."

Day (*s. from the Sax. dæg*) The time between the rising and setting of the sun, the time from midnight to midnight; light, sunshine; life, an age; opportunity for doing any thing; the work, the contest, the victory of a day.

Day'bed (*s. from day, and bed*) A couch or bed for ease and indulgence in the day time.

Day'book (*s. from day, and book*) A book in which the transactions of each day are recorded.

Day'break (*s. from day, and break*) The dawn of the day.

Day'coal (*s. with miners, from day, and coal*) The upper stratum of coal, or that which lies next to the day.

Day'labour (*s. from labour, and day*) Labour done by the day.

Day'labourer (*s. from daylabour*) One who works by the day.

Day'light (*s. from day, and light*) The light of the day.

Day'lily (*s. in botany*) The asphodel.

Day'man (*s. nearly obsolete*) A surety, an umpire. *Spenser.*

Day'spring (*s. from day, and spring*) The dawn, the first appearance of light in the morning.

Day'star (*s. from day, and star*) The morning star.

Day'time (*s. from day, and time*) The time while it is day; the time in which the light of the day continues.

Day'work (*s. from day, and work*) Work done by the day.

DAZE (*v. t. from the Sax. dyæ's*) To overpower with light, to confound by too great brightness.

DAZE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of shining stone found in tin mines.

Da'zed (*p. from daze*) Overpowered with light, confounded with too great brightness.

Da'zied (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Daisied, stocked with daisies.

Da'zing (*p. a. from daze*) Overpowering with light, confounding with too much brightness.

Daz'zle (*v. t. from daze*) To overpower with light, to confound with splendor.

Daz'zle (*v. int.*) To lose the power of sight.

Daz'zled (*p. from dazzle*) Overpowered with light, confounded with splendor.

Daz'zling (*p. a. from dazzle*) Overpowering with light, confounding with too much brightness.

DEAC'INATED (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and acinus a kernel*) Having the kernels taken out.

DEA'CON (*s. from the Greek δακονεω to minister*) An officer in the primitive church, one of the lowest order of the clergy, one who takes care of the poor in a dissenting congregation; an overseer of the poor in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company.

Dea'coness (*s. from deacon*) A female officer in the primitive church.

Dea'conry, Deacon'ship (*s. from deacon*) The office or dignity of a deacon.

Deac'tion (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) The act of finishing, a perfecting.

DEAD (*adj. from the Sax.*) Deprived of life, exanimate; *with of: as, "She lay dead of the small pox."* Having no life, inanimate; unactive, motionless; empty, vacant; useless, unprofitable; dull, gloomy; still, obscure; cold, unaffected; blunt, tasteless; inefficacious, void of vegetative power, enervated by the power of sin.

Dead (*s. from the adj.*) Those that are deprived of life, that point of time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom.

Dead (*v. int. from the adj.*) To lose its force, to become dull and lifeless. *Bacon.*

Dead (*v. t.*) To deprive of force, to deprive of sensation, to make vapid, to make spiritless.

Dead'cargo (*s. from dead, and cargo*) That which a ship wants of her full loading.

Dead'doing (*adj. from dead, and do*) Destructive, mischievous, causing death. *Spenser. Hudibras.*

Dead'ed (*p. from dead*) Made dead, deadened.

Dead'en (*v. t. from dead*) To deprive of force, to deprive of sensation, to make vapid, to make spiritless.

Dead'ened (*p. from deaden*) Deprived of force, deprived of sensation, rendered vapid, blunted.

Dead'ening (*p. a. from deaden*) Depriving of force, depriving of sensation, blunting.

Dead'eye (*s. a sea term*) A kind of block or pulley.

Dead'freight (*s. a sea term*) The dead cargo, that which a ship wants of her full freight.

Dead'lift (*s. from dead, and lift*) Hopeless extremity.

Dead'lights (*s. on board a ship*) The shutters for the cabin windows.

Dead'ly (*adj. from dead*) Destructive, murderous, mortal; unmerciful, implacable.

Dead'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) In a manner resembling the dead, mortally, implacably, very, exceedingly; *but this is a droll sense.*

Dead'ly carrot (*s. in botany*) The thopfia.

Dead'lyfeud (*s. in the old Saxon law*) An implacable enmity inducing a person to revenge himself by the death of the adversary.

Dead'lynightshade (*s. in botany*) The belladonna, the most poisonous sort of nightshade.

Dead'men (*s. a cant low word*) Empty pots on the table in an alehouse.

Dead'mens'eyes (*s. a sea term*) Small blocks or pulleys with holes but no shivers.

Dead'neap (*s. a sea term*) A low tide.

Dead'ness (*s. from dead*) Languor, faintness, coldness, loss of spirit, flatness, want of taste.

Dead'nettle (*s. in botany*) The sideritis, the wall horehound.

Dead'pledge (*s. from dead, and pledge*) A mortgage upon any thing which is not to be redeemed unless the money be paid within a limited time.

Dead'reckoning (*s. a sea term*) A computation unassisted by observation.

Dead'rising (*s. a sea term*) That part of a ship which lies between the keel and floor timbers.

Dead'rope (*s. a sea term*) A rope which is fastened to any thing without running on a block.

Deads (*s. in tin mines*) The parcels of common earth which lie above the shelves, the earth and other substances which inclose the ore.

DEAD'SEA (*s. in geography*) An impure lake in the land of Canaan into which the river Jordan empties itself.

Dead'tops (*s. in husbandry*) A disease incident to trees, a kind of canker at the tops of trees.

Dead'water (*s. a sea term*) The eddy or little whirl of water which is made at the stern by the motion of the ship.

Dead'wood (*s. in ship building*) The blocks of wood into which the half timbers are framed.

Dead'work (*s. a sea term*) That part of a ship which is above the water after her lading is taken in.

DEAF (*adj. from the Dutch doof*) Wanting the sense of hearing, deprived of hearing; *with to: as, "Deaf to the voice of fame."* Obscurely heard.

Deaf (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing, to deafen. *Dryden.*
Deafen (*v. t. from deaf*) To make deaf, to deprive of the sense of hearing.
Deafened (*p. from deafen*) Deprived of hearing, made deaf.
Deafening (*p. a. from deafen*) Making deaf, depriving of the power of hearing.
Deafish (*adj. from deaf*) Tending to deafness, dullish of hearing.
Deafly (*adv. from deaf*) Without sense of sounds, flatly, in a manner scarcely to be heard.
Deafly (*adj. a local word*) Solitary, far from neighbours.
Deafness (*s. from deaf*) Dullness of hearing, the want of the sense of hearing, unwillingness to hear.
Deafness (*adj. a lazy term*) Discharged from being a forest, exempted from forest laws.
DEAL (*s. from the Dutch deel*) A part, a quantity.
DEAL (*v. t. from the Dutch deelen*) To distribute, to give out to different persons, to scatter, to throw about, to give gradually or one after another.
Deal (*v. int.*) To trade, to traffic, to act between two persons, to act upon. *With* by, to treat, to act towards any one. *With* in, to practise, to trade in. *With* with, to treat in any manner, to contend with, to have to do with.
Deal (*s. from the verb*) The art or act of distributing cards to the different persons that play.
DEAL (*s. from the Dutch deyl*) Fire wood, the timber of pines.
DEAL (*s.*) A port town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 73 miles from London.
Deal (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Deal, made at Deal.
DEAL/BATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de of, and albus white*) To whiten, to bleach.
Dealbation (*s. from dealbate*) The act of bleaching, the act of making white.
Deal'er (*s. from deal*) One that deals, one that trafficks, one that has to do with any thing.
Deal'ing (*p. a. from deal*) Trading, practising, distributing.
Deal'ing (*s. from the part.*) Traffick, business, intercourse, a manner of treatment, practice, action.
Dealt (*v. pret. of deal*) Did deal.
Dealt (*p. from deal*) Treated, used; *with* with: as, "The men who had been thus dealt with by their country."
DEAMBULATION (*s. from the Lat. deambulatio*) The act of walking abroad.
DEAMBULATORY (*adj. from the Lat. deambulo to walk abroad*) Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
DEAME'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over women during the period of their menses.
DEAN (*s. from the Greek δεινα ten*) A dignified clergyman who is next to a bishop, the chief of the chapter in a collegiate church.
Dean'ery (*s. from dean*) The office of a dean, the jurisdiction of a dean, the revenues of a dean, the house or residence of a dean.
Deans'apple (*s. from dean, and apple*) A kind of apple much valued in some parts of the West of England.
Dean'ship (*s. from dean*) The rank or office of a dean.
Deans'pear (*s. from dean, and pear*) A kind of pear.
DEAR (*adj. from the Sax. deor*) Valued, beloved; valuable, costly, scarce; sad, grievous.
Dear (*s. from the adj.*) One beloved, a word of tenderness. "My dear!"
Dear'bought (*adj. from dear, and buy*) Purchased at a high price.
Dear'er (*adj. comp. of dear*) Dear in a greater degree.
Dear'est (*adj. sup. of dear*) Dear in the highest degree.
Dear'joy (*s. a cant word*) An Irishman.
De'ark (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A decarch, a governor of ten.
Dear'ling (*s. nearly obsolete, from dear*) A darling, a favourite. *Spenser.*
Dear'ly (*adv. from dear*) With great fondness; with great tenderness; at a high price, with great cost.
DEARN (*v. t. from the Sax. dyrnian to bide*) To mend cloaths, to darn, to mend by imitating the texture of the stuff.
Dear'ness (*s. from dear*) Tenderness, fondness; scarcity, a high price.
DEARN'LY (*adv. obsolete, from the Sax. deorn*) Secretly, privately, in a manner not to be seen. *Spenser.*
Dearth (*s. from dear*) Want, scarcity, barrenness.
DEARTICULATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. de*

from, and articulus a joint) To dislocate, to put out of joint, to dismember.
Dearticulation (*s. from dearticulate*) A loose kind of articulation. *Scott.*
DEAR'TATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and artus a joint*) To disjoint, to cut in pieces, to dismember. *Scott.*
DEATH (*s. from the Sax.*) The extinction of life, the separation of soul and body; mortality, destruction; the state of the dead, the manner of dying, murder; a murderer, a destroyer, the cause or instrument of death; the representation of death, a skeleton.
Death (*s. in divinity*) A state of sin and depravity, eternal condemnation.
Death'bed (*s. from death, and bed*) The bed to which a person is confined by a mortal disease.
Death'ful (*adj. from death*) Fraught with death, murderous, destructive, fatal.
Death'less (*adj. from death*) Exempt from death, immortal.
Death'like (*adj. from death, and like*) Resembling death, motionless, calm, undisturbed.
Deaths'door (*s. from death, and door*) A near approach to death.
Deaths'man (*s. from death, and man*) An executioner, one who executes the sentence of death.
Death'warrant (*s. from death, and warrant*) The instrument or writing which orders the execution of a condemned malefactor.
Death'watch (*s. from death, and watch*) An insect that makes a tinkling noise like a watch.
DEAU'RAT (*adj. from the Lat. de of, and aurum gold*) Golden, gilt. *Chaucer.*
DEAURA'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the cyprinus kind.
Deau'rate (*v. t. not much used, from deaurat*) To gild, to cover with gold.
Deaura'tion (*s. from deaurate*) The act of gilding, the act of covering with gold.
DEBACCHATION (*s. little used, from the Lat. de of, and bacchor to revel*) Drunkenness, madness.
Deba'r (*v. t. from bar*) To exclude, to shut out, to deprive, to hinder.
DEBA'RB (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. de of, and barba a beard*) To deprive of a beard, to shave.
Debar'bed (*p. from debarb, but little used*) Deprived of a beard, having the beard cut off.
Debarca'tion (*s. not much used, from debark*) The act of landing troops.
DEBA'RK (*v. t. not much used, from the French debarker*) To disembark.
Deba'rked (*p. little used, from debark*) Disembarked.
Debar'king (*p. a. not much used, from debark*) Disembarking.
Debar'ed (*p. from debar*) Excluded, shut out, deprived of, hindered; *with* of and from: as, "Debarred of our wishes." "Debarred from all commerce."
Debar'ring (*p. a. from debar*) Excluding, shutting out, hindering.
Deba'se (*v. t. from base*) To sink, to adulterate, to reduce from a higher to a lower price, to sink into meanness, to make despicable.
Deba'sed (*p. from debase*) Reduced, sunk, made despicable, adulterated.
Deba'sement (*s. from debase*) The act of debasing, a degradation.
Deba'ser (*s. from debase*) He that debases, he that adulterates.
Deba'sing (*p. a. from debase*) Reducing, adulterating, making mean and despicable.
Deba'table (*adj. from debate*) Disputable, subject to controversy.
DEBA'TE (*v. t. from the French debattre*) To dispute, to controvert, to contest.
Deba'te (*s. from the verb*) A dispute, a controversy, a quarrel, a contest.
Deba'te (*v. int.*) To deliberate, to dispute.
Deba'ted (*p. from debate*) Disputed, contested, deliberated, controverted.
Deba'teful (*adj. from debate*) Full of debate, contentious, quarrelsome, causing debate.
Deba'tement (*s. from debate*) A contest, a controversy. *Shakespeare.*
Debat'er (*s. from debate*) A disputant, a wrangler.
Deba'ting (*p. a. from debate*) Deliberating, controverting, disputing, examining in verbal contest.
DEBAU'CH (*v. t. from the French debaucher*) To corrupt by lewdness, to corrupt by intemperance.
Debau'ch (*s. from the verb*) A drunken bout, excess, lewdness.

Debau'ched

Debau'ched (*p. from debauch*) Corrupted, vitiated by lewdness, vitiated by intemperance.

Debauch'edness (*s. not much used, from debauched*) The state of being debauched.

Debauche'e (*s. from debauch*) A man given up to lewdness and intemperance.

Debau'cher (*s. from debauch*) One who entices to lewdness or intemperance.

Debau'chery (*s. from debauch*) The habit or practice of excess, lewdness, intemperance.

Debau'ching (*p. a. from debauch*) Corrupting, corrupting by lewdness, corrupting by excess.

Debauch'ment (*s. from debauch*) The act of debauching, corruption, intemperance, lewdness. *Taylor.*

DEBE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and bellum war*) To conquer, to subdue in war. *Milton.*

Debel'late (*v. t. from debel*) To conquer, to overcome in war.

Debel'lated (*p. from debellate*) Conquered, overcome in war.

Debel'ating (*p. a. from debellate*) Conquering, subduing in war. *Bacon.*

Debella'tion (*s. from debellate*) The act of conquering in war.

DEB'ENHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 83 miles from London.

Deb'enham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Debenham, made at Debenham.

Deben'tur (*s. not so common a spelling*) A debenture.

DEBEN'TURE (*s. from the Lat. debeo to be in debt*) A note or writ by which a debt is claimed; an allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods which had before paid a duty.

DE'BET (*s. in bookkeeping*) The balance due after the account is settled.

DE'BILE (*adj. from the Lat. debilis weak*) Feeble, faint, weak. *Shakespeare.*

Debi'litate (*v. t. from debile*) To weaken, to make faint, to enfeeble.

Debi'litated (*p. from debilitate*) Weakened, enfeebled.

Debi'litation (*s. from debilitate*) The act of making feeble.

Debi'litude (*s. from debile*) Weakness, debility. *Scott.*

Debi'lity (*s. from debile*) Weakness, feebleness, faintness.

Debo'ist (*adj. supposed to be a corruption of debauched*) Corrupted, corrupted by intemperance, corrupted by lewdness.

Deboist'ness (*s. from deboist, not much used*) Debauchedness, corruption.

DEBONAI'R (*adj. from the French debonnaire*) Elegant, well bred, sprightly, complaisant.

Debonai'rly (*adj. from debonair*) Elegantly, finely, with a genteel air.

Debonai'rte (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The state or quality of being debonair. *Chaucer.*

Debonnai'rity (*s. not much used, from debonair*) Elegance, sprightliness, complaisance. *Scott.*

Debonnai'rness (*s. not much used, from debonair*) The state or quality of being debonair. *Scott.*

Debo'shee' (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A debauchee, a person given up to lewdness or intemperance.

DEB'ORAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a word*) The name of a woman.

Deboy'a' (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Debauched, lewd, intemperate.

DEBT (*s. from the Lat. debeo to owe*) That which one person owes to another, that which a person is obliged to do or suffer, a writ which lies on default of payment.

Deb'ted (*adj. from debt*) Indebted, lying under an obligation. *Shakespeare.*

Deb'tor (*s. from debt*) One that owes money to another, one that is laid under an obligation.

Deb'tor (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a debt, pointing out debts. "When I look on the debtor's tale." *Addison.*

DEBULLITION (*s. little used, from the Lat. de from, and bullo to bubble*) The act of bubbling or boiling over.

DECACHOR'DON (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and χορδὴ a chord*) A kind of harp, a musical instrument of the ancients having ten strings.

DECAC'TIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of starfish.

DECACU'MINATED (*adj. little used, from the Lat. de from, and cacumen the top*) Having the top cut off.

DE'CADE (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten*) The sum of ten, a number consisting of ten.

DECA'DENCY (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cado to fall*) A decay, a fall.

DE'CAGON (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and γωνία a corner*) A plane geometrical figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and λογος a word*) The ten commandments.

DECAME'RIS (*s. not much used, from the Greek δεκα ten, and μέρος a part*) The tenth part, the tenth part of a sound. *Scott.*

DECAME'RON (*s. little used, from the Greek δεκα ten, and μέρος a part*) A volume divided into ten chapters or books.

DECAMP' (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and campus the field*) To shift the camp, to move off, to run away.

Decamp'ed (*p. from decamp*) Moved off.

Decamp'ing (*p. a. from decamp*) Shifting the camp, moving off.

Decamp'ment (*s. from decamp*) The act of shifting the camp, the act of moving off.

DE'CAN (*s. in geography*) A province of the hither India; Bombay, an island and rich settlement belonging to the East India company, lies on the coast and is a part of this province.

DE'CANATE (*s. in astrology*) The dignity of a planet consisting of ten degrees.

DECAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) That genus or class of plants, which is distinguished by hermaphrodite flowers with ten stamina.

DECAN'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and canthus an edge or lip*) To pour off by gently declining the edge of the vessel, to pour off with care so as to leave the sediment behind.

Decanta'tion (*s. from decant*) The act of decanting liquors.

Decan'ted (*p. from decant*) Poured off, separated from the lees.

Decan'ter (*s. from decant*) The vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted.

Decan'ting (*p. a. from decant*) Pouring off so as to separate the clear liquor from the lees.

DECAP'ILLATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and capillus the hair*) Having the hair pulled off, deprived of hair, bald.

DECAP'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and caput the head*) To behead, to take off the head.

Decap'itated (*p. from decapitate*) Beheaded, having the head cut off.

Decap'itating (*p. a. from decapitate*) Cutting off the head, beheading.

Decapite' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the head cut off smooth.

DECA'POLIS (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and πολις a city*) A district in the land of Israel so called because it contained ten cities.

DECAP'ULATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and capulo to empty*) To pour from one vessel to another, to empty, to lade out.

DE'CARCH (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and αρχη chief*) A captain of ten, a tithing man.

De'carchus (*s. in old records*) A decarch, a governor of ten.

De'cark (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A decarch, a captain of ten, a headborough.

DECAS'TIC (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and στιχος a verse*) An epigram or stanza consisting of ten lines.

DECAS'TYLE (*s. from the Greek δεκα ten, and στυλος a pillar*) An assemblage of ten pillars.

Decas'tyle (*adj. from the subs.*) Having ten pillars.

DECATOR'THOMA (*s. with physicians*) A medicine of ten different ingredients. *Scott.*

DECA'Y (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and cado to fall*) To decline, to wither, to fail, to grow worse, to become carious.

Deca'y (*v. t.*) To impair, to enfeeble.

Deca'y (*s. from the verb*) A decline, a transition from better to worse.

Decay'ed (*p. from decay*) Grown worse, declined, become carious.

Decay'er (*s. from decay*) That which causes decay.

Decay'ing (*p. a. from decay*) Causing to decay, withering, declining, growing worse.

DECEA'SE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and cedo to depart*) To die, to depart out of the world, to yield to death.

Decea'se (*s. from the verb*) A departure from life, death.

Decea'sed (*p. from decease*) Departed from life, dead.

DECE'DENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and cedo to go*) Departing, going away.

DECEIT (*s. from the Lat. de from, and capio to take*) A fraud, a cheat, an artifice, a device; fraud, craft, subtilty.

Deceit'ful (*adj. from deceit*) Full of deceit, fraudulent.

Deceit'fully (*adv. from deceitful*) Fraudulently, with deceit.

Deceit'fulness

Deceit/fulness (s. from *deceit*) The quality of being deceitful.

Deceiv'able (adj. from *deceive*) Deceitful, capable of deceiving; liable to be deceived.

Deceiv'ableness (s. from *deceivable*) The quality that deceives, liableness to be deceived.

DECEI'VE (v. t. from the Lat. *de* from, and *capio* to take) To impose upon, to delude, to cheat, to mock, to fail, to cut off expectation.

Deceiv'ed (p. from *deceive*) Imposed upon, deluded, disappointed.

Deceiv'er (s. from *deceive*) One that deceives, an impostor.

Deceiv'ing (p. a. from *deceive*) Imposing upon, deluding, disappointing.

DECEM'BER (s. from the Lat.) The last month in the year, the tenth month so called when March was reckoned the first.

DECEMPE'DAL (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *pēs* a foot) Containing ten feet in length.

DECEMTA'LES (s. plu. a law term from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *talis* such like) A supply of ten men upon a jury, to be taken from the persons in court, in lieu of such a number who were summoned but did not appear, or were objected to as not being sufficiently disinterested.

Decemvi'ral (adj. from *decemviri*) Belonging to the *decemviri*, belonging to the laws which were drawn up by the *decemviri*.

Decem'virate (s. from *decemviri*) The dignity or office of the *decemviri*.

DECEMVIRI (s. plu. in antiquity, from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *vir* a man) Ten magistrates chosen annually at Rome, to govern the commonwealth and make laws for the people.

De'cence (s. not much used) Decency. *Sprat.*

De'cency (s. from *decent*) Propriety of behaviour, proper formality; suitableness of character, modesty.

DECEN'NA (s. in old records) The jurisdiction of the deciners.

Decen'nary (s. from *decenna*) The jurisdiction of the deciners.

Decen'niers (s. plu. from *decenna*) The ten persons who had the oversight of ten sureties annually, called *friburghs*, for the maintenance of the king's peace.

DECEN'NIAL (adj. from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *annus* a year) Constituting the space of ten years, belonging to the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL (adj. from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *novem* nine) Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENNO'VARY (adj. from the Lat. *decem* ten, and *novem* nine) Constituting the number nineteen, taking up the space of nineteen years. *Holder.*

DE'CENT (adj. from the Lat. *decet* it becomes) Fit, becoming, suitable.

De'cently (adj. from *decent*) Becomingly, suitably, with propriety, with modesty.

Deceptibi'lity (s. from *deceptible*) Liableness to be deceived.

Decep'tible (adj. from *deceit*) Liable to be deceived, open to imposture.

Deception (s. from *deceit*) The act of deceiving, the means of deceiving; the state of being deceived.

Decep'tious (adj. from *deceit*) Deceitful, apt to deceive. *Shakespeare.*

Decep'tive (adj. from *deceit*) Having the power of deceiving.

Decep'tory (adj. not much used, from *deceit*) Tending to deceive.

Decep'ture (s. not much used, from *deceit*) Fraud, deceit. *Scott.*

DECER'PT (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *de* from, and *carpo* to pull) Diminished, taken off.

Decerp'tible (adj. from *decerpt*) Capable of being diminished.

Decerp'tion (s. from *decerpt*) The act of diminishing, the act of taking off.

DECERTA'TION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *de* from, and *certo* to strive) A contention, a dispute.

DECES'SION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *de* from, and *cedo* to go) A departure, the act of going away.

DECHA'RM (v. t. from the French *decharmer*) To counteract a charm, to disenchanted.

Decharm'ed (p. from *decharm*) Delivered from the power of enchantment.

Decharm'ing (p. a. from *decharm*) Counteracting a charm, delivering from the power of witchcraft. *Hervey.*

DECI'DE (v. t. from the Lat. *de* of, and *cædo* to cut off) To fix, to determine, to determine a difference, to put an end to a dispute.

Deci'ded (p. from *decide*) Determined, fixed, adjusted, ended.

DE'CIDENCE (s. from the Lat. *de* from, and *cado* to fall) The quality of falling off, the act of falling away.

Deci'der (s. from *decide*) One who decides, one who determines quarrels.

Deci'ding (p. a. from *decide*) Determining, fixing, putting an end to any thing.

DECID'UOUS (adj. from the Lat. *de* from, and *cado* to fall) Falling, fading once in the year.

Decid'uouneis (s. from *deciduous*) Aptness to fade, the quality of adding once in the year.

DECI'LE (s. in astronomy) A tenth part of the heavens, the aspect of two planets when they are thirty-six degrees distant from each other.

De'cile (adj. from the sub. in astronomy) Thirty-six degrees distant.

DE'CIMAL (adj. from the Lat. *decem* ten) Belonging to ten, numbered by ten, multiplied by ten, consisting of tenths.

Deci'mal (s. from the adj.) The tenth part, a fraction consisting of tenths, any part of an unite divided by any member of a series in decuple continued geometrical proportion.

Deci'mally (adv. from *decimal*) By decimals, after the manner of decimals.

DECIMATE (v. t. from *decem* ten) To take the tenth, to tithe.

Deci'mated (p. from *decimate*) Tithed, having one taken out of ten.

Deci'mating (p. a. from *decimate*) Tithing, taking one out of ten.

Decima'tion (s. from *decimate*) The act of tithing, the act of taking one out of ten.

DE'CINER (s. in old records) One who had the jurisdiction over ten *friburghs*, a tithing man.

DECI'PHER (v. t. from the French *dechiffrer*) To explain that which is written in cyphers, to unfold, to unravel; to characterize, to mark down in characters.

Deci'phered (p. from *decipher*) Explained, unfolded, marked, characterized.

Deci'pherer (s. from *decipher*) One who explains what is written in cipher.

Deci'phering (p. a. from *decipher*) Explaining, unfolding, marking, characterizing.

DECIRCINA'TION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *de* from, and *circino* to make a circle) The act of describing a circle.

Deci'sion (s. from *decide*) The determination of a difference or event, the determination or sentence of a court of judicature.

Deci'sive (adj. from *decide*) Having power to put an end to a contest, conclusive, having power to settle any event.

Deci'sively (adv. from *decisive*) In a decisive manner.

Deci'siveness (s. from *decisive*) The state of being decisive, the power or quality that brings to a conclusion.

Deci'sory (adj. from *decide*) Able to determine, tending to decide.

DECK (v. t. from the Dutch *decker*) To dress, to array, to adorn, to embellish, to cover, to overspread.

Deck (s. from the verb) The floor of a ship, a pack of cards piled one upon another.

Deck'ed (p. from *deck*) Dressed, ornamented, covered, furnished with a deck.

Deck'er (s. from *deck*) A dresser, one that ornaments, one that covers: *with*, *with*: and *in*.

Deck'ing (p. a. from *deck*) Dressing, ornamenting, covering.

DECLAI'M (v. int. from the Lat. *de* from, and *clamo* to cry) To address the passions, to harangue, to make a speech more plausible than solid.

Declai'mer (s. from *declaim*) One who declaims, one who frames his discourse so as to move the passions.

Declaiming (p. a. from *declaim*) Haranguing, addressing to the passions.

Declai'ming (s. from the part.) A declamation. "The splendid declaimings of novices."

Declama'tion (s. from *declaim*) A discourse addressed to the passions, a set speech, a rhetorical flourish.

Declama'tor (s. from *declaim*) A declaimer, an orator.

Declama'tory (adj. from *declamator*) Relating to declamation, appealing to the passions, more plausible than solid.

Declar'able

Decla'able (*adj. from declare*) Capable of being declared, capable of proof.

Declara'tion (*s. from declare*) A proclamation, an affirmation, an explanation.

Declara'tive (*adj. from declare*) Making declaration, explaining, making proclamation.

Declara'torily (*adv. from declaratory*) In the form of a declaration, affirmatively.

Declara'tory (*adj. from declare*) Declarative, affirmative, expressive.

DECLA'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and claro to clear*) To make known, to clear from obscurity; to affirm, to publish, to proclaim.

Decla're (*v. int.*) To make a declaration, to testify.

Decla'ed (*p. from declare*) Made known, cleared from obscurity, affirmed, published, proclaimed.

Decla'rement (*s. not much used, from declare*) A declaration, a testimony. *Brown.*

Decla'rer (*s. from declare*) One that declares, one that proclaims.

Decla'ring (*p. from declare*) Making known, affirming, publishing, explaining.

Declen'sion (*s. from decline*) A tendency to decline, a declination, a descent, an inflexion, the manner in which words have their terminations changed according to the rules of grammar.

Declina'ble (*adj. from decline*) Capable of being declined, having different endings.

Declina'tion (*s. from decline*) A decline, a descent, a decay, a variation from a fixed point, a bending downwards. *In navigation* the variation of the needle from the true meridian. *In astronomy* the nearest distance of a star or planet from the equinoctial. *In grammar* the manner in which words have their terminations changed.

Declina'tor (*s. from decline*) An instrument in dialing, by which the inclination and declination of planes are determined.

Declina'tory (*s. not so common a spelling*) A declinator. *Maxon.*

DECLINE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and clino to bend*) To lean downward, to sink, to decay, to deviate, to turn out of the way, to shun, to avoid.

DECLINE (*v. t.*) To bend downward, to bring down, to refuse, to avoid, to modify, to inflect, to change the ending according to the rules of grammar.

Decline (*s. from the verb*) A decay, a diminution.

Declined (*p. from decline*) Bent down, grown worse, gone to decay; modified, inflected.

Declining (*p. a. from decline*) Bending downward, bringing down, decaying, growing worse, turning out of the way, shunning, avoiding, inflecting, changing the ending.

Decliv'ity (*s. from declivous*) A gradual descent, moderate steepness.

DECLIVOUS (*adj. from the Lat. declivis steep*) Gradually descending, moderately steep.

DECOCT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and coquo, to boil*) To prepare by boiling, to digest in hot water, to digest in the stomach, to boil to a consistence, to strengthen, to invigorate.

Deco'cted (*p. from decoct*) Prepared by boiling, digested in hot water, digested in the stomach, boiled to a consistence.

Deco'ctible (*adj. from decoct*) Capable of being decocted.

Deco'cting (*p. a. from decoct*) Preparing by boiling, digesting, boiling to a consistence, making a concoction.

Deco'ction (*s. from decoct*) The act of boiling any thing so as to extract its virtues; a preparation made by boiling, the digestion of the stomach.

Deco'ctive (*adj. from decoct*) Easily decocted, tending to concoction.

Deco'cture (*s. from decoct*) The substance drawn off by concoction.

DECOLLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and collum the neck*) The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOLORA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and color colour*) The act of staining or discharging a colour.

DECOMPOSITE (*adj. from the Lat. de of, con with, and pono to put*) Compounded a second time, doubly compounded.

Decomposi'tion (*s. from decomposite*) The act of compounding compounds.

DECOMPOUND (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, con with, and pono to put*) To compound a second time, to form a compound of things already compounded.

Decompou'nd (*adj. from the verb*) Compounded a second time, compounded of compounds.

Decompou'nded (*p. from decompose*) Compounded a second time, compounded of compounds.

Decompou'nding (*p. a. from decompose*) Compounding of compounds.

Deco'pid (*adj. obsolete*) Peaked, pinked, cut in small pieces. *Chaucer.*

Deco'rament (*s. from decorate, but not much used*) An ornament, a decoration.

DECORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. decoro to deck*) To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

Deco'rated (*p. from decorate*) Adorned, embellished, beautified.

Deco'rating (*p. a. from decorate*) Adorning, embellishing, beautifying.

Decora'tion (*s. from decorate*) The act of decorating, an ornament, an embellishment.

Decora'tor (*s. from decorate*) He that decorates, one that embellishes.

Deco'rous (*adj. not so frequently used*) Decorous, decent.

DECOROUS (*adj. from decus a grace*) Decent, becoming, suitable, proper, seemly.

DECORTICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and cortex the bark*) To peel, to strip, to take off the bark.

Deco'rticated (*p. from decorticate*) Stripped of the bark, peeled. *Arbutnot.*

Deco'rticating (*p. a. from decorticate*) Peeling, stripping off the bark.

Deco'rtica'tion (*s. from decorticate*) The act of stripping off the bark, the act of stripping off the husk.

DECO'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Decency, fitness of behaviour, propriety of conduct.

Decouple' (*adj. in heraldry*) Uncoupled, parted, severed.

Decou'rs (*s. in heraldry*) The decrement, the wane of the moon facing the left side of the escutcheon.

DECO'Y (*s. from the Dutch kooey a cage*) A snare, an allure, an enticement to mischief.

Deco'y (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lure into a cage or snare, to entrap.

Decoy'duck (*s. from decoy and duck*) A duck trained up to allure or decoy others.

Decoy'ed (*p. from decoy*) Ensnared, entrapped, inticed to mischief.

Decoy'ing (*p. a. from decoy*) Ensnaring, entrapping, alluring to mischief.

DECREASE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and cresco to grow*) To grow less, to decline.

Decrea'se (*v. t.*) To make less, to diminish.

Decrea'se (*s. from the verb*) The state of growing less, a diminution, a decay, wane of the moon.

Decrea'sed (*p. from decrease*) Grown less, diminished.

Decrea'sing (*p. a. from decrease*) Growing less, diminishing, decaying.

DECREATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and creo to create*) An annihilation. *Scott.*

DECREE' (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and cerno to sift*) To determine, to resolve, to establish by law, to make an edict.

DECREE' (*v. t.*) To doom, to assign by a solemn sentence.

Decree' (*s. from the verb*) A law, an edict, an established rule, the determination of a suit at law or in equity, an ecclesiastical ordinance.

Decre'ed (*p. from decree*) Determined, resolved, established by law, doomed, assigned over to some particular state or purpose.

Decreet' (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) The final decree or judgment of the lords of session.

Decree'ing (*p. a. from decree*) Resolving, establishing, dooming.

DECREMENT (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cresco to grow*) A decrease, the state of growing less, a state of decay.

Dec'rement (*s. in heraldry*) The wane of the moon depicted with the face turned towards the left side of the escutcheon.

Dec'rement (*s. in universities*) The fee paid by the scholars for the damage done to any thing used by them.

DECREP'IT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and crepito to crack*) Wasted, decayed, worn out.

DECREP'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. decrepo to crackle*) To calcine salt till it ceases to crackle in the fire.

Decrep'itate (*v. int.*) To make a crackling noise.

Decrep'itated (*p. from decrepitate*) Calcined till it will not crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

Decrepita'tion (*s. from decrepitate*) The crackling noise which salt makes when put on the fire, a crackling noise.

Decrep'it-

Decrepitness (*s. from decrepit*) The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.
Decrepitude (*s. from decrepit*) Decrepitness, the effects of old age.
Decrescent (*adj. from decrease*) Growing less, diminishing.
Decrescent (*s. in heraldry*) The wane or decrease of the moon.
Decretal (*adj. from decree*) Belonging to a decree, containing a decree.
Decretal (*s. from the adj.*) A book of decrees, a body of laws, the collection of the decrees of the popes.
Decretist (*s. from decree*) One that studies the decretal, one versed in the decretal.
Decretory (*adj. from decree*) Belonging to a decree, containing a decree; judicial, definitive; critical, belonging to some critical event.
Decretory (*s. from the adj.*) A decree, a definitive sentence.
Decrewed (*adj. obsolete*) Decreased, grown less. *Spenser.*
Decri'al (*s. from decry*) A clamorous censure, a hasty and noisy determination.
DECRUSTATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and crusto a crust*) The act of taking off the outside or crust of any thing. *Scott.*
DECRY (*v. t. from the French decrier*) To censure, to blame, to clamour against.
Decry'd (*p. from decry*) Clamoured against, censured, blamed.
Decry'ing (*p. a. from decry*) Censuring, blaming with noise and clamour.
Decumbence (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cumbo to lie down*) The act of lying down, the posture of lying down.
Decumbency (*s. not so common*) Decumbence.
Decumbent (*adj. in botany*) Lying on the ground.
DECUMBITURE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cumbo to lie down*) The time in which a person takes to his bed in a disease. *In astrology* that scheme of the heavens by which the recovery or death of a sick person was to be prognosticated.
DECUPELATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and cupa a cup*) A decantation, the act of pouring liquor from one vessel to another so as to separate it from the lees.
Decuple (*adj. from the Lat. decuplus*) Tenfold, repeated ten times, multiplied by ten.
DECURIO (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The captain of ten. *Scott.*
Decurion (*s. from decurio*) A commander of ten, an officer subordinate to the centurion. *Temple.*
Decurrent (*adj. in botany*) Adhering to the stalk without any pedicle.
DECURSION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and curro to run*) The act of running, the act of running down.
DECURTATION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and curto to shorten*) The act of cutting short, shortening.
Decury (*s. from decurio*) The jurisdiction of the decurion, the office or command of the decurion.
DECUSATE (*v. t. from the Lat. decussio to cut crosswise*) To intersect, to cut obliquely.
Decus'ated (*p. from decussate*) Intersected, cut at acute angles.
Decus'ating (*p. a. from decussate*) Cutting at acute angles, intersecting. *Ray.*
Decussation (*s. from decussate*) The act of crossing, the state of being intersected at unequal angles.
DECUSSORIUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument in trappanning.
Decypher (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To decipher.
Ded (*v. the pret. of do, obsolete*) Did. *Chaucer.*
Deda'lion (*adj. from dædal*) Dædalian, neat, variegated, perplexed, intricate, artificial.
DE'DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a judge*) A man's name.
DE'DANIM (*s. from the Heb.*) The descendants of Dedan, the name of a country.
DEDBAN'NA (*s. in old records, from the Sax. dæd an act, and banna murder*) The act of murder, the act of manslaughter.
DED'DINGTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a small market on Saturday, and is 69 miles from London.
Ded'dington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Deddington, made at Deddington.
Dede (*v. pret. of do, obsolete*) Did. *Chaucer.*
Dede (*adj. obsolete*) Dead.
Dede (*s. obsolete*) A deed, an act of death. *Chaucer.*
DEDECORATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and decus a grace*) To disgrace, to strip of ornament, to reproach.

Dedec'orated (*p. from dedecorate, but little used*) Dishonoured, disgraced. *Scott.*
Dedecora'tion (*s. from dedecorate, but little used*) Disgrace, the act of disgracing.
DEDEC'OROSE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and decus a grace*) Full of disgrace, full of shame. *Scott.*
Dedec'orous (*adj. from dedecorose, but not much used*) Shameful, reproachful.
De'dely (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Deadly, devoted to death. *Chaucer.*
De'den (*v. pret. of do, obsolete*) Did. *Chaucer.*
DEDENTI'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and dens a tooth*) The shedding of the teeth, the loss of teeth.
DE'DI (*s. from the Lat. do to give*) A warranty in law to the feoffee and his heirs.
DEDICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and dico to say*) To consecrate, to set apart to sacred use; to appropriate to some particular person or purpose, to inscribe to a patron.
Ded'icate (*adj. from the verb*) Consecrated, devoted.
Ded'icated (*p. from dedicate*) Consecrated, devoted, inscribed.
Dedicating (*p. a. from dedicate*) Consecrating, devoting, inscribing.
Dedica'tion (*s. from dedicate*) A consecration, a solemn appropriation, an address to a patron.
Dedica'tor (*s. from dedicate*) One that dedicates, one that inscribes a work to a patron with compliment and fervility.
Dedica'tory (*adj. from dedicate*) Belonging to a dedication, containing a dedication, complimentary, adulatory.
DEDIGNA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and dignus worthy*) Disdain, contempt, the act of disdain. *Scott.*
DEDITION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and do to give*) The act of yielding up any thing, a surrender.
Deditious (*adj. not much used, from dedition*) Yielding up to the power of another. *Scott.*
Ded'liche (*adj. obsolete*) Mortal, deadly. *Chaucer.*
DEDUCE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and duco to lead*) To draw from a regular chain of consequences, to lay down in regular order.
Dedu'ced (*p. from deduce*) Drawn from, laid down in regular succession.
Dedu'cement (*s. from deduce*) That which is deduced, the series of deduction.
Dedu'cible (*adj. from deduce*) Capable of being deduced, consequential.
Dedu'cibleness (*s. from deducible*) The state of being deducible. *Scott.*
Dedu'cing (*p. a. from deduce*) Drawing from, drawing consequences, laying down in regular order.
Dedu'cive (*adj. from deduce, but not much used*) Deducing, tending to the act of deduction.
DEDUCT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and duco to lead*) To take from, to subtract, to take away, to cut off, to separate.
Deducted (*p. from deduct*) Subtracted, cut off, separated.
Deductile (*adj. from deduct*) Easy to be deducted. *Scott.*
Deducting (*p. a. from deduct*) Subtracting, taking away, separating.
Deduction (*s. from deduct*) The act of deducting, that which is deducted.
Deductive (*adj. from deduct*) Deducible, capable of being deducted.
Deductively (*adv. from deductive*) By deduction, by just consequence. *Brown.*
DEE (*s. in geography*) A river which takes its rise in North Wales, runs by Chester, and empties itself into the Irish sea below that city, the name of several other rivers of less note in England and Scotland.
DEED (*s. from the Sax. deed*) An action, any thing done; agency, the power of action; an exploit, a performance; a fact, a reality; the written evidence of a legal act.
Deed (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dead. *Chaucer.*
Deed'less (*adj. from deed*) Unactive, performing nothing.
DEEM (*v. t. from the Sax. deman*) To judge, to suppose, to determine.
Deem (*s. from the verb*) A supposition, a surmise. *Shakespeare.*
Dee'med (*p. from deem*) Supposed, judged, determined, taken for granted.
Dee'mer (*v. t. obsolete*) To deem. *Shakespeare.*
Dee'ming (*p. a. from deem*) Supposing, judging, taking for granted. *Deem'ner*

Deem'ster (*s. from deem, a local word*) A judge, a judge so called in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP (*adj. from the Sax.*) Having depth, profound, low in situation, entering far below the surface; sagacious, penetrating, politic, insidious; grave, solemn, still, gloomy, sad; dark in colour.

Deep (*s. from the adj.*) The sea, the abyss of waters; the most solemn or still part; depth, profundity.

Deep (*adv. from the adj.*) Deeply: "Drink deep, and scour thy brain."

Dee'pen (*v. t. from deep*) To make deep, to make deeper, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to becloud; to make sad.

Dee'pened (*p. from deep*) Made deep, made deeper, darkened, made sad, made gloomy.

Dee'pening (*p. a. from deep*) Making deep, darkening, making sad.

Dee'per (*adj. comp. of deep*) Deep in a greater degree.

Dee'per (*adv. from the adj.*) With greater depth. "This avarice strikes deeper."

Dee'pest (*adj. sup. of deep*) Deep in the greatest degree.

DEE'PING (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 89 miles from London.

Dee'ping (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Deeping, made at Deeping.

Dee'ply (*adv. from deep*) With great depth, with great sagacity; darkly, with depth of colour, sorrowfully, sadly, in a high degree.

Deep'mouthed (*adj. from deep and mouth*) Having a deep voice, having a hoarse and loud voice.

Deepmusing (*adj. from deep and muse*) Deeply studious, lost in thought.

Deep'ness (*s. from deep*) Depth, profundity.

Deep'sea-lead (*s. from deep, sea, and lead*) A kind of hollow plummet at the end of a long line, so construed as to bring up a specimen of the soil at the bottom of the sea.

Deep'sea-line (*s. from deep, sea and line*) A long line with a hollow plummet at the end of it.

Deepwais'ted (*adj. a sea term*) Having a deep waist, having the quarter deck pretty much elevated.

DEER (*s. from the Sax. deor*) The cervus, a numerous species of animals hunted for venison.

Deer'fold (*s. from deer and fold*) A fold or park for deer.

Deer'hay (*s. from deer and hay*) An engine or large net for catching deer.

Deer'stealer (*s. from deer and steal*) One who steals deer.

Deer'stealing (*s. from deer and steal*) The crime of stealing deer; the penalty is transportation.

Deer'weed (*s. in botany*) The Cuteola.

Dees (*s. obsolete*) A seat, a throne, a canopy. *Chaucer.*

DEE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) An invocation, an entreaty; a rhetorical figure.

DEFA'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and facies the face*) To destroy, to disfigure, to raze, to injure.

Defac'ed (*p. from deface*) Disfigured, razed, destroyed.

Defa'cement (*s. from deface*) An erasement, an injury, an abolition.

Defa'cer (*s. from deface*) One that defaces.

Defa'cing (*p. a. from deface*) Disfiguring, razing, destroying.

DEFAC'TO (*adv. taken together, from the Lat. de of, and factus done*) Really, actually, in very deed.

DEFA'LNCE (*s. from the French, now grown obsolete*) A failure, a miscarriage. *Glanville.*

Defai't (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut off smooth, belonging to a beast whose head is cut off smooth. *Scott.*

Defai'te (*v. int. obsolete*) To decay, to grow wan in the face. *Chaucer.*

Defai'te (*adj. obsolete*) Lean, wasted, thin in the face. *Ch.*

Defai'ted (*adj. obsolete*) Lean, wasted, thin in the face. *Chaucer.*

DEFAL'CATE (*v. from the Lat. de from, and falx a sickle*) To cut off, to lop, to take away a part of a pension or salary.

Defal'cated (*p. from defalcate*) Cut off, curtailed as a pension or salary.

Defal'cating (*p. a. from defalcate*) Cutting off, taking off part of a pension or salary.

Defalca'tion (*s. from defalcate*) A diminution, an abatement, the excision of any part of a customary allowance.

Defa'lk (*v. t. from defalcate*) To cut off, to lop off.

Defal'liance (*s. obsolete*) A failure, a miscarriage. *Scott.*

Defama'tion (*s. from defame*) The act of defaming, detraction, calumny, reproach without just foundation.

Defam'atory (*adj. from defame*) Calumnious, censorious, libellous, tending to scandal.

DEFA'ME (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and fama fame*) To calumniate, to slander, to censure, to render infamous.

Defa'me (*s. obsolete, from the verb*) Disgrace, dishonour. *Spenser.*

Defa'med (*p. from defame*) Calumniated, slandered, censured, rendered infamous.

Defa'mer (*s. from defame*) One that defames, a slanderer.

Defa'ming (*p. a. from defame*) Calumniating, slandering, censuring.

Defa'tigable (*adj. little used*) Capable of being tired, liable to be made weary. *Scott.*

Defa'tigableness (*s. not much used, from defatigable*) Aptness to be tired. *Scott.*

DEFAT'IGATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de of, and fatigo to weary*) To tire, to make weary.

Defatiga'tion (*s. from defatigate, but not much used*) Fatigue, weariness.

DEFAU'LT (*s. from the French default*) An omission, a neglect, a fault, a defect, a nonappearance.

Defau'lt (*v. t. from the subst.*) To fail in performing, to forfeit by breaking a contract.

Defaute (*s. obsolete*) A default, a fault, a defect. *Chaucer.*

DEFEA'SANCE (*s. from the French defaillance*) The act of annulling any contract or stipulation, the condition of an act or obligation, the writing which contains a condition or obligation; a defeat, a conquest; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

Defea'sible (*adj. from defeasance*) Capable of being annulled, capable of being abrogated.

DEFE'AT (*s. from the French defaire to make void*) An overthrow, a deprivation, a destruction.

Defe'at (*v. t. from the subst.*) To overthrow, to frustrate, to abolish.

Defea'ted (*p. from defeat*) Overthrown, frustrated, abolished.

Defea'ting (*p. a. from defeat*) Overthrowing, frustrating, abolishing.

DEFEA'TURE (*s. from the Lat. de of, and the French faiture*) A change of the features, an alteration of the countenance. *Shakespeare.*

DEFECATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and fæx dregs*) To purify liquors, to cleanse, to clear, to brighten.

Defecate (*adj. from the verb*) Purified, separated from the lees.

Defecated (*p. from defecate*) Purified, cleansed from foulness, made fine.

Defecating (*p. a. from defecate*) Purifying, cleansing from dregs.

Defeca'tion (*s. from defecate*) A purification, the act of cleansing.

DEFEC'T (*s. from the Lat. de from, and facio to do*) The want of some necessary part; a fault, a mistake, an error; an imperfection, a blemish.

Defec't (*v. int. from the subst. but now grown obsolete*) To fail, to fall short.

Defec'ted (*p. now grown obsolete, from defect*) Rendered defective. *Brown.*

Defectibility (*s. from defectible*) The state of being defective.

Defec'tible (*adj. from defect*) Imperfect, defective. *Hale.*

Defec'tion (*s. from defect*) A want, a failure, an apostacy, a revolt.

Defec'tive (*adj. from defect*) Imperfect, deficient, faulty, vicious.

Defec'tive (*adj. in grammar*) Deficient in some tense, case, or number, indeclinable.

Defec'tiveness (*s. from defective*) The state of being defective.

Defeda'tion (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A defecation, the act of polluting.

Defei'sance (*s. not so common a spelling*) A defeasance, the act of annulling.

DEFEN'CE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and fendo to compel*) A guard, a protection; a vindication, an apology; resistance; opposition, that part in fortifications which flanks another work.

Defen'ce (*s. in law*) The reply of the defendant in a court of judicature.

Defen'ce (*s. obsolete*) A prohibition, a hinderance. *Ch.*

Defen'celess (*adj. from defence*) Naked, unarmed, impotent, unable to make defence.

DEFEN'D (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and fendo to force*) To protect, to support, to vindicate, to maintain, to secure, to fortify.

Defend'able (*adj. from defend*) Capable of being defended.

Defend'ant (*s. from defend*) He that defends, a defender.

Defend'ant (*s. in law*) The person accused, the person who defends an action.

Defend'ant (*adj. from defend*) Defensive, fit for defence. *Shakespeare.*

Defen'de

Defen'de (*v. t. obsolete*) To forbid, to preserve. *Chaucer.*
Defend'ed (*p. from defend*) Protected, supported, vindicated, secured, fortified.
Defend'er (*s. from defend*) One that defends, a champion, a vindicator; an advocate, one that defends another in a court of justice.
Defend'id (*p. obsolete*) Forbidden, prohibited. *Chaucer.*
Defend'ing (*p. a. from defend*) Protecting, supporting, vindicating.
DEFENERA'TION (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. de of, and scenero to lend upon usury*) The act of lending money on usury, the act of taking up money on usury.
DEFENESTRA'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. de from, and fenestra a window*) The act of throwing any thing out at the window.
DEFEN'SA (*s. in old records*) A park, a place fenced in for deer.
Defen'sative (*s. from defence*) A guard, a defence. *In surgery, A plaster, a bandage to secure a wound from external violence. South.*
Defen'sible (*adj. from defence*) Capable of being defended, justifiable, capable of vindication.
Defen'sibleness (*s. from defensible*) The state of being defensible. *Scott.*
Defen'sitive (*adj. from defence*) Defensive, proper for defence.
Defen'sitive (*s. from the adj.*) A defen'sative, a bandage, a plaster to defend the part to which it is applied from external violence. *Scott.*
DEFENSI'VÆ (*s. in old records*) The lords of the marches, the wards or defenders of the country.
Defen'sive (*adj. from defend*) Serving to defend, proper for defence; in a posture of defence.
Defen'sive (*s. from the adj.*) A safe guard, a defence; the state of defence.
Defen'sively (*adv. from defensive*) In a defensive manner, by way of defence.
Defen'st (*p. obsolete, from defend*) Defended. *Fairfax.*
DEFEN'SUM (*s. in old records*) An inclosure, a piece of ground fenced in.
DEFE'R (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and fero to bear*) To put off, to delay, to withhold; to refer to, to put to arbitration.
Defer (*v. int.*) To delay to act, to pay a deference to the judgment of another.
De'ference (*s. from defer*) Respect, regard, complaisance, submission.
De'ferent (*adj. from defer*) Conducting, conveying.
De'ferent (*s. from the adj.*) A conductor, that which conveys from one part or place to another.
De'ferent (*s. in anatomy*) One of the vessels in the human body which serve to convey the humours from one part to another. *Chambers.*
De'ferent (*s. in astronomy*) An imaginary circle in the Ptolemaic system, to account for the excentricity of the planets.
DEFERVES'CENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and fervesco to grow hot*) The abatement of heat, the state of growing cool.
DEFFA'IT (*adj. in heraldry*) Decapite, cut off smooth.
Deffa'me (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To defame. *Chau.*
Deff'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Finely, nimbly. *Spenser.*
Defiance (*s. from defy*) A challenge, a proposal to fight, the act of daring any one to fight; an expression of contempt and abhorrence.
De'ficate (*adj. obsolete*) Deified. *Chaucer.*
Deficiency (*s. from deficient, not so common a word*) Deficiency.
Deficiency (*s. from deficient*) An imperfection, a defect, a failure.
DEFI'CIENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and facio to do*) Defective, imperfect, wanting, wanting some parts.
Deficientness (*s. from deficient*) Deficiency. *Scott.*
Defied (*p. from defy*) Challenged, treated with contempt, dared to fight.
Defier (*s. from defy*) One that defies.
DEFI'LE (*v. t. from the Sax. aflian*) To foul, to pollute, to taint, to corrupt, to violate chastity.
DEFI'LE (*v. t. from the French defiler to go off in files*) To march, to go off file by file.
Defile (*s. from the verb*) A narrow pass, a lane.
Defil'ed (*p. from defile*) Polluted, tainted, corrupted, violated, ravished.
Defilee' (*s. not so frequently used*) A defile.
Defilement (*s. from defile*) The state of being defiled, the act of defiling; pollution, impurity.
Defiler (*s. from defile*) One that defiles, a corrupter.
Defiling (*p. a. from defile*) Polluting, tainting, violating chastity.

Defil'ing (*p. a. a military term, from defile*) Marching off file by file.
Defin'able (*adj. from define*) Capable of being defined, capable of being ascertained.
DEFI'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and finis the end*) To limit, to bound, to explain a thing by its particular qualities; to give a definition.
Defi'ne (*v. int.*) To determine, to decide, to decree.
Defin'ed (*p. from define*) Limited, bounded, explained by its particular qualities.
Definer (*s. from define*) One that defines, one that gives a definition.
Defin'ing (*p. a. from define*) Limiting, bounding, explaining by particular properties and circumstances.
Defin'ishe (*v. t. obsolete*) To define. *Chaucer.*
Definite (*adj. from define*) Certain, limited, bounded; exact, precise.
Definite (*s. from the adj.*) The thing defined.
Definiteness (*s. from definite, but not much used*) The state of being definite.
Definition (*s. from define*) A short but full description; a decision, a determination; the logical explanation of any thing by its kind and difference.
Defin'itive (*adj. from definite*) Positive, determinate, express, conclusive.
Defin'itively (*adv. from definitive*) Positively, expressly, decisively.
Defin'itiveness (*s. from definitive*) The state of being definitive.
Defini'tor (*s. from define*) An assessor or counsellor of a superior of a religious house.
Deflagrability (*s. from deflagrable*) Combustibility, the quality of being entirely combustible. *Boyle.*
DEFLA'GRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. de of, and flagro to burn*) Capable of being wholly consumed by burning.
DEFLA'GRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and flagro to burn*) To burn off, to purify by burning.
Defla'grated (*p. from deflagrate*) Burnt off, purified by burning.
Deflagration (*s. a chymical term, from deflagrate*) The act of burning, the act of consuming by fire, a process or preparation by burning.
DEFLEC'T (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and flecto to bend*) To turn aside, to deviate from a right line, to turn from a right course.
Deflect'ed (*p. from deflect*) Turned aside, bent.
Deflect'ing (*p. a. from deflect*) Turning aside, deviating from a right course.
Deflection (*s. from deflect*) A deviation, a turning aside, the departure of a ship from its true course.
DEFLE'TION (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. de of, and fleo to weep*) A weeping, a lamentation. *Cole.*
Deflex'ure (*s. from deflect, but not much used*) A flexure, a bending down, a turning out of the right course.
Deflora'tion (*s. from deflour*) The act of ravishing, the act of deflouring; a selection of the most valuable parts of any thing.
DEFLOU'R (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and flos a flower*) To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty or grace of any thing.
Defloured (*p. from deflour*) Ravished, deprived of beauty.
Deflour'er (*s. from deflour*) One who deflours, a ravisher.
Deflour'ing (*p. a. from deflour*) Ravishing, depriving of beauty, robbing of virginity.
Deflour'ment (*s. not much used, from deflour*) The act of deflouring, the state of being defloured.
DEFLU'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and fluo to flow*) Flowing down, falling off.
DEFLU'VIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A falling down, the falling off of the hair, a moulting; a disease in trees in which they lose their bark.
DEFLUX'ION (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. de from, and fluo to flow*) The flowing down of humours.
Def'ly (*adv. from dest, obsolete*) Dextrously, skilfully. *Spenser.*
DEFEDA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and scedo to daub*) The act of defiling, pollution.
Defoi'led (*adj. obsolete*) Defiled. *Chaucer.*
DEFOR'CE (*v. t. a law term*) To drive a man out of his possession by force, to make a forcible entrance, to keep a person out of his inheritance: "A man may de-force another that never was in possession."
Deforcement (*s. from deforce, a law term*) The act of holding lands and tenements by force from the right owner, the act of dispossessing by force, the act of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty.
Defor'ceor (*s. from deforce, a law term*) One who enters the

the lands or tenements of another by force, one who keeps another out of his inheritance by force.

Defor'cer (*s. from deforce, a law term*) One that overcomes and casteth out by force.

Defor'ceure, Defor'ciant (*s. a law term, from deforce*) A deforceor.

DEFO'RM (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and forma a form*) To disfigure, to spoil the form of any thing, to dishonour, to make ungraceful.

Defo'rm (*adj. from the verb*) Dishfigured, ugly, of an irregular form. *Milton.*

Defor'mate (*adj. obsolete*) Deformed. *Chaucer.*

Defor'mation (*s. from deform*) A disfiguring, a defacing.

Defor'med (*part. from deform*) Dishfigured, crooked, having an irregular form.

Defor'medly (*adv. from deformed*) In a disagreeable form.

Defor'medness (*s. from deformed*) The state of being deformed.

Defor'mity (*s. from deform*) Irregularity of form, the want of proper form; disgrace, dishonour.

Defor'four (*s. a law term, from deforce*) A deforceor.

DEFOS'SION (*s. from the Lat. de of, and fodeo to dig*) The punishment of being buried alive.

Defou'le (*v. t. obsolete*) To defile, to pollute. *Chaucer.*

Defou'led (*p. obsolete, from defoul*) Defiled, polluted.

DEFR'UD (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and fraus fraud*) To deceive, to beguile, to cheat.

Defrau'd (*s. from the verb*) An imposition, a cheat.

Defrau'ded (*p. from defraud*) Deceived, beguiled, cheated; *with of: as, "He was defrauded of his right."*

Defrau'der (*s. from defraud*) One that defrauds, a cheat.

Defrau'ding (*p. a. from defraud*) Deceiving, beguiling, cheating.

DEFRA'Y (*v. t. from the French defrayer*) To bear the charges, to pay expences.

Defrayed (*p. from defray*) Discharged, payed.

Defray'er (*s. from defray*) One that discharges or pays expences.

Defray'ing (*p. a. from defray*) Discharging, paying expences.

Defray'ment (*s. from defray*) The payment of expences.

DEFRICA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and frico to rub*) The act of rubbing off.

DEFT (*adj. from the Sax. dæft, but now grown obsolete*) Neat, spruce, proper, fit, dextrous. *Dryden.*

DEF'TARDAR (*s. from the Persian*) The treasurer of the Turkish and Persian empires.

Def'ter (*adj. comp. of deft, obsolete*) Deft in a greater degree.

Def'test (*adj. sup. of deft, obsolete*) Deft in the greatest degree. *Gay.*

Def'tly (*adv. from deft, obsolete*) Neatly, dextrously, skilfully. *Gay.*

DEFUN'CT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and functus ended*) Deceased, dead.

Defun'ct (*s. from the adj.*) One that is deceased, a dead person.

Defun'ction (*s. from defunct*) The decease of a person, death.

DEFY' (*v. t. from the French defier*) To challenge, to dare any one to fight, to treat with defiance.

Defy' (*s. from the verb, but not much used*) A challenge, an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

Defy'ed (*p. from defy, but not so common a spelling*) Defied.

Defy'er (*s. from defy, but not so common a spelling*) A defier.

Degen'eracy (*s. from degenerate*) A departure from the virtue of ancestors, an apostacy, meanness.

DEGEN'ERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and genero to beget*) To fall from the virtue of ancestors, to fall from its kind, to grow base, to grow wild.

Degen'erate (*adj. from the verb*) Fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors, base, unworthy.

Degen'erated (*p. from degenerate*) Fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors, grown base, grown wild.

Degen'erateness (*s. from degenerate*) The state of being degenerate.

Degen'erating (*p. a. from degenerate*) Departing from the virtue of ancestors, growing base, growing wild.

Degenera'tion (*s. from degenerate*) A deviation from the virtue of ancestors, a change from better to worse, that which is degenerated.

DEGEN'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. degener base*) Degenerated, vile, infamous, unworthy.

Degen'erously (*adv. from degenerate*) In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLU'TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and gluten glue*) To unglue. *Scott.*

Deglut'inated (*p. from deglutinate*) Unglued. *Scott.*

Deglutina'tion (*s. from deglutinate*) The act of ungluing. *Cole.*

DEGLUTI'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and glutio to swallow*) The act of swallowing.

DEG'MOS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek δαμω to bite*) The heart burn.

Deg'owdy (*adj. obsolete*) Moulting.

Degrada'tion (*s. from degrade*) The act of removing from any office or dignity, a degeneracy; the act of throwing a proper shade on distant objects in painting.

DEGRA'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and gradus a step*) To deprive of an office or dignity, to disgrace, to lessen, to diminish the value.

Degra'ded (*p. from degrade*) Deprived of office, deprived of dignity, disgraced, lessened, diminished in value.

Degra'ding (*p. a. from degrade*) Depriving of office, depriving of dignity, disgracing, diminishing.

DEGRAN'DINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and grandino to hail, but not much used*) To hail much.

DEGRA'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and gravis heavy, but not much used*) To make heavy, to burden. *Scott.*

Degrava'tion (*s. from degravate*) The act of making heavy.

Degre' (*s. obsolete*) Stairs, footsteps. *Chaucer.*

DEGREE' (*s. from the Lat. de from, and gradus a step*) A class, a rank, a station; a measure, a proportion; a step, a descent; the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; a division on the lines of a mathematical instrument; one of the intervals of an octave in music; the different temperature of plants, minerals, and other mixed bodies.

DEGUSTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and gusto to taste*) The sense of tasting, the act of touching with the lips.

DE'HORS (*s. from the French*) The outside of a thing, a separate or outwork in fortification.

DEHOR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and hortor to exhort*) To dissuade, to advise to a contrary measure.

Dehorta'tion (*s. from dehort*) A dissuasion, advice to the contrary.

Dehorta'tory (*adj. from dehort*) Dissuasive, belonging to dissuasion.

Dehor'ted (*p. from dehort*) Dissuaded, advised to the contrary; *with from: as, "He had been earnestly dehorted from drunkenness."*

Dehor'ter (*s. from dehort*) A dissuader, one who advises to the contrary.

Dehor'ting (*p. a. from dehort*) Dissuading, advising to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. Deus God, and cædo to kill*) One of the murderers of our Saviour, a Jew so called on account of their murdering our Saviour.

De'id (*adj. obsolete*) Dyed, coloured. *Chaucer.*

Deide (*v. obsolete*) Died, did die. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obsolete*) Did die, died. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obsolete*) To die.

DEJEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and jacio to throw*) To cast down, to afflict, to depress, to discourage, to crush; to change the form with grief.

Deject' (*adj. not much used, from the verb*) Dejected, cast down, afflicted, low spirited.

Deject'ed (*p. from deject*) Cast down, depressed, afflicted, made sad.

Deject'edly (*adv. from dejected*) In a dejected manner.

Deject'edness (*s. from dejected*) The state of being dejected.

Deject'ing (*p. a. from deject*) Casting down, depressing, afflicting, making sad.

Dejection (*s. from deject*) The state of being dejected, lowness of spirits; weakness, inability. *With physical writers, The act of going to stool, the exclusion of the fæces.*

Dejec'ture (*s. from deject*) The excrements. *Arbutnot.*

DEJERA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and juro to swear*) The act of taking a solemn oath.

Deifica'tion (*s. from deify*) The act of deifying, the act of making a god.

De'ified (*p. from deify*) Put among the gods, adored as god, praised excessively.

DE'IFORM (*adj. from the Lat. Deus God, and forma a form*) Having a godlike form.

DE'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. Deus God, and facio to make*) To put among the gods, to adore as god, to praise excessively, to extol as a god.

De'ified (*p. from deify, not so modern a spelling*) Deified.

De'ifying (*p. a. from deify*) Putting among the gods, adoring as god, praising excessively.

DEIGN (*v. t. from the Lat. dignor to be worthy*) To grant, to permit, to allow. *Shakespeare.*
Deign (*v. t.*) To vouchsafe, to think worthy.
Deigne/liche (*adv. obsolete*) Worthily, properly, learnedly. *Chaucer.*
Deign'ing (*p. a. from deign*) Vouchsafing, counting worthy.
Deign'ing (*s. from the part.*) A vouchsafement, a condescension.
Deign'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Disdainful, scornful. *Chaucer.*
DEI/JUDI'CIUM (*s. from the Lat. Deus God, and judicio to judge*) The ordeal.
Deincliner (*s. from the Lat. de from, and inclino to incline*) A dial which both inclines and reclines.
Deinclining (*adj. from deincliner*) Belonging to a dial which both inclines and reclines.
Deine (*v. obsolete*) To die; to vouchsafe. *Chaucer.*
DEIN'TEGRATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. de from, and integer whole*) To take from the whole, to diminish, to spoil.
DEIPAROUS (*adj. little used, from the Lat. Deus God, and pario to bring forth*) Bringing forth God, applied to the Virgin Mary.
DEIPNOSO'PHIST (*s. from the Greek δεῖπνον a supper, and σοφία wisdom*) One of an ancient sect of philosophers famous for sage conversation at their meals.
DEIRA (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) That part of Northumberland which lies between the Humber and Tweed.
Deirie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A dairy.
De'is (*s. obsolete*) A throne, a seat; the upper table in a monastery. *Chaucer.*
DE'ISM (*s. from Deus God*) The doctrine or opinions of those who acknowledge the being of a God, but reject revelation.
DE'IST (*s. from Deus God*) One who acknowledges the being of a God, but rejects divine revelation, one who denies the divine authority of the scriptures.
Deis'tical (*adj. from deist*) Belonging to the deists, tending to deism.
Deis'tically (*adv. from deistical*) After the manner of the deists.
Deis'ticalness (*s. not much used, from deistical*) The quality of being deistical. *Scott.*
Dei'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The deity. *Chaucer.*
DEI'TY (*s. from the Lat. Deus God*) The divinity, the essence and nature of God; a supposed or fabulous god, the supposed divinity of a heathen god.
DEIVI'RILE (*adj. in the school divinity, from the Lat. Deus God, and vir a man*) Having the properties both of the divine and human nature.
DEJUGA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and jugum a yoke*) The act of loosing from the yoke.
De'kin (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A deacon. *Chaucer.*
Del (*s. obsolete*) A part, a share, a portion. *Chaucer.*
Del (*v. t. obsolete*) To divide, to share, to distribute. *Ch.*
DELACERA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lacero to tear*) The act of tearing in pieces.
DELACRYMA'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. de from, and lacryma a tear*) The act of weeping to excess, the defluxion of humours into the eyes.
DELACTA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lac milk*) The act of weaning from the breast.
DELAP'SED (*adj. with physicians, from the Lat. de from, and labor to slide*) Bearing down, falling down as the womb.
DELAS/SIBLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lassio to weary*) Liable to tire. *Scott.*
DELA'SSA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lassio to tire*) The quality or state of being weary.
DELA'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and fero to bear*) To carry, to bear. *Johnson.*
Dela'ted (*p. from delate*) Carried, conveyed. *Bacon.*
Dela'tion (*s. from delate*) A carrying, a conveyance, an accusation. *Bacon.*
Dela'tor (*s. from delate*) An accuser, an informer.
DELA'Y (*v. t. from the French delayer*) To defer, to put off, to hinder, to frustrate.
Dela'y (*v. int.*) To stop, to cease.
Dela'y (*s. from the verb*) A stop, a hinderance, a deferring, heedless inactivity.
Delay'ed (*p. from delay*) Stopped, hindered, put off, frustrated; mingled with water.
Delay'er (*s. from delay*) One that delays, one that puts off, one that hinders.
Delay'ing (*p. a. from delay*) Stopping, hindering, putting off, frustrating.
DE'LE (*v. imperative, from the Lat. deleo to blot out*) Blot out, obliterate.
Dele (*s. obsolete*) A part, a share, a portion. *Chaucer.*

Dele (*v. t. obsolete*) To divide, to distribute. *Chaucer.*
DELEC'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and lacio to allure*) Pleasing, delightful, alluring.
Delec'tableness (*s. from delectable*) The quality of being delectable.
Delec'tably (*adv. from delectable*) Delightfully, pleasantly.
Delecta'neous (*adj. not much used*) Delectable, delightful.
DELECTA'TION (*v. from the Lat. de from, and lacio to allure*) Pleasure, delight.
DEL'EGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and lego to send*) To send away, to send on an embassy, to intrust, to appoint as a judge, to hear or determine any particular cause.
Del'egate (*s. from the verb*) A deputy, a commissioner, one who is appointed to act for another; one of the persons appointed by the king to sit for him and hear appeals in the court of chancery.
Del'egate (*adj. from the verb*) Deputed, commissioned to represent another.
Del'egated (*p. from delegate*) Deputed, commissioned to act for another in any business of moment.
Del'egating (*p. a. from delegate*) Deputing, commissioning, appointing.
Delega'tion (*s. from delegate*) The act of sending away, the act of putting into commission to act in any particular business or embassy; the assignment of a debt to another.
DELENIFICAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, lenis soft, and facio to make*) Having virtue to allay pain, lenient.
DELE'TE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. deleo to blot out*) To obliterate.
Dele'ted (*p. from delete, not much used*) Blotted out, defaced, destroyed.
Delete'rious (*adj. from delete*) Deadly, destructive, having a poisonous quality.
Dele'tery (*adj. from delete*) Deleterious, deadly, destructive.
Dele'tion (*s. from delete*) The act of blotting out, a destruction.
DELE'TRIUM (*s. not much used*) A poison, any thing that has a poisonous or destructive quality.
DELF, DELFE (*s. from the Sax. delwan to dig*) A mine, a quarry, a place dug in the earth; earthen ware in imitation of china.
Delf, Delfe (*s. in heraldry*) A square horn in the middle of an escutcheon supposed to represent a sod or turf, and to be an abatement of honour.
DELFT (*s.*) The capital of Delftland.
DELFT'LAND (*s. in geography*) A district in Holland. *Johnson.*
DE'LIA (*s. in antiquity*) Certain feasts celebrated in honour of Apollo.
DE'LIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
DELIAC, DELI'ACAL (*adj. in antiquity, from Delphos*) Belonging to the famous problem proposed by the oracle at Delphos, requiring the duplication of a cube, which was the form of the altar in the temple of Apollo, as a means to stop the progress of the plague in that city.
De'lian (*adj. from Delos*) Belonging to Delos, belonging to Apollo and Diana who were born in that island.
De'liast (*s. from Delia*) One of the persons appointed to perform the ceremonies of the Delia.
DELI'BATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. de from, and libo to taste*) To sip, to taste.
Deli'bated (*p. from deliberate, not much used*) Tasted. *Scott.*
Deliba'tion (*s. from deliberate*) A taste, an essay.
DELIB'ERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and libro to weigh*) To ponder, to think over and over, to hesitate.
Delib'erate (*adj. from the verb*) Circumspect, wary, discreet; slow, tedious.
Delib'erated (*p. from deliberate*) Pondered, thought of with more than common attention, debated.
Delib'erately (*adv. from deliberate*) Circumspectly, warily, advisedly.
Delib'erateness (*s. from deliberate*) Circumspection, coolness, caution.
Delib'erating (*p. a. from deliberate*) Pondering, thinking over with more than common attention, hesitating.
Delibera'tion (*s. from deliberate*) The act of deliberating, mature thoughtfulness.
Delib'orative (*adj. from deliberate*) Apt to consider, tending to deliberation.
Delib'orative (*s. from the adj.*) The subject of deliberation.

ration, the discourse in which any thing is deliberated.

Delibered (*adj. obsolete*) Deliberated, considered. *Chaucer.*

Deliberen (*v. int. obsolete*) To deliberate. *Chaucer.*

DELIBRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and liber bark, but not used*) To strip off the bark, to peel.

Delib'ration (*s. from delibrate*) The act of taking off the bark. *Scott.*

DELICACY (*s. from the Lat. deliciæ pleasure*) Daintiness in eating, that which is grateful to the senses, softness, feminine beauty; nicety, accuracy; neatness of dress, politeness, complaisance of behaviour; weakness of constitution, tenderness; indulgence, mercifulness.

DELICATE (*adj. from the Lat. deliciæ pleasure*) Fine, consisting of small parts, beautiful, pleasing to the sight, nice, agreeable to the taste; dainty, desirous of nice meats; choice, select, excellent; polite, gentle of manners; soft, effeminate, tender in constitution; pure, clean.

Delicate (*s. from the adj. mostly used in the plural*) A nicety, a rarity, any thing choice and dainty. *Dryden.*

Delicately (*adv. from delicate*) With delicacy.

Delicateness (*s. from delicate*) The state of being delicate.

Delicitude (*s. from delicate, not much used*) Delicousness. *Scott.*

DELICES (*s. from the Lat. deliciæ, it is merely French, and little used*) Pleasure, dalliance. *Spenser.*

DELICIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. deliciæ pleasure*) Sweet, delicate, grateful, highly pleasing.

Deliciously (*adv. from delicious*) Sweetly, gratefully, delightfully.

Deliciousness (*s. from delicious*) Delight, pleasure, gratefulness.

DELICT (*s. from the Lat. delictum*) An offence. *Scott.*

Delie (*adj. obsolete*) Small, fine. *Chaucer.*

DELIGATION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and ligo to bind*) The act of binding up. *Wise man.*

DELIGHT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and lacio to allure*) To please, to content, to satisfy, to give pleasure.

DELIGHT (*v. int.*) To take pleasure, to be delighted with: *with in, as, "He delighteth in mischief."*

Delight (*s. from the verb*) Pleasure, contentment, satisfaction, joy; that which delights, that which gives pleasure.

Delighted (*p. from delight*) Pleased, gratified; *with, with: as, "He was greatly delighted with the music of her voice."*

Delightful (*adj. from delight*) Full of delight, highly pleasing.

Delightfully (*adv. from delightful*) With delight, charmingly.

Delightfulness (*s. from delight*) Pleasure, that which affords pleasure, that which gives delight.

Delightful (*adj. from delight*) Delightful, pleasant, affording pleasure.

Delightfully (*adv. from delight*) In a delightful manner.

Delightfulness (*s. from delightful*) Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELIGNATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lignum wood*) To destroy wood.

DELILAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying small*) The name of a woman.

DELIMA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DELIMATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and limo to file*) To file off.

DELIN'EATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and linea a line*) To draw the first draft, to design, to describe, to set forth in a lively and striking manner.

Delin'eated (*p. from delineate*) Sketched out, designed, represented in a lively manner.

Delin'eating (*p. a. from delineate*) Sketching out, designing, representing in a lively and striking manner.

Delinea'tion (*s. from delineate*) The first draft, a design, a description.

DELIN'IMENT (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and lenio to soften*) A mitigation of pain, that which mitigates.

Delinquency (*s. from delinquent*) A fault, a failure in duty.

DELIN'QUENT (*s. from the Lat. de from, and linquo to quit*) An offender, one that has committed a crime.

DEL'QUATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and liqueo to melt*) To dissolve, to melt.

Deliquated (*p. from deliquate*) Melted, dissolved. *Cudworth.*

Deliquating (*p. a. from deliquate, but not much used*) Melting, dissolving.

Deliqua'tion (*s. from deliquate*) A melting, a dissolving.

DEL'QUIUM (*s. a chymical term, from the Lat.*) A distillation by the force of fire, the dissolving of any kind of calcined matter.

Delirament (*s. not much used, from delirate*) An idle incoherent story.

DELIRATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and liro to make baulks*) To dote, to rave, to talk incoherently.

Delira'tion (*s. not much used, from delirate*) Dotage, folly, madness.

DELIR'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and liro to fail*) Deprived of reason, doting, raving, light headed.

DELIR'IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A deprivation of reason, the alienation of the mind, the state of being light headed.

Delit'able (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Delectable. *Chaucer.*

DELITIGATION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and litigo to contend, but not much used*) A debate, a contention.

Delit'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Delightful, pleasing. *Chaucer.*

DELIV'ER (*v. t. from the French, deliver*) To give, to yield, to offer, to present; to cast off, to throw off, to surrender, to give up; to save, to rescue; to utter, to pronounce; to disburden a woman of a child. *With over, to transmit, to put into other hands. With up, to surrender, to give up.*

Deliv'rer (*adj. obsolete*) Nimble, active. *Chaucer.*

Delivered (*p. from deliver*) Given, presented, surrendered, rescued, saved, disburdened of a child, pronounced.

Deliverer (*s. from deliver*) One that delivers.

Delivering (*p. a. from deliverer*) Giving, presenting, surrendering, rescuing, saving, disburdening of a child, uttering, pronouncing.

Deliv'riche (*adv. obsolete*) Nimbly, actively. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'erly (*adv. obsolete*) Actively, nimbly. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'erness (*s. obsolete*) Agility, activity. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'ery (*s. from deliver*) The act of delivering; a release, a rescue; a surrender; a child birth; pronouncement, utterance; activity, the use of the limbs; *but this last sense is now grown obsolete.*

DELL (*s. from the Dutch dal, but now grown obsolete*) A valley, a pit, a hole in the ground. *Milton.*

Dell (*s. obsolete*) A part, a portion. *Chaucer.*

Delle (*s. a local word*) A ditch, a dike.

DE'LOS (*s. in ancient geography*) An island in the Archipelago.

Delph (*s. from Delft*) A fine sort of earthenware.

Del'phic (*adj. from Delphos*) Belonging to Delphos.

Delphin (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The Dolphin.

DELPHINIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, larkspur.

DELPHI'NUM, DELPHI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

DELPHI'NUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the Dolphin.

DELPHOS (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Greece once famous for the oracle and temple of Apollo.

DEL'TOIDE (*s. in anatomy*) A triangular muscle of the shoulder which serves to lift up the arm, and is so called from Delta the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, which is of a triangular form. *Scott.*

Del'toide (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the triangular muscle that lifts up the arm. *Sharp.*

DELTO'TON (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, the triangle.

Delu'dable (*adj. from delude*) Liable to be deluded, capable of being deluded.

DELU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and ludo to play*) To deceive, to beguile, to cheat, to impose upon, to disappoint, to frustrate.

Delu'ded (*p. from delude*) Deceived, cheated, beguiled, imposed upon, disappointed, frustrated.

Delu'der (*s. from delude*) An impostor, a cheat.

Delu'ding (*p. a. from delude*) Deceiving, beguiling, cheating, disappointing.

DELVE (*v. t. from the Sax. delwon*) To dig, to open the ground with a spade; *figuratively, to fathom, to sift to the bottom.*

Delve (*s. from the verb*) A ditch, a pit, a cave, a den. *Spenser.*

Del'ved (*p. from delve*) Dug, turned up with a spade.

Del'ver (*s. from delve*) One that digs with a spade.

DEL'UGE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and luo to wash*) A general

A general inundation, a flood; *figuratively*, any sudden and resistless calamity.
 Deluge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To overwhelm, to drown, to lay totally under water.
 Deluged (*p. from deluge*) Flooded, overwhelmed, laid under water.
 Deluging (*p. a. from deluge*) Laying under water, overwhelming.
 Delvin (*s. a local word*) A kind of slate found in the mines of Cornwall, the killas.
 Delving (*p. a. from delve*) Digging, opening the ground with a spade.
 DELUMBA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and lumbus the loins*) The act of beating or breaking of the loins. *Scott.*
 Delusion (*s. from delude*) A cheat, a fraud, a deception, a falsehood.
 Delusive (*adj. from delude*) Apt to deceive, imposing upon, beguiling.
 Delusory (*adj. from delude*) Apt to deceive, beguiling.
 Deluve (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To deluge. *Chaucer.*
 De'ly (*adj. obsolete*) Little.
 Dely'ver (*adj. obsolete*) Nimble, active. *Chaucer.*
 DEM'AGOGUE (*s. from the Greek δῆμος the people, and αγωγός a leader*) The leader of a faction, the head of a rabble.
 DEMAI'N (*s. from the Lat. domus a house*) A freehold, that land which a man holds originally of himself; the manor or house with the lands about it occupied by the lord; the lands which the lord of a manor and his ancestors have kept in their own hands time immemorial for the maintenance of their families. *Philips.*
 Demai'n, Demai'ne (*v. t. obsolete*) To govern, to rule. *Chaucer.*
 Demai'n, Demai'ne (*s. obsolete from the verb*) Dominion, rule. *Chaucer.*
 DEMA'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and mando to command*) To claim, to ask for with authority; to question; to interrogate; to prosecute in an action at law.
 Dema'nd (*s. from the verb*) A claim, a call with authority; a question, an interrogation; a call for any thing in order to purchase; to claim according to law.
 Demand'able (*adj. from demand*) Capable of being demanded, proper to be demanded.
 Demand'ant (*s. from demand*) The plaintiff in a real action at law.
 Demand'ed (*p. from demand*) Claimed, asked for with authority, claimed as a right, questioned.
 Demand'er (*s. from demand*) One that demands.
 Demand'ing (*p. a. from demand*) Claiming, asking for with authority, claiming as of right, questioning.
 DE'MAS (*s. from the Greek, signifying popular*) A man's name.
 Demau'nde (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A demand, a request, a question, a desire. *Chaucer.*
 Deme (*v. obsolete*) To judge, to determine, to condemn. *Chaucer.*
 DEME (*s. not so common a spelling*) A demi, a half fellow in Magdalen College, Oxford. *Scott.*
 Demea'n (*s. not so common a spelling*) A demesne, a demain.
 DMEA'N (*v. int. from the French demener*) To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase, to undervalue.
 Demea'n (*s. from the verb, now grown obsolete*) The mien, the deportment, the behaviour.
 Demea'ning (*p. a. from demean*) Behaving, carrying one's self, debasing, undervaluing.
 Demea'nour (*s. from demean*) The carriage, the behaviour.
 Demea'ns (*s. plu. of demean*) An estate personal or real, a possession in a man's own right.
 Demei'ne (*v. t. obsolete*) To govern, to rule. *Chaucer.*
 Demei'ne (*s. from the verb, obsolete*) Government, dominion. *Chaucer.*
 Demembre' (*adj. in heraldry*) Dismembered.
 De'men (*v. t. obsolete*) To judge, to determine. *Chaucer.*
 DEMEN'TATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and mens the mind*) To grow mad, to become delirious.
 Dement'ated (*p. from dementate*) Driven to madness, deprived of reason. *Scott.*
 Dementa'tion (*s. from dementate*) The state of being delirious, madness.
 Deme'ning (*s. obsolete*) Behaviour, carriage. *Chaucer.*
 DEME'RIT (*v. a. from the Lat. de from, and mereor to deserve*) To deserve blame, to deserve punishment.
 Demer'it (*s. from the verb*) The quality that deserves

blame, that which deserves punishment; merit, desert, but this sense is now grown obsolete.
 Demer'ited (*p. from demerit, but not much used*) Deserved.
 Demer'iting (*p. a. from demerit*) Deserving blame, deserving punishment.
 DEMER'SED (*adj. not much used from the Lat. de from, and mergo to put under water*) Plunged, drowned.
 Demer'sion (*s. not much used*) A drowning; the putting of any thing into a dissolving menstruum.
 DEME'SNE (*s. from the Lat. domus a house*) A demain, a manor house with the lands about it occupied by the lord; the lands which the lord of a manor inherits from his ancestors, and which they have kept in their own hands time immemorial for the maintenance of their families; a freehold, an estate which a man holds in his own right.
 DEMET'ALIZE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and metallum metal*) To deprive of a metallic quality. *Scott.*
 Demet'alized (*p. from demetalize, but not much used*) Deprived of a metallic quality.
 Demet'alizing (*p. a. from demetalize, but not much used*) Depriving of a metallic quality.
 DEME'TRIUS (*s.*) A man's name.
 DE'MI (*s. from the Lat. demidium half*) The half, but mostly used in composition; a half fellow in Magdalen college, Oxford. *Scott.*
 De'mi'air (*s. from demi and air, in the manage*) The demivolt, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse.
 De'mibas'tion (*s. from demi and bastion*) A bastion that has but one face and one flank.
 De'micannon (*s. from demi and cannon*) A piece of ordnance, a great gun of three different sizes.
 De'michaseboots (*s. from demi, chafe and boots*) A sort of boots for the summer.
 De'micro's (*s. from demi and cross*) A kind of cross staff, an instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.
 Demicul'verin (*s. from demi and culverin*) A piece of ordnance, a great gun of three different sizes.
 Demide'vil (*s. from demi and devil*) Half a devil, one who is exceedingly wicked.
 De'midis'tance (*s. in fortification, from demi and distance*) The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.
 De'midi'tone (*s. in music, from demi and ditone*) The lesser third.
 De'migan'tlet (*s. in surgery, from demi and gantlet*) A bandage for disjointed fingers.
 De'migod (*s. from demi and god*) Half a god, a hero, one who was supposed to have been produced by the cohabitation of the divinities with mortals.
 De'migorge (*s. in fortification, from demi and gorge*) Half the gorge, half the entrance into the bastion.
 DEMIGRA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and migro to wander*) The act of moving from one place to another.
 De'mihague (*s. from demi and hague*) A kind of gun.
 De'milance (*s. from demi and lance*) A half pike, a light lance.
 De'milune (*s. in fortification, from demi and lune*) A half moon, an outwork.
 De'miman (*s. from demi and man*) Half a man.
 De'min (*s. obsolete*) A judge.
 De'min (*v. t. obsolete*) To judge, to determine. *Chaucer.*
 De'miqua'ver (*s. from demi and quaver*) A note in music, half a quaver.
 DE'MISANG (*s. a law term, from the Lat. demidium half, and sanguis blood*) One who is of the half blood.
 De'misemiqua'ver (*s. from demi, semi and quaver*) The least note of time in musical composition; half a semiquaver, the eighth part of a crotchet.
 De'misextile (*s. from demi and sextile, in astronomy*) That aspect of the planets or stars which takes in a twelfth part of the heavens, the distance of thirty degrees.
 DEMI'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and mitto to send, a law term*) To farm, to let; to bequeath, to grant by will.
 DEMI'SE (*s. used only in grave style, from the Lat. de from, and mitto to send*) A decease, a death.
 Demi'sed (*p. from demise*) Farmed, let; bequeathed, granted by will.
 Demi'sing (*p. a. from demise*) Farming, letting; bequeathing, granting by will.
 Demis'sion (*s. from demit*) A degradation, a depression, a diminution of dignity.
 DEMI'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and mitto to send*) To depress, to let fall.

De'mivolt

De'mivolt (*s. from demi and volt*) One of the artificial movements of a horse.

DEMIUR'GICAL (*adj. not much used, from the Greek δημιουργος common, and εργον work*) Creative, belonging to a creator. *Scott.*

DEMIUR'GUS (*s. from the Greek δημιουργος*) A creator, an architect. *Scott.*

De'miwolf (*s. from demi and wolf*) Half a wolf, an animal between a dog and a wolf.

DEMOC'RACY (*s. from the Greek δημοκρατία the people, and κρατεωμαι to govern*) That form of government in which the power is lodged in the collective body of the people.

Democra'tic (*adj. from democracy*) Belonging to a democracy, popular.

Democra'tical (*adj. from democracy*) Belonging to a popular form of government, popular.

DEMOC'RITUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous philosopher, who is said to have laughed at all the world, and to have put out his own eyes for the sake of contemplation.

DEMOISEL'LE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the crane kind, the dancing bird.

DEMOL'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and molior to move*) To throw down, to raze, to destroy.

Demol'ished (*p. from demolish*) Thrown down, razed, destroyed.

Demol'isher (*s. from demolish*) One that demolishes.

Demol'ishing (*p. a. from demolish*) Throwing down, razing, destroying.

Demol'ition (*s. from demolish*) The act of demolishing, a destruction, a ruin.

DE'MON (*s. from the Greek δαίμων*) A spirit, an evil spirit, a devil.

Demonacha'tion (*s. not used*) The act of quitting the Monkish order. *Cole.*

Demon'niac (*adj. from demon*) Belonging to an evil spirit, influenced by an evil spirit.

Demo'niac (*s. from the adj.*) One who is under the influence of a demon, one possessed of the devil.

Demoni'acal (*adj. from demoniac*) Belonging to a demon, possessed by a demon.

Demo'niack (*s. an obsolete spelling*) One possessed of a devil, a demoniac. *Chaucer.*

Demon'nian (*adj. from demon*) Devilish, having the nature of an evil spirit. *Milton.*

DEMONOC'RACY (*s. from the Greek δαίμων an evil spirit, and κρατεω to rule, but not much used*) The power of the devil.

DEMONOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek δαίμων an evil spirit, and λογος a description*) A treatise on the nature of evil spirits. *King James.*

DEMONOL'OTRY (*s. not much used, from the Greek δαίμων an evil spirit, and λατρεία worship*) The worship of demons, the worship of devils.

Demon'strable (*adj. from demonstrate*) Capable of being demonstrated, capable of evident proof.

Demon'strableness (*s. from demonstrable*) The state of being demonstrable. *Scott.*

Demon'strably (*adv. from demonstrable*) Evidently, beyond contradiction.

DEMON'STRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and monstro to show*) To prove with the highest degree of certainty, to prove beyond contradiction.

Demon'strated (*p. from demonstrate*) Proved beyond a possibility of contradiction.

Demon'strating (*p. a. from demonstrate*) Proving with the highest degree of certainty.

Demon'stration (*s. from demonstrate*) The highest degree of argumentative evidence, clear proof.

Demon'strative (*adj. from demonstrate*) Having the power of demonstration, conveying clear and certain proof.

Demon'strative (*s. from the adj. in rhetoric*) One of the kinds of eloquence which seems to carry full conviction along with it.

Demon'stratively (*adv. from demonstrative*) Clearly, evidently, with indubitable evidence.

Demon'strativeness (*s. from demonstrative*) The state of being demonstrative. *Scott.*

Demon'stra'tor (*s. from demonstrate*) One that demonstrates.

Demon'stra'tory (*adj. from demonstrate*) Belonging to demonstration, having a tendency to demonstrate.

DEMOS'THENES (*s.*) The name of a man, the famous Athenian orator.

Dempt (*adj. obsolete*) Deemed, supposed. *Spenser.*

DEMUL'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and mulceo to stroke*) Softening, mollifying, assuaging.

DEMU'R (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and moror to*

delay) To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to hesitate, to put off the conclusion of any affair.

Demu'r (*v. t.*) To doubt of. *Milton.*

Demu'r (*s. from the verb*) A doubt, a hesitation, a suspense of opinion.

DEMU'RE (*adj. from the Fr. des of, and mœurs behaviour*) Decent, sober; pretendedly modest, affectedly grave.

Demu're (*v. int. from the adj.*) To put on an affected modesty.

Demu'rely (*adj. from demure*) With pretended gravity, with affected modesty.

Demu'reness (*s. from demure*) Modesty, gravity; affected modesty, pretended gravity.

Demu'ring (*p. from demure*) Putting on affected modesty; *with, on or upon.* *Shakespeare.*

Demur'rage (*s. from demur*) An allowance to the master of a ship for staying in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demur'rer (*s. from demur*) A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action at law.

Demur'ring (*p. from demur*) Delaying, hesitating.

De'my (*s. not so common a spelling*) Demi, the half, mostly used in composition; a half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

De'mylon (*s. in heraldry, from demy and lion*) Half a lion.

DEN (*s. from the Sax.*) A cavern, the lodging or cave of a wild beast, a valley, a woody place.

DE'NA (*s. in old records*) A hollow place between two hills.

Dena'riate (*s. in old law books, from denarius*) As much land as is worth one penny a year.

DENA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The Roman penny.

DENAR'RALE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and narro to declare*) Proper to be related, capable of being declared. *Scott.*

DENARRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and narro to tell*) A narration. *Scott.*

DE'NARY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. denarius*) Belonging to ten, containing a tenth part. *Scott.*

De'nates (*s. not so common a word*) Penates, the household gods of the ancients.

Dena'y (*s. from deny and nay*) A denial, a refusal. *Shakespeare.*

DEN'BIGH (*s.*) The capital of Denbighshire in North Wales; it has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 209 miles from London.

Den'high (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Denbigh, made at Denbigh.

Den'highshire (*s. from Denbigh*) A county in North Wales; it sends one member to parliament.

Den'highshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Denbighshire, produced in Denbighshire.

DENCHE', DENCHEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

DEN'DRACHATES (*s. in natural history*) A beautiful kind of agate.

DENDRANA'TOMY (*s. from the Greek δένδρον a tree, and τέμνω to cut*) A minute description of trees.

DEN'DRITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone, the veins of which appear like trees.

DENDROCIS'SON (*s. in botany*) A kind of ivy growing without a support.

DENDROI'DES (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge, the tree spurge.

DENDRO'LOGY (*s. from the Greek δένδρον a tree, and λογος a discourse*) The natural history of trees.

DENDROLIBA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The rosemary.

DENDROMAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) The tree mallow.

DEN'DRON (*s. from the Greek*) A tree.

Dendropho'ri (*s. in antiquity*) The priests who assisted at the dendrophoria.

DENDROPHO'RIA (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek δένδρον a tree, and φερω to bear*) A religious ceremony in which the branches of trees were carried in solemn procession to the place of sacrifice.

Dene (*s. obsolete*) A small valley.

DE'NEB (*s. in astronomy*) The lion's tail, a star of the first magnitude in the tail of the lion, a star in the tail of the swan.

DENEGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and nego to deny*) A denial, a negation. *Scott.*

DE'NELAGE (*s. from Dane*) The laws which the Danes enacted while they had the dominion in England.

DENE'RA (*s. in old records*) A place or valley for the pannage or feeding of hogs.

Deni'able (*adj. from deny*) Capable of being denied, not deserving full credit.

Deni'al

Deni'al (*s. from deny*) A negation, a refusal, an abjuration.

Deni'ed (*p. from deny*) Refused, renounced, abjured.

Deni'er (*s. from deny*) One that denies.

DENI'GRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and nigro to be black*) To make black, to blacken.

Deni'grated (*p. from denigrate*) Made black, blackened. *Brown.*

Deni'grating (*p. a. from denigrate*) Making of a black colour, blackening.

Denigra'tion (*s. from denigrate*) The act of making black.

Deni'grature (*s. not much used, from denigrate*) A denigration. *Scott.*

DEN'IS (*s. a contraction from Dionysius*) A man's name.

Den'ison (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A denizen.

Deniza'tion (*s. from denizen*) The act of enfranchising, the act of making free.

DEN'IZEN (*s. supposed to be from the Brit. dinefyd free of a city*) A freeman, one who is admitted to the freedom of a city or body corporate.

Den'izen (*v. t. from the sub.*) To enfranchise, to make free.

Den'izened (*p. from denizen*) Made free, enfranchised. *Donne.*

Den'izon (*s. not so common a spelling*) A denizen, a free man.

DEN'MARK (*s. in geography*) A northern kingdom consisting of the peninsula of Jutland, the island of Zeland and Tunen, with their dependencies; the country for the most part is flat and barren, the produce consists chiefly in timber, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and lean cattle; the king is an absolute prince, and has generally a standing army of forty thousand men.

Denom'inable (*adj. from denominate*) Capable of being denominated. *Scott.*

DENOM'INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and nomino to name*) To name, to give a name.

Denom'inated (*p. from denominate*) Named, distinguished by a name.

Denom'inating (*p. a. from denominate*) Naming, distinguishing by a name.

Denomina'tion (*s. from denominate*) The name given to any thing, the distinction of a name.

Denom'inative (*adj. from denominate*) Giving a name, conferring a distinct appellation, obtaining a distinguishing name.

Denom'inative (*s. from the adj. with logicians*) A term which takes its origin and name from some other term.

Denomina'tor (*s. from denominate*) One that gives a name, that which causes an appellation; the number below the line in a vulgar fraction, which shews the parts into which any integer is supposed to be divided.

Denomina'trix (*s. from denominator*) A woman who denominates, or gives a name.

Denota'tion (*s. from denote*) The act of denoting.

DENO'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. de of, and noto to note*) To mark, to shew by signs, to point out.

Denoted (*p. from denote*) Marked, pointed out by signs.

Denot'ing (*p. a. from denote*) Marking, pointing out by signs.

DENOUN'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and nuncio to declare*) To threaten, to threaten by proclamation, to pronounce in judgment.

Denoun'ced (*p. from denounce*) Declared by way of menace, pronounced in judgment.

Denoun'cement (*s. from denounce*) The act of proclaiming a menace, a denunciation.

Denoun'cer (*s. from denounce*) One that denounces.

Denoun'cing (*p. a. from denounce*) Declaring by way of menace, pronouncing in judgment.

DENS (*s. in anatomy*) A tooth.

DEN'SALE, DEN'SALIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dentex.

Densa'tion (*s. from dense*) The act of making dense.

DENSCANI'NUS (*s. in botany*) The herb dog's tooth, a genus of plants.

DENSE (*adj. from the Lat. densus thick*) Close, compact, tending to solidity.

Den'seness (*s. from dense*) The state of being dense. *Scott.*

Dens'er (*adj. comp. of dense*) Dense in a greater degree.

Dens'est (*adj. sup. of dense*) Dense in the greatest degree.

DEN'SHIRE (*v. t. a barbarous term, in husbandry*) To burn land.

Den'shired (*p. from denshire*) Burnt as the land.

Den'shiring (*p. a. from denshire*) Burning land.

Den'shiring (*s. from the part.*) The method or process of burning land.

Den'sity (*s. from dense*) The state of being dense.

DENSLEO'NIS (*s. in botany*) The dandelion.

Dent (*s. from the Lat. dens a tooth*) A notch, a crease.

Dent (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

Dent (*v. t. from the sub.*) To notch, to mark with a notch.

DENTA'GRA (*s. with physicians, but not much used*) The tooth ach.

DEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. dens a tooth*) Belonging to the teeth, pronounced chiefly by the agency of the teeth.

Den'tal (*s. from the adj.*) A letter chiefly pronounced by the agency of the teeth.

DEN'TAL (*s. in ichthyology*) A small shell-fish.

DENTA'LIIUM (*s. in natural history*) A shell having no hinge and formed of one piece.

DENTA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Toothwort, a genus of plants.

DENTAR'PAGA (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for drawing teeth.

Den'tated (*adj. from dent*) Indented, notched on the edge like teeth.

Den'ted (*p. from dent*) Notched, indented, marked with a dent.

DENTEL'LI (*s. in architecture*) Modillions.

DEN'TESSAPIEN'TIÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The teeth which rise behind the rest about the age of twenty.

DEN'TEX (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of sparus.

Den'ticles (*s. in architecture, from dentelle*) Modillions. *Scott.*

DENTIC'ULATE (*adj. from the Lat. denticulatus, set with teeth*) Indented, set with small teeth. *Scott.*

Dentic'ulated (*adj. from denticulate*) Indented, having teeth. *Scott.*

Denticula'tion (*s. from denticulate*) The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*

DENTI'DUCUM (*s. in surgery, from the Lat. dentes teeth, and duco to draw*) An instrument for drawing teeth. *Scott.*

DEN'TIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. dens a tooth, and forma a form*) Having the form of a tooth.

DEN'TIFRICE (*s. from the Lat. dens a tooth, and frico to rub*) A powder to scour the teeth.

Den'til (*s. from dentelli*) A modillon.

DENTILLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The herb leadwort.

DENTIL'OQUIST (*s. from the Lat. dens a tooth, and loquor to speak*) One that speaks through the teeth.

DEN'IL'OQUY (*s. from the Lat. dens a tooth, and loquor to speak*) The act or habit of speaking through the teeth.

Den'tiscalp (*s. from dentiscalpium*) An instrument to clean the teeth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A dentiscalp, an instrument to clean the teeth.

DENTISCAL'PRA (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to clean the teeth.

DENTI'TION (*s. from the Lat. dens a tooth*) The act of breeding the teeth, the time at which children breed the teeth.

Den'tour (*s. obsolete*) An indenture, any thing indented. *Chaucer.*

DENU'DATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and nudo to make naked*) To lay naked, to strip, to peel.

Denu'dated (*s. from denudate*) Laid naked, stripped, peeled.

Denu'dating (*p. a. from denudate*) Laying naked, stripping, peeling.

Denuda'tion (*s. from denudate*) The act of laying bare, the act of making naked.

DENU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and nudo to make naked*) To strip, to divest, to lay naked; to untie a knot.

Denu'ded (*p. from denude*) Laid bare, made naked.

Denu'ding (*p. a. from denude*) Laying bare, making naked.

DENU'MERATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and numero to number*) To count down, to pay down.

Denumera'tion (*s. from denumerate*) The act of present payment. *Scott.*

DENUN'CIATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and nuncio to declare*) To denounce.

Denun'ciated (*p. from denunciate*) Denounced.

Denuncia'tion (*s. from denunciate*) The act of denouncing, a public menace.

Denuncia'tor (*s. from denunciate*) One that proclaims a threat, an informer.

Den'were (*s. obsolete*) A doubt. *Chaucer.*

DENY' (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and nego to contradict*) To disown, to gainsay, to refuse, to renounce.

Deny'ing (*p. a. from deny*) Contradicting, disowning, refusing, renouncing.

DEOBSTU'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and obstruo to binder*) To clear from impediments, to open the passages.

Deobstru'cted

Deobstru'ded (*p. from deobstru'd*) Cleared of impediments, opened.

Deobstruc'ting (*p. a. from deobstru'd*) Removing impediments, opening a passage. *More.*

Deob'struent (*adj. from deobstru'd*) Having the power to open the passages, dissolving viscous substances.

Deob'struent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove obstructions, a medicine to open the passages.

DE'ODAND (*s. from the Lat. Deus God, and do to give, a law term*) A forfeiture, which, upon some misadventure, is to be applied to some religious or charitable purpose by way of compensation.

Deol (*s. obsolete*) Sorrow, grief, mourning. *Chaucer.*

DEON'ERATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and onus a burden*) To unload, to take off a burden.

DEOP'ILATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and oppilo to stop*) To open, to clear a passage, to remove obstructions.

Deop'ilated (*p. from deoppilate*) Opened, cleared of obstructions.

Deop'ilating (*p. a. from deoppilate*) Removing obstructions, clearing a passage.

Deoppila'tion (*s. from deoppilate*) The act of clearing obstructions, the removal of any thing that obstructs the vital passages.

Deop'ilative (*adj. from deoppilate*) Deobstruent.

Deop'ilative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to resolve and clear obstructions.

DEOSCUA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and osculo to kiss*) The act of kissing.

DEPAINT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pingo to paint*) To picture, to paint, to describe by colours; to represent, to paint out.

Depain'ted (*p. from depaint*) Painted, represented in colours, described.

Depain'ting (*p. a. from depaint*) Painting, representing.

Deparden'x (*adv. obsolete*) By God, verily. *Chaucer.*

DEPAR'T (*v. int. from the French*) To go from a place, to desert, to apostatize, to desert, to die, to be lost, to perish.

Depar't (*v. t.*) To quit, to retire from: "You must depart the kingdom."

DEPAR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and partior to divide*) To separate, to divide. *Johnson.*

Depar't (*s. from the verb*) The act of going away, death; a chymical operation in which one metal is separated from another.

Depar'ted (*p. from depart*) Gone from a place, dead, deserted, apostatized.

Depar'ter (*s. from depart*) One that refines metals by separation.

Depar'tin (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To depart, to divide, to share. *Chaucer.*

Depar'ting (*p. a. from depart*) Going from a place, deserting, apostatizing, dying.

Department (*s. from depart*) A separate allotment, the business assigned to a particular person.

Depar'ture (*s. from depart*) A going away, a decease, a forsaking.

DEPAS'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and pascor to feed*) Feeding greedily.

DEPAS'TURE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pascor to feed*) To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

Depas'tured (*p. from depasture*) Eaten up.

Depas'turing (*p. a. from depasture*) Eating up.

DEPAU'PERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and paupero to make poor*) To impoverish, to consume.

Depau'perated (*p. from depauperate*) Made poor, impoverished.

Depaupera'tion (*s. from depauperate*) The act of impoverishing.

Depe (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Deep. *Chaucer.*

DEPEA'CH (*v. t. obsolete*) To impeach.

DEPEC'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and pecto to comb*) Tough, tenacious, clammy.

DEPECULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and peculo to rob the public*) The act of robbing the commonwealth, the crime of embezzling the public treasure. *Scott.*

Depec'ulator (*s. from depeculation*) One that robs the public, one that embezzles the public money.

DEPEIN'CT (*v. from the Lat. de from, and pingo to paint, but now grown obsolete*) To depaint, to paint, to describe in colours. *Spenser.*

Depei'ncten (*p. from depeinct*) Depainted, described in colours. *Spenser.*

Depelou'p (*adj. obsolete*) Transparent. *Chaucer.*

Depen'cilled (*adj. not much used*) Drawn out with a pencil. *Scott.*

DEPEN'D (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pendo to hang*) To hang from, to be in suspense; to rely on, to trust to, to rest upon, to be in a state of dependence.

Depen'dance (*s. from depend*) The state of being dependent, a connection, a reliance, a trust, a confidence.

Depen'dancy (*s. not so common a word*) Dependence.

Depend'ant (*adj. from depend*) Depending, having dependance on another.

Depend'ant (*s. from the adj.*) One who depends on another, a retainer.

Depend'ence (*s. a correct spelling from the Lat.*) Dependance.

Depend'ency (*s. not so much used as*) Dependence.

Depend'ent (*adj. a correct spelling*) Depending, having dependence on another.

Depend'ent (*s. from the adj.*) One who has dependence on another, a retainer.

Depend'er (*s. from depend*) A dependent, one that relies on the power or favour of another.

Depend'ing (*p. a. from depend*) Hanging from, relying on, trusting to.

DEPERDI'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and perdo to lose*) Loss, destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLE'GM (*v. t. in chymistry*) To clean any thing from phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mate (*v. t. from dephlegm*) To clear any thing from phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mated (*p. from dephlegmate*) Cleared of phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mating (*p. a. from dephlegmate*) Clearing from phlegm.

Dephlegma'tion (*s. from dephlegmate*) The state of being dephlegmated, the process by which any thing is dephlegmated.

Dephlegm'ed (*p. from dephlegm*) Cleared from phlegm.

Dephlegm'edness (*s. from dephlegmed*) The state of being dephlegmated. *B'yle.*

DEPI'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pingo to paint*) To portray, to represent in colours, to describe in a lively and striking manner.

Depic'ted (*p. from depict*) Painted, represented in colours.

Depic'ting (*p. from depict*) Painting, representing.

DEPI'LATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. de from, and pilus hair*) To take off hair, to deprive of hair.

Depila'tion (*s. from depilate*) The act of pulling off the hair.

Depilatory (*s. from depilate*) An application of something to take off hair.

DEPI'LOUS (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and pilus hair*) Deprived of hair, having the hair stripped off.

De'pir (*adj. obsolete*) Deeper. *Chaucer.*

DEPLAN'T (*v. t. not much used*) To transplant.

Deplanta'tion (*s. from deplant, but little used*) The act of transplanting.

DEPLE'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and pleo to fill*) The act of emptying.

Dep'liche (*adv. obsolete*) Deeply. *Chaucer.*

Deplo'able (*adj. from deplore*) Lamentable, dismal, hopeless; in droll style, contemptible. "Deplorable nonsense."

Deplo'rableness (*s. from deplorable*) The state of being deplorable.

Deplo'rably (*adv. from deplorable*) Lamentably, hopelessly. *South.*

Deplo'rate (*adj. from deplore*) Deplorable, lamentable, hopeless. *L' Estrange.*

Deplo'ration (*s. from deplore*) The act of lamenting.

DEPLO'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and ploro to bewail*) To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

Deplo'rer (*s. from deplore*) One that deplores, a mourner.

Deplo'ring (*p. a. from deplore*) Lamenting, bewailing.

Deplu'mated (*adj. from deplume*) Having the feathers taken off. *Scott.*

Depluma'tion (*s. from deplume*) The act of plucking off the feathers; in surgery, an inflammation which occasions the loss of hair from the eyebrows.

DEPLU'ME (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pluma a feather*) To strip off the feathers.

Deplu'med (*p. from deplume*) Stripped of its feathers.

Deplu'ming (*p. a. from deplume*) Stripping off the feathers.

Depol'ition (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) The act of polishing.

DEPO'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pono to put*) To lay down, to risk on the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

Depo'nent

Depo'nent (*adj. from depone*) Having laid down, belonging to verbs which are laid aside, or are not used with the active form.

Depo'nent (*s. from the adj.*) A witness on oath, one that gives his testimony in a court of justice; in *grammar*, a verb which has a passive form but generally an active signification.

DEPOPULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and populus people*) To unpeople, to lay waste, to destroy the inhabitants of a country.

Depopulated (*p. from depopulate*) Unpeopled, laid waste.

Depopulating (*p. a. from depopulate*) Unpeopling, laying waste.

Depopulation (*s. from depopulate*) The act of unpeopling, the act of laying a country waste, destruction of mankind.

Depopulator (*s. from depopulate*) One who depopulates, one who lays waste.

DEPORT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and porto to carry*) To demean, to behave, to carry one's self. *Pope.*

Deport (*s. from the verb*) Deportment, behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTATION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and portum a port*) Transportation, exile. *Ayliffe.*

Deportment (*s. from deport*) Behaviour, carriage; conduct, management.

DEPOSE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pono to put*) To lay down, to degrade, to divest, to attest, to attest upon oath; to examine on oath; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

Depose (*v. int.*) To bear witness.

Deposed (*p. from depose*) Laid down, degraded, attested.

Deposing (*p. from depose*) Laying down, degrading, attesting.

Deposit (*s. not so common a spelling*) A deposit.

Depository (*s. from depose*) One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakespeare.*

Deposite (*v. t. from depose*) To lay up, to lodge in any place, to lay aside, to place at interest, to place as a pledge.

Deposite (*s. from the verb*) Any thing committed to the trust or care of another, a pledge, a thing given in security, the state of a thing as deposited.

Deposited (*p. from deposite*) Committed to the trust and care of another, laid up, laid aside.

Depositing (*p. a. from deposite*) Laying up, committing to the care of another.

Deposition (*s. from depose*) The act of giving public testimony, the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty, the act of depriving of clerical orders.

Depository (*s. from deposite*) The place where any thing is lodged. "Depository is properly used of persons, and Depository of places."

DEPOSITUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A pledge, a wager.

Deposit (*s. not much used*) A deposition. *Scott.*

Depravation (*s. from deprave*) The act of making bad; a corruption; the state of being corrupted.

DEPRAVE (*v. a. from the Lat. de from, and pravo to make bad*) To corrupt, to vitiate, to taint.

Depraved (*p. from deprave*) Made bad, vitiated, corrupted.

Depravedness (*s. from deprave*) The state of being depraved.

Depravement (*s. from deprave*) A vitiated state, corruption.

Depraver (*s. from deprave*) One that vitiates, a corrupter.

Depraving (*p. a. from deprave*) Corrupting, vitiating.

Deprav'ity (*s. from deprave*) A depraved state, corruption, badness.

Deprav'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To slander, to defame. *Chaucer.*

De'precable (*adj. from deprecate*) Capable of being intreated, fit to be intreated. *Scott.*

DEPRECATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and precor to pray*) To pray earnestly, to request, to ask pardon.

DEPRECATE (*v. int.*) To implore mercy, to beg off, to pray for deliverance from any evil, to avert, to turn away.

De'precated (*p. from deprecate*) Implored, averted by intreaties.

De'precating (*p. a. from deprecate*) Imploring, requesting, averting by intreaties.

Deprecation (*s. from deprecate*) Intreaty, an intreaty for mercy, a prayer against evil.

Deprecative (*adj. from deprecate*) Tending to deprecation, turning away evil, averting judgment.

Deprecator (*s. from deprecate*) One that deprecates, an intercessor.

Deprecatory (*adj. from deprecate*) Serving to deprecate, apologizing.

DEPRECIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and premium a price*) To bring down the price, to undervalue.

Depreciated (*p. from depreciate*) Brought down in price, undervalued.

Depreciating (*p. a. from depreciate*) Bringing down the price, undervaluing.

De'predable (*adj. not much used*) Capable of being robbed, liable to be plundered.

DE'PREDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and prædo to rob*) To plunder, to pillage, to spoil, to devour.

De'predated (*p. from depredate*) Robbed, spoiled, devoured.

De'predating (*p. a. from depredate*) Robbing, spoiling, destroying.

Depredation (*s. from depredate*) A robbing, a spoiling, a waste, a destruction.

Depredator (*s. from depredate*) A robber, a devourer.

DEPREHEND (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and prehendo to take*) To take unawares, to take in the fact, to discover, to apprehend, to come to the knowledge of.

Deprehended (*p. from deprehend*) Taken unawares, taken in the fact, discovered, apprehended, understood.

Deprehending (*p. a. from deprehend*) Taking in the fact, apprehending, discovering.

Deprehensible (*adj. from deprehend*) Capable of being deprehended, capable of being apprehended.

Deprehensibleness (*s. from deprehensible*) The state of being deprehensible, intelligibleness.

Deprehension (*s. from deprehend*) The act of deprehending, a discovery.

DEPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and premo to press*) To press down, to thrust down, to let down, to sink, to humble, to deject.

Depressed (*p. from depre'ss*) Pressed down, let down, sunk, dejected.

Depressing (*p. a. from depre'ss*) Pressing down, letting down, sinking, humbling, dejecting.

Depression (*s. from depre'ss*) The act of pressing down, a sinking or hollow in any surface; the act of humbling, an abasement; the process in algebra by which an equation is reduced to more simple terms; the distance of a star or planet from the horizon below.

Depres'sor (*s. in anatomy, from depre'ss*) Any muscle of the body which depresses the part to which it adheres.

Depres'sor (*s. from depre'ss*) One that depresses, an oppressor.

De'preciate (*v. t. a correct, but not so common a spelling*) To deprecate, to lower the price or value.

De'preciated (*adj. from depreciate*) Depreciated, lessened in value.

Depreciation (*s. not much used*) An undervaluing, the act of lessening the price or value of any thing.

DEPRIMENS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the frown muscles that depresses the globe or ball of the eye.

DEPRIMENT (*adj. in anatomy, from the Lat. de from, and premo to press*) Belonging to the deprimens.

Deprivation (*s. from deprive*) The act of depriving, the act of taking away; the degradation of an ecclesiastic.

DEPRIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and privo to take away*) To bereave, to take away from; to debar from, to release, to free from; to degrade, to put out of office.

Deprived (*p. from deprive*) Bereaved, debarred from, released, degraded.

Depriv'ing (*p. a. from deprive*) Bereaving, debarring from, releasing, degrading.

DEPRO'ME (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. de from, and promo to draw*) To draw forth.

Deprom'ption (*s. from deprome, but not much used*) The act of drawing forth.

DEPT'FORD (*s.*) A village in Kent on the river Thames about three miles from London, famous for its fine docks and the king's yard.

Depth (*s. from deep*) Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; a deep place, the abyss; the middle or height of any thing gloomy; obscurity, abstruseness.

Dep'then (*v. t. not sufficiently authorized*) To deepen, to make deeper.

DEPU'CILATE (*v. t. from the French depuceler, but not much used*) To deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'DICATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and pudeo to be ashamed*) To deflower.

Depudication (*s. not much used, from depudicate*) The act of deflowering.

DEPUL'SION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and pello to strike*) The act of beating away, a repulsion.

DEPUL'SORY (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and pello to strike*) Putting away, repelling, averting.

DER

DEPURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and purgo to purge*) To purify, to cleanse. *Boyle.*
Depurate (*adj. from the verb*) Purified, cleansed from impurities.
Depurated (*p. from depurate*) Purified, cleansed from impurities.
Depuration (*s. from depurate*) The act of separating the pure parts from the impure. *Brown.*
Depuratory (*adj. from depurate*) Belonging to a particular kind of fever. *Sydenham.*
DEPU'RE (*v. t. from the French depurer, but not much used*) To cleanse, to free from impurities, to purge, to free from noxious qualities. *Raleigh.*
Depured (*p. from depure*) Cleansed, freed from impurities. *Scott.*
Deputation (*s. from depute*) The act of deputing, a special commission, a vicegerency, a solemn message, a member chosen out of a body to deliver a message or transact any particular business.
DEPUTE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and puto to account*) To empower one to transact business for another, to send on a solemn message.
Deputed (*p. from depute*) Impowered to transact for another, sent on a solemn message.
Deputing (*p. a. from depute*) Impowering to transact business for another, sending with a solemn message.
Dep'uty (*s. from depute*) One appointed by a special commission to act for another, one that is deputed.
Dequace (*v. t. obsolete*) To quash, to defeat, to overcome. *Chaucer.*
DEQUANTITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and quantus how great*) To diminish the quantity.
Dequantitated (*p. from dequantitate*) Diminished in quantity. *Brown.*
DERAIGN (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and ratio reason*) To prove, to justify, to discover, to turn out of course.
Deraigned (*p. from deraign*) Proved, justified. *Blount.*
Deraigning (*p. a. from deraign*) Justifying, proving, discovering. *Johnson.*
Deraignment (*s. from deraign*) The act of deraigning; a discharge of profession, a desertion of religion.
Deraigne (*v. not so common a spelling*) To deraign.
Deraignment (*s. from deraigne, but not so common a spelling*) A deraignment.
DERAS (*s. from the Greek*) The skin.
DERAY (*s. from the French defrayer*) A tumult, a disorder, a noise; merriment, jollity; solemnity.
DER'BE (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city.
DER'BIA (*s. with surgeons*) The impetigo.
DER'BY (*s.*) The capital of Derbyshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 126 miles from London.
Der'by (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Derby, made at Derby.
Der'byshire (*s. from Derby*) An inland county of England, famous for its lead mines; it sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Derby.
Der'byshire (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Derbyshire, produced in Derbyshire.
Derck'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Darkened. *Chaucer.*
DERE (*v. t. obsolete, from the Sax. derian*) To hurt. *John.*
Dere (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dear, dearer. *Chaucer.*
DEREHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 100 miles from London.
De'reham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dereham, made at Dereham.
Dereign (*s. a law term*) The proof of that which a person denies. *Scott.*
Dereign (*s. a law term*) A dereign. *Scott.*
DERELICT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and relinquo to leave*) Utterly forsaken, left destitute; belonging to lands forsaken by the sea.
Derelict (*s. from the adj. in law*) Any thing relinquished by the owner.
Dereliction (*s. from derelict*) An utter forsaking, an abandoning.
Dereworth (*adj. obsolete*) Dear, precious. *Chaucer.*
DER'ICK (*s. a contraction of Theodrick*) A man's name.
DERIDE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and rideo to laugh*) To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule, to scorn.
Derided (*p. from deride*) Laughed at, mocked, scorned.
Derider (*s. from deride*) One that derides, a buffoon.
Deriding (*p. a. from deride*) Laughing at, mocking, scorning.
Derid'ingly (*adv. from deriding*) In a scornful manner.
Derision (*s. from deride*) The act of deriding, contempt, scorn.
Derisive (*adj. from deride*) Mocking, scoffing.
Deris'ory (*adj. from deride*) Deriding, tending to ridicule,

DES

Deriv'able (*adj. from derive*) Capable of being derived, attainable by right of derivation or descent.
Deriva'tion (*s. from derive*) The tracing of any thing from its source; the act of letting out; the tracing of a word from its original according to the rules of grammar; the drawing of a humour from one part to another by the application of proper medicines.
Deriv'ative (*adj. from derive*) Derived, taken from another.
Deriv'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A thing which is derived from another, a word derived or formed from another.
Deriv'atively (*adv. from derivative*) In a derivative manner.
DERIVE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and rivus a river*) To deduce from its original; to let out, to communicate, to spread as from a source; *with to, and from.*
DERIVE (*v. int.*) To come from, to descend from.
Deriv'ed (*p. from derive*) Reduced from its original, let out, communicated as from a source, diffused abroad; *with to and from: as, "An excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations."*
Deriv'er (*s. from derive*) One that derives, one that draws from the original.
Deriv'ing (*p. a. from derive*) Deducing from the original, communicating as from a source.
Derk (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dark, gloomy. *Chaucer.*
DER'MA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The skin that covers the whole body, the cutis.
DERMATO'DES (*adj. in anatomy, from the Greek δερμα the skin, and εἶδος a shape*) Having the form of a skin, belonging to the exterior membrane covering the brain. *Scott.*
Dermato'id'es (*s. from the adj.*) The exterior membrane covering the brain.
DER'MESTES (*s. from derma*) A genus of insects.
DERN (*adj. from the Sax. dearn*) Sad, solitary.
Dern (*adj. obsolete*) Barbarous, cruel.
DERNE (*adj. obsolete*) Secret, earnest, careful, cruel. *Ch.*
DERNIE'R (*adj. from the French*) Last, only remaining.
DEROGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and rogo to ask*) To diminish the value, to disparage, to lessen the worth of any person or thing.
Der'ogate (*adj. from the verb*) Damaged, lessened in value. *Shakespeare.*
Der'ogate (*v. int.*) To degenerate, to act a part beneath one's office or dignity; *with from: as, "We should be injurious to virtue itself if we did derogate from them whom their industry hath made great."*
Der'ogated (*p. from derogate*) Controlled, rendered of less force. *Hale.*
Der'ogating (*p. a. from derogate*) Diminishing the value, disparaging, lessening the worth or value of any thing; degenerating.
Deroga'tion (*s. from derogate*) The act of breaking or weakening the force of a former law, a disparagement.
Derog'ative (*adj. from derogate*) Derogating, lessening the value of any thing.
Derog'atorily (*adv. from derogatory*) In a derogatory manner.
Derog'atoriness (*s. from derogatory*) The state of being derogatory.
Derog'atory (*adj. from derogate*) Disparaging, lessening the value of any person or thing.
Der're (*adj. obsolete*) Dear, dearer. *Chaucer.*
Der'ring (*p. obsolete, from dere*) Hurting, daring. *Spenser.*
Der'ringdo (*s. obsolete, from dere, and do*) A bold and daring adventure, chivalry. *Spenser.*
Der'vice (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A dervish, a Turkish priest.
DER'VIS, DER'VISE (*s. from the Perf.*) A Turkish priest, a Mahomedan monk.
DERUNCINA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and runco to weed*) The process of clearing land from trees and bushes and other incumbrances.
DER'WENT (*s.*) A river which takes its rise in the North Riding of Yorkshire, runs south, and empties itself into the Ouse a few miles below Selby.
Des (*s. obsolete*) A canopy, a canopy of state. *Chaucer.*
DESARCINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sarcino to load*) The act of unloading.
Des'art (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A desert.
DESCAL'SAS (*s. from the Spanish*) A kind of friars who went barefooted.
DES'CANT (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and canto to sing*) To sing in parts; to discourse at large, to make speeches.

Des'cant

Des'cant (*s. from the verb*) A song or tune composed in parts; a discourse, a disputation, an enlargement on a subject not much to the purpose.

Descei'vaunce (*s. obsolete*) Deceit, mistake. *Chaucer.*

DESCEND (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and scando to climb*) To come from a higher to a lower place, to fall, to sink, to come down, to proceed from an original; to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations; to fall in order of inheritance; to fall on an enemy, to make an invasion.

Desce'nd (*v. t.*) To walk downward on a place.

Descen'dant (*s. from descend*) The offspring of an ancestor, one who is in the line of descent from any ancestor.

Descen'ded (*p. from descend*) Sprung from an original, come down; *with of and from: as, "Descended of the ancient family of the Wimbles."*

Descen'dent (*adj. from descent*) Falling, descending, proceeding from another as an ancestor or original.

Descen'dent (*s. from descend*) The offspring of an ancestor. *"More than mortal grace
Speaks thee descendent of æthereal race."*

Descen'dible (*adj. from descend*) Capable of being descended, admitting of a passage downwards, capable of being transmitted by inheritance: *with to: as, "Descendible to the eldest."*

Descen'ding (*p. a. from descend*) Coming from a higher to a lower place, falling, sinking, coming downward, proceeding from an original, extending a discourse from general to particular considerations, falling on an enemy, invading a country.

Descen'sion (*s. from descend*) The act of falling, a descent; a degradation, a declension. *In astronomy,* An arch of the equator intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the nearest distance of a star at its setting.

Descen'sional (*adj. from descension*) Relating to descent.

DESCENSORIUM (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of furnace or still.

Desce'nt (*s. from descend*) The act of passing from a higher to a lower place, progress downward, a declivity; the state of proceeding from another, birth, extraction; offspring, a single step in genealogy, a rank in the scale of beings; the transmission of any thing by succession or inheritance.

Desche'vel (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To dishevel.

DESCRIBE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and scribo to write*) To mark out, to delineate, to define.

Descri'bed (*p. from describe*) Marked out, delineated, loosely defined.

Descri'bent (*adj. from describe*) Describing, marking out by its motion.

Descri'bent (*s. not much used, from describe*) The line or surface which describes a solid figure.

Descri'ber (*s. from describe*) One that describes.

Descri'bing (*p. a. from describe*) Marking out, delineating, loosely defining.

Descri'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To describe. *Chaucer.*

Descri'ed (*p. from descry*) Discovered, perceived at a distance, detected.

Descri'pt (*s. in botany, from describe*) A plant that has been described.

Descri'pt (*adj. from describe*) Described.

Description (*s. from describe*) The act of describing, the sentence or passage in which any thing is described, a lax definition, the qualities expressed in a description.

Descri've (*v. t. obsolete*) To describe. *Chaucer.*

DESCRY (*v. t. from the French descrier*) To spy out, to perceive at a distance; to detect, to find out that which has been concealed; to give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.*

Descry (*s. from the verb, but not much used*) A discovery, a thing discovered. *Shakespeare.*

Descry'ed (*p. from descry, but not so modern a spelling*) Descried, discovered.

Descry'ing (*p. a. from descry*) Spying out, discovering at a distance, detecting.

DESECRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sacro to make sacred*) To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated. *Salmon.*

De'secrated (*p. from desecrate*) Diverted from a sacred use.

De'secrating (*p. a. from desecrate*) Diverting from a sacred use.

De'secration (*s. from desecrate*) The abolition of a consecration.

Deser'ne (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To discern. *Chaucer.*

DESERT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sero to sow*) To

forfake, to abandon, to quit the army, to run away from the regiment.

De'sert (*s. from the verb*) A wilderness, a tract of land not cultivated, an uninhabited place.

De'iert (*adj. from the subst.*) Wild, waste, untilled, uncultivated, uninhabited.

Deser't (*s. not so common a spelling*) A desert, the last course at table consisting chiefly of fruit.

DESE'RT (*s. from the Lat. de from, and servio to serve*) That which is deserved, merit, personal merit, a claim to reward.

Deser'ted (*p. from desert*) Forfaken, left, abandoned.

Deser'ter (*s. from desert*) He that deserts, one who has forsaken his post, one that has run away from his regiment.

Deser'ting (*p. a. from desert*) Forfaking, abandoning, leaving the army, running away from the regiment.

Deser'tion (*s. from desert*) The act of forsaking a post, the act of deserting a cause, the state of being deserted; a distress of mind under an apprehension that God has withdrawn.

Desert'less (*adj. from desert*) Void of merit, having no claim to favour or reward.

DESER'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and servio to serve*) To merit, to be worthy of reward.

Deser'ved (*p. from deserve*) Merited.

Deserv'edly (*adv. from deserved*) Worthily, according to desert.

Deser'ver (*s. from deserve*) A person worthy of reward.

Deser'ving (*p. a. from deserve*) Meriting, worthy of reward.

Deser'ving (*s. from the part.*) A deed worthy of reward, that which is deserved. *"The cup of their deservings."*

Deser'vingly (*adv. from deserving*) In a manner deserving reward. *Scott.*

DESHACHE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to limbs separated from the body in such a manner as to remain on the field at a small distance from the natural place.

Desic'cant (*adj. from desiccate*) Drying, drying up humours.

Desic'cant (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to dry up humours.

DESIC'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sicco to dry up*) To dry up, to exhale moisture.

Desic'cated (*p. from desiccate*) Dried up.

Desic'cating (*p. a. from desiccate*) Drying up, exhaling moisture.

Desicca'tion (*s. from desiccate*) The act of drying up, the state of being dried up.

Desic'cative (*adj. from desiccate*) Drying, having the power to dry up.

Desic'cative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine or application to dry up humours.

DESID'E (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and sedeo to sit, but not much used*) To sink down, to fall down. *Scott.*

DESIDERA'TA (*s. plu. of desideratum*) Things to be desired.

DESID'ERATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and sedeo to sit*) To wish, to desire in absence. *Scott.*

Desid'erated (*p. from desiderate*) Desired, wished for. *Chaucer.*

Desid'ery (*s. obsolete*) Desire. *Chaucer.*

DESID'IOSE, DESID'IOUS (*adj. not much used, from deside*) Idle, lazy, heavy.

DESIGN (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and signo to sign*) To purpose, to intend; to plan, to project, to mark out; to devote or set apart intentionally; *with for: as, "This is the portion which I design for you."*

Design (*s. from the verb*) An intention, a purpose, a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the disadvantage of another.

Designable (*adj. from design*) Capable of being designed.

Designa'tion (*s. from design*) An import, an intention; an appointment, a direction; the act of marking out by some particular tokens.

Design'ed (*p. from design*) Purposed, intended, planned, projected, set apart intentionally; *with to and for: as, "These are designed for you." "One was designed to the study of the law."*

Design'edly (*adv. from design*) Purposely, intentionally, with design.

Design'er (*s. from design*) A contriver, a plotter; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

Design'ing (*p. a. from design*) Purposing, intending, planning, projecting, insidious, artful, having ill designs.

Design'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing designs. *Design'less*

Design'less (*adj. from design*) Inadvertent, void of design.

Design'lessly (*adv. from designless*) Inadvertently, without intention.

Design'ment (*s. from design*) The idea or sketch of a work; a plot, a malicious intention, a scheme of hostility.

Define (*v. t. obsolete*) To determine, to conclude. *Ch.*

DESIP'IENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and sapio to be wise*) Dotage, indiscretion, the ravings of a sick person. *Scott.*

Desip'ient (*adj. not much used*) Foolish, doating.

Desir'able (*adj. from desire*) Proper to be desired, pleasing, delightful.

DESIRE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sedeo to sit*) To wish, to long for, to covet, to ask, to intreat.

Desire (*s. from the verb*) A wish, an eagerness to enjoy, a wish to obtain.

Desire (*adj. obsolete*) Desirable. *Chaucer.*

Desired (*p. from desire*) Wished for, coveted, asked, intreated.

Desirer (*s. from desire*) One that desires, a wisher.

Desiring (*p. a. from desire*) Wishing for, coveting, asking, requesting, intreating.

Desirous (*adj. from desire*) Full of desire, eager of enjoyment.

Desirously (*adv. not much used, from desirous*) With desire, with ardent wishes.

Desirousness (*s. not much used, from desirous*) Great desire, eagerness of desire.

DESIST (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and sisto to stand*) To stop, to cease; *with from:* as, "Desist from it."

Desist'ance (*s. from desist*) The act of desisting.

DESISTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and sino to permit*) Ending, concluding. *Watts.*

DESK (*s. from the Dutch disch a table*) An inclined table or stand for reading or writing.

Des'lavie (*adj. obsolete*) Lascivious, lustful. *Chaucer.*

DES'MOS (*s. from the Greek*) A bandage, that which is bound about any thing. *Scott.*

Des'olate (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and solus solitary*) To lay waste, to deprive of inhabitants.

DES'OLATE (*adj. from the verb*) Uninhabited, deprived of inhabitants, laid waste.

Des'olated (*p. from desolate*) Deprived of inhabitants, laid waste.

Des'olately (*adv. from desolate*) In a desolate manner.

Des'olateness (*s. from desolate*) The state of being desolate.

Des'olating (*p. a. from desolate*) Depriving of inhabitants, laying waste, making desolate.

Desola'tion (*s. from desolate*) The destruction of inhabitants, a ravage, sadness, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

Des'olatory (*adj. not much used, from desolate*) Making desolate, comfortless. *Scott.*

DESPAIR (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and spero to hope*) To be without hope, to despond; *with of:* as, "Never despair of mercy."

Despair (*s. from the verb*) The loss of hope, despondence; loss of confidence in the mercy of God, the cause of desperation.

Despair'er (*s. from despair*) One who despairs.

Despair'ful (*adj. from despair*) Hopeless. *Sidney.*

Despair'ing (*p. a. from despair*) Giving into despair, casting away hope.

Despair'ingly (*adv. from despairing*) In a despairing manner, in a manner void of hope.

Despair'ingness (*s. from despairing*) The state of being in despair. *Scott.*

DESPA'TCH (*v. t. from the French depescher*) To send away hastily, to perform a business quickly, to conclude an affair, to send out of the world, to kill.

Despa'tch (*s. from the verb*) A speedy performance, haste; an express, a hasty message; conduct, management; *but this last sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakesp.*

Despatch'ed (*p. from despatch*) Performed in haste, concluded, sent out of the world, put to death.

Despatch'ful (*adj. from despatch*) Bent on haste, intent on the speedy execution of a business.

Despatch'ing (*p. a. from despatch*) Performing in haste, concluding, sending in haste, sending out of the world, putting to death.

DESPEC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and specio to look*) The act of looking downward. *Scott.*

DESPERA'DO (*s. from the Spanish*) A desperate man.

DESPERATE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and spero to hope*) Void of hope, rash, precipitant, irretrievable, irrecoverable, mad, furious.

Desperately (*adv. from desperate*) Furiously, madly, rashly; violently, in a great degree.

Des'perateness (*s. from desperate*) Madness, fury, rashness.

Despera'tion (*s. from desperate*) Despair, hopelessness, despondence.

DESPICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and specio to look*) Contemptible, vile, mean, sordid, worthless.

Des'picableness (*s. from despicable*) The state of being despicable.

Des'picably (*adv. from despicable*) Meanly, contemptibly, sordidly.

DESPI'CIENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and specio to look*) Looking down upon any thing.

Despi'cience (*s. from despicient*) The act of looking down, the act of despising.

Despi'ght (*s. not so common a spelling*) Despite. *Chaucer.*

Despi'fable (*adj. from despite*) Contemptible, despicable. *Arbutnot.*

Despi'fableness (*s. not much used, from despicable*) The state of being despicable.

DESPI'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and specio to look*) To scorn, to condemn, to slight, to shew disrespect.

Despi'sed (*p. from despise*) Scorned, contemned, slighted.

Despi'ser (*s. from despise*) One that despises.

Despi'sing (*p. a. from despise*) Scorning, contemning, shewing disrespect.

DESPI'TE (*s. from the French depit*) Malice, anger, pet, spleen, hatred, defiance, an act of malice, an act of opposition.

Despi'te (*v. t. from the subj.*) To vex, to affront, to give uneasiness.

Despi'teful (*adj. from despite*) Malicious, full of spleen, malignant, mischievous.

Despi'tefully (*adv. from despiteful*) Maliciously, malignantly.

Despi'tefulness (*s. from despiteful*) Malice, hate, malignity.

Despi'teous (*adj. now grown obsolete, from despite*) Malicious, furious, envious. *Spenser.*

DESPO'IL (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and spolio to spoil*) To deprive, to rob; *with of:* as, "This day, of all his honours gained, despoils him."

Despo'iled (*p. from despoil*) Deprived, robbed; *with of:* as, "Despoiled of innocence."

Despo'iling (*p. a. from despoil*) Depriving, robbing.

Despolia'tion (*s. from despoil*) The act of despoiling.

DESPO'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. de of, and spondeo to promise*) To despair, to lose hope, to grow desperate, to lose the hope of Divine mercy; *with of:* as, "You despond of help."

Despo'ndence (*s. from despond*) Despair, desperation.

Despo'ndency (*s. from despond*) Despondence, desperation.

Despo'ndent (*adj. from despond*) Despairing, void of hope.

Despo'nding (*p. a. from despond*) Despairing, losing hope; *with of:* as, "Desponding of their act."

DESPON'SATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sponso to betroth*) To espouse, to affiancé, to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

Despon'sated (*p. from desponsate*) Betrothed, promised in marriage. *Scott.*

Desponsa'tion (*s. from desponsate*) The act of betrothing, a mutual promise of marriage.

DESPOT, DESPOTE (*s. from the Greek despotis*) An absolute prince, one that governs with unlimited power; a lord or governor of a country, a Dacian prince.

Despot'ic (*adj. from despot*) Absolute in power, arbitrary.

Despot'ical (*adj. from despotic*) Arbitrary, unaccountable, absolute in power.

Despot'ically (*adv. from despotic*) With absolute power, arbitrarily.

Despot'icalness (*s. from despotic*) Absolute authority, the state of being despotic.

Des'potism (*s. from despot*) Absolute power, arbitrariness.

Despot'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To spot, to stain. *Chaucer.*

DESPOU'ILLE (*s. in heraldry*) The entire skin of a beast, which when stuffed looks like the beast itself.

DESPU'MATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and spumo to foam*) To froth, to foam, to ferment so as to throw off parts in froth.

Despu'mate (*v. t.*) To scum, to clarify liquor. *Scott.*

Despu'mated (*p. from despumate*) Scummed, cleared of froth.

Despuma'tion (*s. from despumate*) The act of purifying liquors.

liquors by taking off the scum, the act of throwing off parts in froth.

DESQUAM'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and squama a scale*) Scaled, having the scales taken off. *Scott.*

DESQUAMATION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and squama a scale*) The act of taking off the scales, the scaling of foul bones.

DESS (*s. obsolete*) A seat. *Spenser.*

DESSE'RT (*s. from the French desserte*) The last course at an entertainment, consisting chiefly of fruit and sweetmeats.

Destilla'tion (*s. not so common a spelling*) Distillation.

Des'tinable (*adj. obsolete*) Fatal, ordered by fate. *Chaucer.*

DES'TINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and teneo to hold fast*) To design for any particular purpose.

Des'tinate (*adj. from the verb*) Destinated, appointed. *Scott.*

Des'tinated (*p. from destinate*) A-pointed, doomed, set apart to some particular purpose. *Ray.*

Destina'tion (*s. from destinate*) The purpose for which any thing is assigned, the ultimate design.

DES'TINE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and teneo to hold*) To doom, to appoint, to devote, to fix unalterably.

Des'tined (*p. from destine*) Doomed, appointed, devoted, unalterably fixed; *with to: as, "Destined to eternal woe."*

Des'tiny (*s. from destine*) The power that determines the fate of living beings, fate, inevitable necessity, doom, the state of futurity.

Des'tinyreaders (*s. obsolete, from destiny and read*) Fortunetellers.

DES'TITUTE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and statuo to appoint*) Void of, wanting, poor, forsaken, abandoned; *with of: as, "The regions destitute of day."*

Des'tituteness (*s. from destitute*) The state of being destitute. *Scott.*

Destitu'tion (*s. from destitute*) Want, poverty, the state in which something is wanted.

Des'trer (*s. obsolete*) A horse trained up for war. *Chaucer.*

DESTRIC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and stringo to bind*) The act of binding. *Scott.*

Des'trie (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To destroy. *Chaucer.*

DESTRIG'MENT (*s. little used, from the Lat. de from, and stringo to make bare*) The scraping, that which is scraped off.

Des'trochere (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the right arm, dextrochere.

DESTROY (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and struo to build*) To raze a building, to ruin, to lay waste, to kill, to put an end to.

Destroy'ed (*p. from destroy*) Razed, ruined, laid waste, killed, put an end to.

Destroy'er (*s. from destroy*) One that destroys.

Destroy'ing (*p. a. from destroy*) Razing, ruining, demolishing, laying waste, killing.

De'struc'tibility (*s. from destructible*) Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUC'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and struo to build*) Liable to be destroyed.

DESTRUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and struo to build*) The act of destroying, the state of being destroyed, the cause of destruction; murder, massacre; eternal misery.

De'struc'tive (*adj. from destruction*) Tending to destruction, wasteful; causing devastation: *with, of: and to, as: "Destructive of true religion." "Destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life."*

De'struc'tively (*adv. from destructive*) In a manner that leads to destruction.

De'struc'tiveness (*s. from destructive*) The quality of being destructive.

De'struc'tor (*s. from destroy*) A destroyer, a consumer.

DESUDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sudo to sweat*) A profuse sweat.

DESU'DATORY (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sudo to sweat*) A hot house, a bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sueo to accustom*) The discontinuance of any practice or habit. *Hale.*

Desue'te (*adj. not much used*) Obsolete, laid aside as out of use. *Scott.*

DESULTO'RES (*s. in antiquity*) Persons of great agility.

Desul'toriness (*s. from desultory*) The quality of being desultory.

Desulto'rious (*adj. from desultory*) Desultory. *Norris.*

DESUL'TORY (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and salio to*

leap) Roving from one thing to another, inmethodical, inconstant, unconnected.

Desul'ture (*s. from desultory*) A leaping, a leap from one horse to another. *Scott.*

DESUME (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sumo to take*) To borrow, to take from any thing.

Desu'med (*p. from desumé*) Borrowed, taken from another.

Desump'tion (*s. from desume*) The act of taking from others.

DETA'TCH (*v. t. from the French detacher*) To separate, to disengage, to send forward, to send a part of an army on some expedition.

Detatcha're (*v. t. in old records*) To seize a man's person or goods.

Detatch'ed (*p. from detatch*) Separated, disengaged, sent forward, sent as a small body of soldiers from the main army.

Detatch'ing (*p. a. from detatch*) Separating, disengaging, sending a detachment from an army.

Detatch'ment (*s. from detatch*) A body of troops sent out from the main army; a sort of writ.

DETAIL (*v. t. from the French detailler*) To particularize, to relate particulars, to relate with great exactness.

Detail (*s. from the verb*) A circumstantial and minute account of any thing.

Detail'n (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and teneo to hold*) To keep that which belongs to another, to withhold, to hinder, to keep from departing.

Detain'ed (*s. in law*) A writ for holding one in custody.

Detain'ed (*p. from detain*) Kept back, hindered, kept from going.

Detain'er (*s. from detain*) He that keeps back any thing.

Detain'ing (*p. a. from detain*) Keeping back, hindering.

DETEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and teco to cover*) To discover, to find out any crime, to discover an artifice.

Detec'ted (*p. from detect*) Discovered, found out.

Detec'ter (*s. from detect*) A discoverer, one that finds out what another endeavours to hide.

Detec'ting (*p. a. from detect*) Discovering, finding out what another endeavours to conceal.

Detec'tion (*s. from detect*) A discovery of guilt or fraud, a discovery of any thing concealed.

DETE'NEBRATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and tenebræ darkness*) To dispel darkness.

De'tent (*s. in clock work*) A kind of stop to prevent striking, a notch in a wheel to regulate the striking of a clock.

De'tent (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that wheel which has the lock or notch to prevent or regulate the striking of a clock.

Deten'tion (*s. from detain*) The act of withholding what belongs to another, confinement, restraint.

DETER' (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and terreo to terrify*) To frighten from, to discourage by threats.

DETER'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and tergo to cleanse*) To clean a sore, to cleanse any part from foulness or obstructions.

Deter'gent (*adj. from deterge*) Cleansing.

Deter'gent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove foulness or obstructions.

DETERIORA'TION (*s. from the Lat. deterior worse*) The act of making any thing worse, the state of growing worse.

Deter'ment (*s. from deter*) That which deters, the cause of discouragement.

Deter'minable (*adj. from determine*) Capable of being determined.

Deter'minableness (*s. from determinable*) The state or quality of being determinable. *Scott.*

Deter'minate (*adj. from determine*) Determined, limited, positive, fixed, resolved.

Deter'minately (*adv. from determinate*) In a determinate manner.

Deter'minateness (*s. from determinate*) The state of being determinate. *Scott.*

Determina'tion (*s. from determine*) An absolute direction to a certain end, a conclusion drawn, a resolution taken, a judicial decision.

Deter'minative (*adj. from determinate*) Directing to a certain end, limiting.

Deter'minator (*s. from determinate*) One who determines.

DETER'MINE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and termino to limit*) To fix, to settle, to conclude, to bound, to confine, to adjust, to direct, to influence, to resolve, to decide, to put an end to, to destroy.

Deter'mine

Deter'mine (*v. int.*) To conclude, to form a final conclusion, to end, to come to an end, to resolve concerning any thing.

Deter'mined (*p. from determine*) Fixed, settled, concluded, decided, resolved, destroyed; *with* by, or of; *respecting* the person determining: as, "Jonathan knew it was determined of his father to slay David." *With* to, on or, upon *respecting* the thing to be determined: as, "Determined on the other side." "Determined to any pursuit of good cheer."

Deter'mining (*p. a. from determine*) Fixing, settling, concluding, resolving, destroying.

Deter'mis'sion (*s. obsolete, from determine*) Distinction, determination. *Chaucer.*

DETERRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and terra the earth*) The act of unburying, the discovery of any thing by removing the earth.

Deter'red (*p. from deter*) Frightened from, discouraged.

Deter'ring (*p. a. from deter*) Frightening from, discouraging by threats.

Deter'sion (*s. from deterge*) The act of cleansing a sore.

Deter'sive (*adj. from deterge*) Having a power to cleanse.

Deter'sive (*s. from the adj.*) An application which has the quality of cleansing wounds.

Deter'siveness (*s. from deter'sive*) The quality of being deter'sive.

DETES'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and testor to bear witness*) To hate, to abhor, to abominate.

Detest'able (*adj. from detest*) Hatelul, odious, abominable.

Detest'ableness (*s. from detestable*) The state of being detestable. *Scott.*

Detest'ably (*adv. from detestable*) Hatelully, abominably, odiously.

Detesta'tion (*s. from detest*) Hatred, abhorrence, abomination; *with* of; as, "I do it to shew my detestation of that man." *Less properly with* for: as, "Our love of God will inspire us *with* a detestation for sin."

Detes'ted (*p. from detest*) Hated, abhorred, abominated.

Detes'ter (*s. from detest*) One that hates, one that abhors.

Detes'ting (*p. a. from detest*) Hating, abhorring, abominating.

DETHRO'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and thronus a throne*) To deprive of regal dignity, to depose a sovereign prince.

Dethron'ed (*p. from dethrone*) Deprived of regal dignity, deposed.

Dethron'ing (*p. a. from dethrone*) Depriving of regal dignity, deposing a prince.

DE'TINET (*s. a law term*) He that detains a writ against a person.

DETIN'UE (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies against a person who refused to deliver up a trust.

DETONA'TION (*s. a chymical term, from the Lat. de from, and tono to sound*) A more forcible sound than the crackling of salts in calcination. *Boyle.*

DETONI'ZE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and tono to sound, a chymical term*) To calcine with detonation. *Scott.*

Detoni'zed (*p. from detonize*) Calcined with detonation. *Arbutnot.*

DETOR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and torqueo to twist*) To wrest from the original intention, to put a forced interpretation on any thing.

Detor'ted (*p. from detort*) Wrested, turned from the true meaning.

Detor'ting (*p. a. from detort*) Wrestling, turning from the original import.

Detor'tion (*s. from detort*) The act of wrestling, the act of turning any thing from its original import.

DETRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and traho to draw*) To derogate, to calumniate; *with* from; as, "No envy can detract from this."

Detrac'ter (*s. from detract*) One that detracts, one that injures the reputation of another.

Detrac'ting (*p. a. from detract*) Derogating, calumniating.

Detrac'tion (*s. from detract*) The act of taking off from any thing, scandal, calumny.

Detrac'tive (*adj. from detract*) Apt to detract. *Scott.*

Detrac'tiveness (*s. from detractive*) The quality of detracting, detraction.

Detrac'tory (*adj. from detract*) Defamatory, derogatory; *with* from: as, "I use the expression which I find less

detractory from a theme above our praises." *Less properly with* to or unto: as, "Detractory unto the intellect."

Detrac'tress (*s. from detract*) A censorious woman, a woman given to scandal.

DETRANCHÉE (*s. in heraldry*) A line bendwise, proceeding from the dextra side but not from the angle.

DET'RIMENT (*s. from the Lat. detrimentum damage*) Loss, damage, mischief, diminution.

Detriment'al (*adj. from detriment*) Injurious, mischievous, causing loss or damage; *with* to: as, "Detrimental to our private affairs."

Detriment'alness (*s. from detrimental*) The state or quality of being detrimental. *Scott.*

Detriment'ous (*adj. little used, from detriment*) Detrimental, injurious. *Scott.*

DETRI'TE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and tero to wear*) Worn away.

Detrit'ion (*s. from detrite, but not much used*) The act of wearing away.

DETRU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and trudo to thrust*) To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

Detru'ded (*p. from detrude*) Thrust down, forced into a lower place.

Detru'ding (*p. a. from detrude*) Thrusting down, thrusting into a lower place.

DETRUN'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and trunco to cut*) To lop, to cut, to shorten by cutting.

Detrun'cated (*p. from detruncate*) Lopped, cut, shortened by cutting.

Detrunca'tion (*s. from detruncate*) The act of lopping, the act of cutting shorter.

Detru'sion (*s. from detrude*) The act of detruding, the act of thrusting down.

DETRU'SOR (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle that expels the urine, the first membrane of the bladder.

Det'tele'sie (*adj. obsolete*) Free from debts. *Chaucer.*

DETURBA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and turbo to disturb, but not much used*) The act of disturbing, the act of throwing down.

DETURPA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and turpo to defile*) A defilement, the act of defiling.

Devadia'tus (*s. in old records*) One who has no sureties.

DEVASTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and vasto to destroy*) The act of laying waste, a destruction, a desolation.

DEUCALIDO'NIAN (*s.*) One of the ancient inhabitants of the western part of Scotland.

DEUCA'LION (*s. in heathen mythology*) A king of Thes-saly, who, as the poets feign, repopled the country, after the inhabitants had been destroyed in a flood, by throwing stones over his shoulder.

DEUCE (*s. from the French deux two*) A card or die with two spots; the devil.

DEVEC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and veho to carry*) The act of carrying away, the act of carrying down.

DEU'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the knowledge of God*) A man's name.

DEVEL'OP (*v. t. from the French develop*) To disentangle, to disengage, to clear from its covering.

Devel'oped (*p. from develop*) Disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. *Scott.*

Devel'oping (*p. a. from develop*) Disentangling, disengaging, uncovering.

DEVER'GENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and vergo to decline*) A devexity, a declivity. *Scott.*

DEVEST (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and vestis a garment*) To strip, to deprive of cloaths, to take away, to free from.

Devest'ed (*p. from devest*) Stripped, taken away, freed from.

Deves'ting (*p. a. from devest*) Stripping, taking away, freeing from, laying aside.

DEVEX' (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and veho to carry*) Bending down, incurvated downwards.

Devex'ity (*s. from devex*) A bending downwards, a declivity.

Devex'ion (*s. not much used, from devex*) A devexity.

DE'VIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and via a way*) To wander from the right way, to go out of the common way, to go astray, to sin, to offend.

De'viate (*adj. from the verb*) Varying from the sense of its primitive. *Scott.*

De'viating (*p. a. from deviate*) Turning out of the right way, going astray; erring.

Devia'tion (*s. from deviate*) The act of quitting the right way, a variation from an established rule, an offence, an obliquity of conduct.

De'viant (*adj. obsolete*) Deviating, erring, going out of the right way. *Chaucer.*
DEV'ICE (*s. from the French*) A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a project; invention; the emblem on a shield, the ensign armorial of a nation or family.
Dev'ide (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To divide, to part, to depart. *Chaucer.*
DEV'IL (*s. from the Greek δια through, and δαίμων to throw*) A fallen angel, an evil spirit; figuratively, a wicked man, a wicked woman; in profane language, mischief, any thing bad, an expression of surprize or vexation.
Dev'il (*adv. in profane or droll style*) In no degree, in no part.
Dev'ilish (*adj. from devil*) Like a devil, diabolical, destructive.
Dev'ilishly (*adv. from devilish*) Diabolically, in a manner suiting the devil.
Dev'ilishness (*s. from devilish*) The quality of being devilish.
Dev'ilkin (*s. from devil*) A little devil. *Clarissa.*
Dev'ilshit (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Dev'ilshone (*s. a cant word*) Dice.
Dev'ilship (*s. from devil*) The state of a devil. *Scott.*
Dev'ilsmilk (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge.
Dev'neresse (*s. obsolete*) A witch, a prophetess. *Chaucer.*
DEV'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and via a way*) Going out of the common track, lying out of the right way, going astray, erring.
Dev'iousness (*s. from devious*) Aptness to go out of the way, the quality of being devious. *Scott.*
Dev'ir (*s. obsolete*) Endeavour, duty. *Chaucer.*
DEVIR'GINATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and virgo a virgin*) Deflowered, robbed of virginity.
DEVIS'ERATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and viscera the bowels*) Imbowelled. *Scott.*
DEV'ISE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and video to see*) To look about, to contrive, to invent, to plan, to scheme.
Dev'ise (*v. int.*) To consider, to lay plans.
DEV'ISE (*s. from the French, the s to be sounded hard*) A device, the act of giving by will.
Dev'ise (*s. from the sub. a law term*) To grant by will, to bequeath by will.
Dev'ise (*v. t. obsolete*) To declare, to direct, to order. *Chaucer.*
Dev'ised (*p. from devise*) Contrived, invented, planned, given by will.
Devise'e (*s. from devise, a law term*) One to whom any thing is devised.
Dev'iseful (*adj. obsolete, from devise*) Full of invention, full of contrivance. *Spenser.*
Dev'iser (*s. from devise*) One that devises, an inventor.
Dev'ising (*p. a. from devise*) Contriving, considering, inventing, planning, granting by will.
Dev'isor (*s. from devise, a law term*) One that grants by will.
Dev'itable (*adj. not much used*) Avoidable, capable of being avoided.
DEVITA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and vito to avoid*) The act of avoiding.
DEV'ITIATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and vitio to vitiate*) To corrupt, to defile.
DEV'IZES (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 38 miles from London.
DEVOCA'TION (*s. little used, from devoke*) The act of calling, the act of calling down.
DEVOID (*adj. from the French devuide*) Void, empty, vacant, wanting, free from; *with of: as, "His soul devoid of fear."*
Devoide (*v. t. obsolete*) To put away, to remove. *Chau.*
DEVOIR (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) Service, duty; compliment, civility.
DEVO'KE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and voco to call*) To call, to call down.
DEVOLATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and volo to fly*) To fly down, to fly away. *Scott.*
DEVOL'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and volvo to roll*) To roll down, to move from one hand to another.
Devolve (*v. int.*) To fall in succession, to descend.
Devol'ved (*v. from devolve*) Rolled down, descended, come down in succession; *with on, or upon: as, "The whole power was devolved upon that family."*
Devol'ving (*p. a. from devolve*) Rolling down, descending in succession.
Devolut'ary (*s. a law term*) One that lays claim to a benefice that is become void. *Scott.*

Devolut'ion (*s. from devolve*) The act of rolling down; a removal from hand to hand.
DEV'ON (*s.*) Devonshire.
Dev'onshire (*s. from Devon and shire*) One of the western counties of England; it is large, populous and fruitful, containing forty market towns, and three hundred and ninety four parishes, and sends twenty-six members to parliament.
Dev'onshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Devonshire, produced in Devonshire.
Dev'onshire (*v. t. a cant word, from the sub.*) To manure land by burning.
Dev'onshired (*adj. from Devonshire*) Manuring by having the turf cut up and burnt.
Dev'onshiring (*p. a. from Devonshire*) Manuring ground by cutting up and burning the turf.
Dev'onshiring (*s. from the part.*) The process of manuring land by cutting up and burning the turf as is practised in Devonshire.
DEVORA'TION (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. de from, and voro to devour*) The act of devouring.
Devorato'rious (*adj. little used*) Devouring. *Scott.*
Devor'se (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To divorce. *Chaucer.*
DEVO'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and voveo to vow*) To dedicate, to consecrate; to give up, to curse, to doom to destruction.
Devot'ed (*p. from devote*) Dedicated, consecrated; given up, doomed to destruction; *with to, or unto: as, "They dared to prey on herds devoted to the god of day."*
Devot'edness (*s. from devoted*) The state of being devoted, devotion; *with to, or unto: as, "If your devotedness to seraphic love."*
Devote'e (*s. from devote*) One who is superstitiously religious, a bigot.
Devot'ing (*p. a. from devote*) Dedicating, consecrating, giving up, cursing, dooming to destruction.
Devot'ion (*s. from devote*) An act of worship, piety; an act of respect or reverence; a strong affection; the state of the mind under a proper sense of religion; the state of being consecrated; a state of dependence on any one.
Devot'ional (*adj. from devotion*) Belonging to devotion, religious, exciting devotion.
Devot'ionalist (*s. from devotional*) One who has zeal without knowledge, one who is superstitiously devout.
Devot'ionist (*s. from devotion*) One much given to devotion.
Devoto (*s. from devote, but not much used*) A devotee. *Sc.*
Devoto'rious (*adj. from devote, but not much used*) Pertaining to a vow. *Scott.*
DEVOUR (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and voro to devour*) To eat up as a beast of prey, to consume with rapidity and violence, to swallow up, to destroy.
De'vour (*s. obsolete*) Endeavour, duty. *Chaucer.*
Devou'red (*p. from devour*) Eaten up, consumed with rapidity, swallowed up, destroyed.
Devou'rer (*s. from devour*) One that devours, a consumer.
Devou'ring (*p. a. from devour*) Eating up, consuming with rapidity and violence, swallowing up, destroying.
Devour'ingly (*adv. from devouring*) Ravenously.
Devour'ingness (*s. from devouring*) The quality that devours. *Scott.*
DEVOU'T (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and voveo to vow*) Devoted to holy things, pious, religious, expressive of devotion.
Devout'ly (*adj. from devout*) With ardent devotion, piously, religiously.
Devout'ness (*s. from devout*) Devotion, a shew of devotion.
Deu'san (*s. a local word*) Any hard fruit.
DEUSE (*s. in droll style, supposed to be more proper than*) Deuce, the devil.
Deus'eaville (*s. a cant word*) The country.
Deus'wins (*s. a cant word*) Twopence.
DEU'TERAL (*adj. from the Greek δευτερος the second*) Belonging to the second or weaker sort of wine.
DEUTE'RION (*s. in midwifery*) The secundine.
DEU'TEROCANON'ICAL (*adj. from the Greek δευτερος the second, and κανονος a rule*) Belonging to those books of scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest.
DEU'TEROGAMY (*s. not much used, from the Greek δευτερος the second, and γαμος a marriage*) A second marriage.
DEUTERON'OMY (*s. from the Greek δευτερος the second, and νομος a law*) The second book of the law, one of the five books of Moses.

DEUTEROPATHY (*s. with physicians, from the Greek δευτερος the second, and παθος a passion*) A second disease, a disease occasioned by another.

DEUTEROPOTMI (*s. in Grec an antiquity*) Persons who had been thought dead, but after the funeral rites had been performed, unexpectedly recovered.

DEUTEROSCOPY (*s. from the Greek δευτερος the second, and σκοπεω to look*) The second intention, a meaning beyond the literal sense. *Brown.*

DEUTEROSIS (*s. in antiquity*) The second law, the book which the Jews call the Mishnah.

DEVILDER (*s. in the manage*) A horse defective in working on volts.

Devys'onne (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Division, discord. *Ch.*

DEW (*s. from the Sax. deaw*) The moisture on the ground.

Dew (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bedew, to moisten with dew.

Dew'berry (*s. from dew, and berry*) The fruit of a species of bramble.

Dew'besprent (*adj. from dew, and besprent*) Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

Dew'born (*s. from dew, and bear*) A distemper incident to cattle.

Dew'burning (*adj. from dew, and burning*) Sprinkled with dew, shining like dew. *Spenser.*

Dewce (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The deuce, the devil.

Dew'claw (*s. from dew, and claw*) The little claw behind the foot.

Dew'drop (*s. from dew, and drop*) A drop of dew, a spangle of dew in the morning.

Dewe (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Duce. *Chaucer.*

Dew'lap (*s. from dew, and lap*) The skin and flesh that hangs down from the throat of black cattle; any thing like a dewlap.

Dew'lapt (*adj. from dewlap*) Furnished with a dewlap.

Dew'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Duty, service. *Chaucer.*

Dew'worm (*s. from dew, and worm*) A worm found in the dew.

DEWX (*s. from the French deux*) The deuce, a card or dice with two spots on it.

Dew'y (*adj. from dew*) Moist with dew, resembling dew.

DEX'TANS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Ten ounces, ten parts of any thing which is divided into twelve parts.

DEX'TER (*adj. from the Lat.*) Belonging to the right side, belonging to the right hand.

Dexter'ity (*s. from dexter*) Activity, readiness, expertness, readiness of contrivance.

Dex'terous (*adj. from dexter*) Expert, active, ready, subtle, full of expedients.

Dex'terously (*adv. from dexterous*) Expertly, skillfully, artfully.

DEXTRA (*s. from the Lat.*) The right hand.

Dex'tral (*adj. from dextra*) Belonging to the right hand, belonging to the right side. *Brown.*

Dextra'lity (*s. from dextral*) The state or quality of being on the right side. *Brown.*

Dextra'rius (*s. in old records*) A light horse, a horse for the great saddle.

DEX'TROCHERE (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the right arm.

Dex'trous (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Dexterous.

Dex'trouly (*adv. not so common a spelling*) Dexterously.

DEY (*s.*) The supreme governor of Algiers in Barbary.

DEY (*s. obsolete*) Milk.

Dey (*s. obsolete*) A dairymaid. *Chaucer.*

Deye (*v. int. obsolete*) To die. *Chaucer.*

Deyde (*p. obsolete, from deye*) Dead.

Deyde (*v. pret. of deye*) Did die. *Chaucer.*

DEY'NOUS (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A man's name, Denys, Dionysius.

DIABETES (*s. from the Greek δια through, and βαινω to go away*) An excessive and morbid discharge of urine.

Diab'etical (*adj. from diabetes*) Belonging to a diabetes, tending to a diabetes.

DIABOLIC (*adj. from the Lat. diabolus the devil*) Belonging to an evil spirit, devilish.

Diabo'lical (*adj. from diabolic*) Devilish, belonging to the devil.

Diabo'lically (*adv. from diabolical*) In a diabolical manner.

Diabo'licals (*s. from diabolical*) The state or quality of being devilish. *Scott.*

DIA'BOLUS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and βαλλω to throw*) The Devil.

DIABOTA'NUM (*s. in surgery, from the Greek δια through, and βοτανη an herb*) A plaster or poultice made of herbs.

DIABROSIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek δια through, and βρωσκω to eat*) A solution of the continuum by a corrosion of the parts.

Diabro'tic (*adj. from diabrosis*) Corroding, eating off by degrees.

Diabro'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied, a corrosive.

DIACALAMIN'THES (*s. in physic, from the Greek δια through, and καλαμινθη calaminth*) A compound medicine in which the chief ingredient is calaminth.

DIACALCI'TEOS (*s. in surgery*) A plaster applied after the amputation of a cancer. *Scott.*

DIACAPER'GIOS (*s. in physic*) A medicine made of goats dung. *Scott.*

DIACAPPA'RIS (*s. in physic*) A compound medicine in which the chief ingredient is capers.

DIACAR'ION (*s. in physic*) A medicine compounded of honey and the juice of green walnuts.

DIACARTHA'MUM (*s. in physic*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is carthamus.

DIACAS'SIA (*s. in physic*) A medicine in which the principal ingredient is cassia.

DIACASTO'RAM (*s. in physic*) A medicine consisting chiefly of castor.

DIACATHO'LICON (*s. in physic, from the Greek δια through, and καθολικος universal*) An universal medicine.

DIACATO'CHIA (*s. a law term*) The tenure of lands by fee farm. *Phillips.*

DIACATO'THIA (*s. a law term*) The tenure of lands by fee farm. *Scott.*

DIACAU'STIC (*adj. in geometry, from the Greek δια through, and καω to burn*) Belonging to a species of curves or such as are formed by refraction.

Diacaustic (*s. from the adj. in the higher geometry*) The diacaustic curve.

DIACELTATES'SON (*s. in chemistry and medicine*) A preparation of antimony, a purgative medicine much recommended by some ancient physicians.

DIACEN'TROS (*s. in astronomy*) The conjugate or lesser diameter of the orb of a planet.

DIACHALCPTIS (*s. in surgery*) A plaster composed of oil, oxungia chalcitis.

DIACHALOSIS (*s. with ancient physicians*) The recess of the futures of the skull frequently occasioned by wounds.

DIACHORE'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and χωριζω to separate*) The power of voiding excrements, the act of going to stool.

DIACHY'LON (*s. not much used*) A kind of must or sweet wine. *Scott.*

DIACHY'LUM (*s. from the Greek δια through, and χυλιν juice*) An emplastrum composed of juices.

DIACHY'TON (*s. not much used*) A kind of must or sweet wine. *Phillips.*

DIACINE'MA (*s. in surgery*) The removal of a bone a little out of its place.

DIACINNOMO'MUM (*s. in medicine*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is cinnamon.

DIACO'DIUM (*s. in medicine, from the Greek δια through, and κωδια a top*) A syrup made from the heads of poppies.

DIACO'DUS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of beryl.

DIACONATE (*s. not much used, from the Greek διακονος a deacon*) The office of a deacon.

DIACON'ICON (*s. from the Greek διακονος a deacon*) A vestry, a room in or near a church in which the vestments and church plate were deposited. *Scott.*

DIACO'PE (*s. from the Greek δια through, and κοπω to cut*) The act of dividing asunder, a deep wound, a wound in the skull made with a large instrument.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of goat's dung. *Scott.*

DIACORAL'LION (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is coral.

DIACO'RUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of acorns.

DIACOSME'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and κοσμεω to adorn*) A proper distribution of things, the act of setting things in order. *Scott.*

DIACOS'TUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of costus.

DIACOUS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and ακουω to hear*) Belonging to the sense of hearing.

DIACOUS'TICS (*s. from the adj.*) The science of refracted sounds.

DIACRI'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and κρινω to judge*) The act of separating, a distinction; the act of judging, the judgment formed of a disease.

DIACRO'CUMA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of saffron.

DIACRO'MION (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of onions.

DIACRY'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The diagrydium, a preparation of scammony.

DIACUM'INUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is cummin.

DIACYDO'NITES (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of quinces.

DIACYDO'NIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The marmalade of quinces.

DIADAMASCEN'UM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is damascens.

DIADELPH'IA (*s. in botany*) The seventh class of plants, in the Linnæan system.

DI'ADEM (*s. from the Greek διαδῆμα a fillet*) The crown of a sovereign prince; the tiara, the ensign of royalty about the head of an eastern prince.

Di'ademed (*adj. from diadem*) Crowned, adorned with a diadem.

Diadem'ed (*adj. from diadem*) Wearing a diadem, wearing a crown, wearing a turban.

DIA'DOCHE (*s. with physicians*) The progress of a disease till it comes to the crisis.

DIADO'CHUS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of beryl.

DIADO'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and δῶσις a gift*) A distribution, a tradition.

DI'ADROM (*s. from the Greek δια through, and δρομος a course*) The time in which any motion is performed, the time in which a pendulum performs a single vibration.

DIA'E'RESIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and αἵρεσις to cut*) The act of dividing, a grammatical figure by which a diphthong is divided into two syllables; an operation in surgery by which the parts are separated by incision; a separation of parts by some corrosive humour.

DI'ERE'TICA (*s. in surgery*) Corrosives. *Scott.*

DIÆ'TA (*s. from the Greek διαίτα*) A regimen, a particular course of diet.

DIÆTE'TICE (*s. from diæta*) That part of physic which cures diseases by a moderate and regular course of diet.

DIAGALAN'GA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of galanga.

DIAGLAUC'ION (*s. in pharmacy*) A collyrium, a medicine for the eyes prepared from the glaucium.

DIAGLYPH'ICE (*s. from the Greek δια through, and γλυφω to engrave*) The act of sinking figures on metal.

DIAGNO'SIS (*s. with physicians*) The knowledge of a disease, the perception of the nature, cause and tendency of a disease. *Scott.*

Diagnos'tic (*adj. from diagnosis*) Belonging to diagnosis, pointing out with some degree of certainty; distinguishing, characteristic.

Diagnos'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A symptom by which one disease is distinguished from another; a distinguishing mark, a characteristic.

DIAGONAL (*s. from the Greek δια through, and γωνία a corner*) A line drawn from corner to corner dividing a figure into two equal parts.

Diag'onal (*adj. from the subst.*) Reaching from one corner to another so as to divide the figure into two equal parts.

Diagonally (*adv. from diagonal*) In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM (*s. from the Greek δια through, and γραμμα a letter*) The delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAGRAPH (*s. from the Greek δια through, and γραφω to write*) A description. *Scott.*

Diagraph'ic (*adj. from diagram*) Belonging to the descriptive arts.

Diagraph'ical (*adj. from diagraphic*) Belonging to sculpture and engraving.

DIAGRY'DIATES (*s. in pharmacy*) Strong purgative medicines in which the chief ingredient is diagrydium.

DIAGRY'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A preparation of scammony, a gum distilling from scammony.

DIAHEX'APLA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine compounded of six ingredients.

Diahex'aple (*s. in pharmacy*) The diahexapla, a medicine compounded of six ingredients.

DIAHYSSO'PUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is hyssop.

DIAP'RIS (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the principal ingredient is iris.

DI'AL (*s. from the Lat. dialis of the day*) An instrument or plate marked with lines to shew the hour of the day by the shadow of the sun.

DIALAC'CA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is lacca.

DI'ALECT (*s. from the Greek διαλεκτος*) The subdivision of a language, language, speech, a particular mode of speech.

Dialect'ic (*adj. from dialect*) Belonging to a dialect; logical, argumental.

Dialect'ica (*s. from dialect*) The various dialects of a language, logics, the art of logic.

Dialect'ical (*adj. from dialectic*) Logical, argumentative, conveying probability only.

Dialectically (*adv. from dialectical*) In a dialectical manner.

Dialecti'tian (*s. from dialect*) A logician. *Scott.*

DIALEIM'MA (*s. with physicians*) The interval between the paroxysms of a fever.

DIALEI'PSIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and λείπω to leave*) The hollowiness of a wound, that which is wanting to fill up and cure a wound, a space between.

Dialeim'ma (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The dialeimma, the interval between the paroxysms of a fever.

Dialep'sis (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The dialeipsis, the space between.

DIALEU'CON (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of saffron, saffron white through the middle.

DIALEX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) A disputation. *Scott.*

DIA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The flamen, the priest.

Di'alist (*s. from dial*) One who makes dials, one skilled in the art of dialling.

DI'ALLAGE (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure in which many arguments are adduced but none of them conclusive.

Di'allel (*adj. perhaps from dial*) Crossing, intersecting.

Di'alling (*adj. from dial*) Used in the art of dialling.

Di'alling (*s. from dial*) The art of making dials; a method used by miners to determine which way the vein of ore inclines.

Diallingglobe (*s. from dial, and globe*) An instrument for drawing all sorts of dials.

Di'allingline (*s. from dial, and line*) A line graduated to expedite the making of dials.

Di'allingscale (*s. from dial, and scale*) A dialling line, a scale so graduated as to expedite the making of dials.

Di'allingsphere (*s. from dial, and sphere*) A dialling globe.

DIALOGIS'MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure in which a man reasons and discourses with himself.

Di'alogist (*s. from dialogue*) One that bears a part in a dialogue, a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE (*s. from the Greek δια through, and λογος a discourse*) A conference, a conversation between two or more persons.

Di'ologue (*v. int. from the subst.*) To discourse with another, to confer. *Shakespeare.*

Di'alplate (*s. from dial, and plate*) The plate of a dial, the plate on which the hour lines are described.

DIALTHE'A (*s. in surgery*) An unguent, the chief ingredient of which is althea.

DIAL'YSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The figure in grammar by which syllables and words are divided.

DIAL'YSIS (*s. with physicians*) A languor, a kind of relaxation.

Dialy'tic (*adj. from dialysis*) Unbracing the fibres.

DIAL'YTON (*s. from the Greek δια through, and λυω to dissolve*) A figure in rhetoric in which the several members of a sentence are put together with a conjunction.

Diaman'tine (*adj. from diamond*) Belonging to a diamond.

DIAMARGARI'TION (*s. with physicians*) A restorative powder the chief ingredient of which is pearl. *Scott.*

DIAMASTIGO'GIS (*s. in heathen antiquity*) A solemnity in honor of Diana.

DIAMER'DES (*s. in surgery*) A confection of pilgrim's salve.

DIAM'ETER (*s. from the Greek δια through, and μετροω to measure*) The line which passes through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear space and divides it into two equal parts.

Diamet'ral (*adj. from diameter*) Relating to the diameter, describing the diameter.

Diamet'rally (*adv. from diametral*) In the direction of a diameter, directly.

Diamet'rical (*adj. from diameter*) Belonging to a diameter, describing a diameter.

Diamet'rally (*adj. from diametrical*) In the direction of a diameter, directly.

DI'AMOND (*s. from the French diamant*) The hardest and most valuable of all gems; a small kind of letter used in printing.

Di'amondcutter (*s. from diamond, and cut*) One who cuts diamonds.

Di'amonds (*s. plu. from the form of the spots*) One of the four sorts of cards.

DIAMO'RON (*s. in pharmacy*) A confection of mulberries.

DIAMO'SCUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which the principal ingredient is musk.

DIAMOTO'SIS (*s. in surgery*) The act of filling a wound or ulcer with lint.

DIAN'A (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of hunting, the patroness of virginity.

Dian'astree (*s. in chymistry*) A curious phenomenon produced by a composition of silver, mercury and spirit of nitre which crystallizes into the form of a beautiful tree.

Diana'tic (*adj. in logic*) Reasoning in a progressive manner, proceeding from one subject to another.

DIAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus or class of plants in the Linnæan system comprehending all those that produce hermaphrodite flowers with only two stamina.

DIANI'SUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is anniseed.

DIANOE'A (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure importing a serious consideration of any subject.

DIANTHE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIAN'THUS (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is anthus or rosemary.

DIANU'CUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of rob made of the juice of green walnuts and sugar boiled to the consistence of honey. *Scott.*

DIAOLIBA'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A preparation of olibanum.

DIAPAL'MA (*s. in surgery*) A kind of salve.

DI'APAPA'VER (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of poppies.

Diap'ase (*s. nearly obsolete*) The diapason.

DIAPAS'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of aromatic powder with which the ancients used to dry their bodies after bathing, a perfume for cloaths.

DIAPA'SON (*s. from the Greek δια through, and πασσω of all*) A chord in music including all the tones, an octave, the most perfect concord.

DIAPASOND'IAEX (*s. in music*) A compound concord in the ratio of ten to three.

DIAPASONDIAPEN'TE (*s. in music*) A concord in the ratio of three to nine.

DIAPASONDIATES'SARON (*s. in music*) A concord in the ratio of eight to three.

DIAPASONDI'TONE (*s. in music*) A concord in proportion of five to two.

DIAPASONSEMIDI'TONE (*s. in music*) A concord in the proportion of twelve to five.

DIAPEDE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A leaping through, the breaking of a bloodvessel, an extravasation occasioned by the thinness of the blood.

DIAPEN'SIA (*s. in botany*) The fanicle.

DIAPEN'TE (*s. in music*) A concord in the ratio of three to two.

DI'APER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Linen cloth woven in figures.

Di'aper (*v. t. from the subs.*) To draw flowers on cloth, to variegate, to flower.

Di'apered (*p. from diaper*) Variegated, fretted, flowered.

Di'apering (*p. from diaper*) Variegating, flowering.

DIAPHANE'ITY (*s. from the Greek δια through, and φαίνω to appear*) Transparency.

DIAPHA'NIC (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and φαίνω to appear*) Transparent, pellucid, transmitting light.

DIAPH'ANOUS (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and φαίνω to appear*) Transparent, pellucid, having a power to transmit light.

DIAPHCEN'ICON (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary made chiefly of dates.

DIAPHO'NIA (*s. from the Greek δια through, and φωνή to sound*) A different sound, a different meaning; a figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated in a different sense from what it was when used at first; a discord.

Diapho'nic (*adj. from diaphonia*) Signifying differently.

Diapho'nics (*s. from the adj.*) The science of retracted sounds passing through different mediums.

DIAPH'ORA (*s. from the Greek*) A difference, a contention, a diversity.

DIAPORE'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and φέρω to bear*) A bearing through, the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin.

Diaphore'tic (*adj. from diaphoresis*) Sudorific, causing sweat.

Diaphore'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A sudorific, a medicine causing sweat.

Diaphore'tical (*adj. from diaphoretic*) Causing sweat, sudorific.

Diaphore'tically (*adv. from diaphoretical*) In a manner to promote sweat.

Diaphore'ticalness (*s. from diaphoretical*) The property or power that causes sweat. *Scott.*

DI'APHRAGM (*s. from the Greek δια through, and φράγμα a fence*) A hedge or fence, a partition dividing a hollow body; the midriff which divides the upper cavity of the belly from the lower.

Diaphragma'tic (*adj. from diaphragm*) Belonging to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRATTON'TES (*s. in anatomy*) The plura, the membrane that covers the inside of the thorax.

DIAPHTHO'RA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The corruption of any part of the body.

DIAPLA'SIS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek δια through, and πλασσω to form*) The exact reduction of a broken bone.

DIAPLAS'MA (*s. from the Greek*) An ointment, a fomentation.

Diaplas'tic (*adj. from diaplasis*) Fit to be applied to a broken or dislocated bone.

Diaplas'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine or application proper for a broken or dislocated bone.

DIAPNO'E (*s. with physicians, from the Greek δια through, and πνέω to breathe*) The expulsion of humours through the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS (*s. in pharmacy*) A compounded medicine in which the chief ingredient is pompholix.

DIAPORE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A state of doubting, a kind of hesitation; a figure in rhetoric in which the orator seems to be in doubt which of two subjects he ought to begin with.

Di'apre (*adj. in heraldry*) Diapered, divided into compartments after the manner of fretwork.

DIAPRU'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary made of damask pruans.

DIAPSAL'MA (*s. from the Greek δια through, and ψάλλω to sing*) A pause in singing.

DIAPYE'TIC (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine to promote suppuration. *Scott.*

DIARRHO'DON (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which red roses is a principal ingredient.

DIARRHO'E'A (*s. from the Greek δια through, and ρέω to flow*) A looseness, a flux of the belly.

Diarrho'e'tic (*adj. from diarrhœa*) Purgative, promoting a looseness without an inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) A loose kind of articulation.

Di'ary (*s. from day*) An account of the transactions, incidents and observations of every day, a journal.

Di'ary (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to a day, daily. *Scott.*

DI'ASCHISM (*s. in music*) The lesser semitone.

DIASATY'RION (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which the principal ingredient is ragwort.

DIASCOR'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which the chief ingredient is scordium.

DIASEBES'TES (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which sebestes is the chief ingredient.

DIASEN'NA (*s. in pharmacy*) A composition of fenna.

DIASPOLE'TICUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine of cummin.

DIASFA'SIS (*s. in surgery*) A distention of the muscles, a slight removal of a bone from its proper place.

DI'ASTEM (*s. in ancient music*) The simple interval.

DIAS'TOLE (*s. from the Greek δια through, and στέλλω to send*) A distinction, a division; a figure in which a short syllable is made long, a short member thrown in to a sentence in order to make way for the repetition of a principal word, the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTREM'MA (*s. in surgery*) A distortion, a slight removal of a bone from its proper place.

DIAS'TYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek δια through, and στυλος a pillar*) An intercolumniation of three diameters; an edifice in which the pillars are placed at the distance of three diameters in the clear from each other.

DIASYR'MUS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of pulling asunder, a kind of satyr, a genteel reproof.

Diasyr'tic (*s. from diasyrmus*) A kind of satyr, a keen reproof on the equivocation of a word.

DIATA'SIS (*s. from the Greek δια through, and τείνω to stretch*) The distention of a limb in case of a fracture.

DIATE'RESIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) That species of articulation in which there is easy and strong motion.

DIATERE'TICA (*s. from the Greek δια through, and τηρέω to preserve*) The act of preserving health. *Scott.*

DIATES'SERON (*s. from the Greek δια through, and τέσσαρες four*) An interval in music, the perfect fourth.

DIA THE'MERON (*s. in pharmacy*) A composition of dates.

DIATH'EMIS (*s. from the Greek*) A disposition, a constitution;

- tution; the natural or preternatural disposition of the body. *Scott.*
- DIATHYRUM** (*s. from the Greek δια through, and θυρα a door*) A fence to keep out the wind, an inclosure before a door as in churches.
- DIATONI** (*s. plu. in building*) Cornerstones, bandstones.
- DIATONIC** (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and τόνος a tone*) Proceeding by intervals or tones gradually ascending or descending.
- Diatoⁿic** (*s. from the adj.*) That kind of musical composition which proceeds by intervals gradually ascending or descending.
- DIATONICUM** (*s. in music*) A kind of song or tune proceeding by different tones or semitones gradually ascending or descending, a plain easy tune.
- DIATONUM** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A diatonicum. *Scott.*
- DIATRAG'ACANTH** (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which tragacanth is the chief ingredient.
- DIATRIBE** (*s. from the Greek*) A continued discourse, a tedious disputation, the place where disputations are held.
- DIATRIBIA** (*s. from the Greek δια through, and τριβω to wear*) A continued threadbare discourse, a tedious disputation, the place where disputations are held. *Scott.*
- DIATRIBUS** (*s. in pharmacy*) A composition of three sorts of Saunders.
- DIATRITION** (*s. from the Greek δια through, and τρις three*) Abstinence for three days.
- DIATUR'BITH** (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary of turbith.
- DIATYPOSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) A description, an information.
- DIAXYL'ALOEES** (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of wood aloes.
- DIAZEUTIC** (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and ζευγνυμι to couple*) The interval from A to B, the difference between the fifth and fourth.
- DIAZIN'ZIBER** (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of ginger.
- DIAZOMA** (*s. from the Greek*) A zone or girdle, the diaphragm.
- DIB'BLE** (*s. supposed to be from the Dutch dibbel a sharp point*) A small spade, a pointed instrument to make holes for planting.
- Dibbs** (*s.*) A play among children, dibstone.
- DIBON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying understanding*) The name of a city in the land of Israel.
- DIBONGAD** (*s.*) The name of a place. *Num. xxxiii. 45.*
- Dib'stone** (*s.*) A play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison.*
- DIC'CA** (*s. from the Lat. dico to say*) A process or action at law. *Scott.*
- DYCA** (*s. in old records*) A tally for accounts.
- Dica'cious** (*adj. not much used*) Talkative.
- Dica'ciousness** (*s. from dicacious*) Talkativeness, pertness. *Scott.*
- Dica'city** (*s. from dica, not much used*) Talkativeness, pertness, drollery, buffoonery.
- DICAEOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek δικαιος just, and λογος a discourse*) The vindication of one's self; a figure in rhetoric in which the justice of a cause is set forth in as concise a manner as possible.
- Dice** (*s. plu. of die*) More than one die.
- Dice** (*v. int. from the subf.*) To play with dice, to game with dice.
- Dice-box** (*s. from dice, and box*) The box from which the dice are thrown.
- Di'cer** (*s. from dice*) One that plays at dice, a gamester.
- Dich** (*v. t. used only in the imperative mood, perhaps from do it*) Do it, may do it. *Shakespeare.*
- Dich** (*v. t. obsolete*) To inclose with a ditch. *Chaucer.*
- Diche** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A ditch, a fence. *Chaucer.*
- Di'ched** (*p. obsolete, from dich*) Inclosed with a ditch. *Ch.*
- DICHOPHYA** (*s. from the Greek διχ double, and φυν to grow*) A fault in the hair when the ends split or grow double.
- DICHORÆ'US** (*s. from the Greek διχ double, and χορος a chorus*) A poetic foot consisting of four syllables, the first and third long and the second and fourth short.
- Dichotomize** (*v. t. from decotomy*) To cut or divide into two parts.
- Dichotomous** (*adj. in botany*) Having the stalk divided into two parts at each knot or shoot.
- DICHOTOMUS** (*s. in botany*) A plant whose stalk divides into two parts.
- DICHOTOMY** (*s. from the Greek διχ double, and τέμνω to cut*) A division into two parts, a distribution of ideas by pairs.
- Dic'kens** (*s. used only in loose or droll style*) A kind of adverbial exclamation, the devil.
- DICKER** (*s. from dicra*) The number ten, the quantity consisting of ten.
- DICOTYLEDON** (*s. in botany*) A plant which springs up with two seed leaves, the characteristic of the generality of plants.
- DICRA** (*s. in old records*) The number ten, a quantity consisting of ten.
- DICROTOS** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A rebounding pulse, a pulse that beats double.
- DICROTUS** (*s. with ancient naturalists*) A deer in its third year.
- DIC'TAMEN** (*s. from the Lat. dico to speak*) A precept, a rule; a lesson dictated by a master to a scholar.
- DICTAM'NUM** (*s. in botany*) The dittany.
- DIC'TATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. dico to say*) To give orders, to indite, to declare with authority, to declare with confidence.
- Dic'tate** (*s. from the verb*) A rule, a maxim; an order, a prescription.
- Dic'tated** (*p. from dictate*) Ordered, prescribed, pointed out as a rule; with to: as, "Whatever is dictated to us."
- Dic'tating** (*p. a. from dictate*) Giving out orders, inditing, giving rules, prescribing.
- Dic'tation** (*s. not much used, from dictate*) The act of dictating.
- Dic'tator** (*s. from dictate*) A magistrate invested by the Romans with absolute authority; one who dictates.
- Dic'tatorial** (*adj. from dictator*) Authoritative, dogmatical, overbearing.
- Dic'tatorship** (*s. from dictator*) The office of dictator, authority, insolent confidence.
- Dic'tatory** (*adj. from dictator, but not so much used*) Dictatorial.
- Dic'tatrix** (*s. from dictate*) A female dictator. *Scott.*
- Dic'tature** (*s. not much used, from dictate*) The office of dictator, dictatorship.
- DIC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. dico to say*) The mode of expression, the language, the style.
- Diction'ary** (*s. from diction*) A book containing the words of a language ranged in alphabetical order, a vocabulary, a lexicon.
- Dic'titate** (*v. int. not much used*) To speak often. *Scott.*
- DIC'TUM** (*s. in old writings*) An arbitrament, an award, the sentence of an arbitrator.
- DICTYODES** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle resembling a net.
- Did** (*v. t. pret. of do*) Did perform, did do.
- Did** (*v. int. pret. of do*) Did act, did behave, did succeed, did fare. Set before verbs, it denotes the past time with emphasis; as, "She did love thee."
- DIDAC'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek διδάσκω to teach*) Preceptive, giving rules.
- Didac'tical** (*adj. from didactic*) Didactic, preceptive.
- Didac'tically** (*adv. from didactical*) In a didactic manner, preceptively.
- Didap'per** (*s. in ornithology*) A bird that dives in the water, a species of colymbus.
- DIDAS'CALIC** (*adj. from the Greek διδάσκω to teach*) Didactic, preceptive. *Prior.*
- DID'DER** (*v. int. from the Teut. diddern, a local word*) To shiver, to quake with cold.
- Dide** (*v. an obsolete spelling*) Did, died. *Chaucer.*
- DIDE'LPHIS** (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupedes.
- Did'in** (*v. obsolete*) Did, died. *Chaucer.*
- DI'DO** (*s.*) The name of a woman, the famous queen of Carthage.
- DIDRACHMUM** (*s. in antiquity*) A coin containing two drachmas.
- Didst** (*v. pret. second pers. sing. of do*) Didst do, didst perform.
- Didst** (*v. the inflexion of the second pers. from did*) Didst in time past, didst indeed.
- DID'YMOI** (*s. in anatomy*) The testes.
- DIDYMOITO'CIA** (*s. from the Greek διδυμοι twins, and τρέφω to bring forth*) The act of bearing twins. *Scott.*
- DID'YMUS** (*s. from the Greek signifying a twin*) The name of a man.
- DIDYNA'MIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DIE** (*s. from the Sax. deag a colour*) A tincture, a hue, a stain.
- Die** (*v. t. from the subf.*) To colour, to tinge, to stain.
- DIE** (*s. from the French de, plu. dice*) A small cube marked on its faces with spots or numbers from one to six. Figuratively, A chance, hazard.
- Die** (*s. plu. dies*) A stamp used in coinage.
- Die** (*s. in architecture, but not so common a spelling*) A dye, any square body as the trunk of a pedestal.
- DIE** (*v. int. from the Sax. deadian*) To expire, to lose life, to perish by violence or disease; with by before

an instrument of death: as, "He died by the sword." *Sub* of *before a disease*; as, "She died of the small-pox." *Figuratively*, To faint, to fade, to languish, to sink, to vanish, to come to nothing, to wither, to grow vapid: *In divinity*, to perish everlastingly.

DIEBEL (*s. in ichthyology*) The chub.

DIED (*adj. obsolete*) Perfumed. *Chaucer.*

DIEHOUSE (*s. from die, and house*) The house where a dier carries on his trade.

DIEN'NIAL (*adj. not much used*) Pertaining to two years. *Scott.*

DIER (*s. from die*) One who follows the trade of dying, one who dyes cloth.

DIER'SWEED (*s. in botany*) A plant, a plant used in dying a yellow colour.

DIERVIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIES (*s. plu. of die*) Stamps used in coinage, colours used in dying.

DIE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A transmission. *In music*, the difference between the greater and lesser semitone. *In printing*, the double dagger, ‡.

DIES'PITER (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

DIE'STUFF (*s. from die, and stuff*) Materials used in dying any kind of colour.

DI'ET (*s. from the Greek διαίτα*) Food, victuals; food regulated for the cure or prevention of disease.

DI'et (*v. t. from the sub.*) To board, to supply with food, to feed, to feed by the rules of medicine.

DI'et (*v. int.*) To eat, to eat by rules of physic.

DI'ET (*s. from the Lat. dies an appointed day*) An assembly of princes, the assembly of the several estates of an empire.

DIE'TA (*s. in old records*) A day's work, a day's journey.

DIE'tary (*adj. little used, from diet*) Belonging to diet.

DI'etdrink (*s. from diet, and drink*) A drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ete (*s. obsolete*) The deity, a ditty, a song. *Chaucer.*

DI'eted (*p. from diet*) Provided with food, confined to a rule of diet.

DI'eter (*s. from diet*) One that prescribes rules for diet.

DIE'tetic (*adj. from diet*) Relating to diet, belonging to the medical rules of diet.

DIE'tical (*adj. from dietetic*) Dietetic.

DI'eting (*p. a. from diet*) Providing food, giving food, prescribing rules of diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT (*adv. taken together*) By God and my right, which is the motto of the arms of England.

DIEXAHE'DRIA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of spars composed of two pyramids joined at the base.

DIEZEUG'MENON (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which several sentences have relation to one verb.

Diffa'mable (*adj. not so common nor correct a spelling*) Defameable. *Scott.*

Diffama'tion (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Defamation.

Diffam'atory (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Defamatory. *Sc.*

Diffa'me (*v. t. not so common nor correct a spelling*) To defame. *Scott.*

DIFFA'REA'TION (*s. in antiquity*) The parting of a cake, a form of divorce among the Romans.

Diffence (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Defence. *Chaucer.*

DIF'FER (*v. int. from the Lat. differo*) To contend, to be at variance; *with with*: as, "Others differ with me about the truth,"-- to be of a contrary opinion, to be distinguished from; *with from*, as, "It is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments."

Difference (*s. from differ*) The state or quality of being different, a distinction, a point in question, a dispute, a quarrel.

Difference (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cause a diversity, to make one thing different from another.

Differenced (*p. from difference*) Made to differ, distinguished.

Differencing (*p. a. from difference*) Making to differ, distinguishing.

Different (*adj. from differ*) Unlike, dissimilar, distinct; *with from*: as, "Men are as different from each other as the regions in which they are born."

Differen'tial (*adj. from different*) Belonging to the method of calculating by infinitely small parts, belonging to the arithmetic of fluxions.

Differen'tial (*s. from the adj.*) An infinitely small quantity, a fluxion or small quantity, by which any thing is supposed to increase or decrease.

Differently (*adv. from different*) In a different manner.

Differentness (*s. not much used, from different*) Difference. *Scott.*

Differing (*p. a. from differ*) Causing a difference, contending, quarrelling.

Differingly (*adv. from differing*) In a different manner, differently.

Diffib'ulate (*v. t. not much used*) To unbutton. *Cole.*

DIF'FICIL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. difficilis*) Difficult, scrupulous. *Glanville.*

Diffic'itate (*v. t. not used*) To make difficult. *Cole.*

Diffic'leness (*s. from difficil*) Difficulty, scrupulousness. *Bacon.*

DIF'FICULT (*adj. from the Lat. difficilis*) Hard, crabbed; troublesome, vexatious; peevish, morose.

Diffic'ulty (*adv. from difficult*) With difficulty.

Diffic'leness (*s. from difficult*) The state of being difficult, difficulty.

Diff'culty (*s. from difficult*) Hardness, crabbedness; perplexity of affairs, narrowness of circumstances; opposition, cavil; distress, affliction.

DIFFI'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. diffido to distrust*) To be jealous of, to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

Diffidence (*s. from diffide*) Distrust, the want of confidence, timidity.

Diffident (*adj. from diffide*) Distrustful, jealous, timid, uncertain.

Diffidently (*adv. from diffident*) Distrustfully, timidly.

Diffidentness (*s. from diffident*) The state of being diffident.

DIFFIN'D (*v. t. from the Lat. diffindo to cleave, but not much used*) To cleave in two.

Diffis'ion (*s. not much used, from diffind*) The act of cleaving asunder.

DIFFLA'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. difflo to blow away*) The act of scattering by a blast of wind.

DIF'FLUENCE (*s. from the Lat. diffuso to flow*) An aptness to flow.

Diffuency (*s. from diffuence, but not so much used*) Diffuence, an aptness to flow.

Diffu'ent (*adj. from the Lat. diffuso*) Apt to flow, flowing every way.

DIF'FLUOUS (*adj. not so much used, from the Lat. diffuso*) Diffuent.

DIFFLU'VIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A falling off, a flowing down; a distemper in trees by which they lose their bark.

Diffo'ded (*adj. not used*) Digged. *Cole.*

Dis'form (*adj. from the Lat. forma a form*) Having parts of a different structure, irregular, unlike.

Disformity (*s. from disform*) Diversity of form, irregularity.

Disfranch'isement (*s. from franchise*) The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

Dis'fugous (*adj. little used, from the Lat. diffugo to fly*) Flying divers ways. *Scott.*

DIFFU'ND (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. diffundo*) To pour out, to scatter abroad, to diffuse.

DIFFU'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. diffundo*) To pour out, to spread, to disperse.

Diffu'se (*adj. from the verb, the s is sounded hard*) Spread abroad, scattered; copious, full.

Diffu'sed (*p. from diffuise*) Poured out, dispersed, spread abroad; wild, uncouth. *Shakespeare.*

Diffu'sedly (*adv. from diffused*) Widely, in a diffusive manner.

Diffusedness (*s. not much used, from diffused*) The state of being diffused, dispersion. *Scott.*

Diffu'sile (*adj. not much used, from diffuse*) Diffusive, spreading abroad.

Diffu'sion (*s. from diffuse*) Dispersion; copiousness, exuberance of expression.

Diffu'sive (*adj. from diffuse*) Spreading on every side, dispersed, extended; copious, exuberant.

Diffu'sively (*adv. from diffusive*) In a diffusive manner.

Diffu'siveness (*s. from diffusive*) The state of being diffused, the quality of being diffusive.

Diffyn'ished (*adj. obsolete*) Defined. *Chaucer.*

DIG (*v. t. from the Sax. dic a ditch*) To pierce with a spade, to cultivate the ground by turning the surface with a spade, to form by digging, to obtain by digging, to raise from the earth.

Dig (*v. int.*) To work in turning the ground with a spade, to work in digging; to endeavour after; *with for*: as, "They long for death, and dig for it."

DIGAM'MA (*s. with grammarians*) The letter F, so called because it has some resemblance to a duplication of the Greek gamma.

DIG'AMY (*s. from the Greek δις twice, and γαμος a marriage*) Bigamy, the state of being married twice. *Sc.*

DIGAS'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek δις twofold, and γαστήρ a belly*) Having a double belly.

DIGAS'TRICUS (*s. in anatomy, from digastric*) A muscle of the lower jaw.

DIG'ERENT (*adj. from the Lat. digero to digest*) Causing digestion, having the power of digestion.

DIGEN'TIA (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Digestives, medicines to help digestion.

DIGE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. digero to carry through*) To distribute into various classes, to dispose in order, to reduce to method; to concoct in the stomach, to receive without loathing; to soften by heat; to generate pus in order to a cure.

Dige'st (*v. int.*) To generate matter as a wound in order to a cure.

Dige'st (*s. from the verb, most commonly used in the plu.*) A collection of laws digested under proper titles; the pandect of the civil law.

Diges'ted (*p. from digest*) Distributed into various classes, disposed in order, reduced to method, concocted in the stomach, softened by heat, received without loathing.

Diges'ter (*s. from digest*) One that concocts his food, that which strengthens the digestive faculty; a strong vessel used by chymists in digesting hard substances.

Diges'tible (*adj. from digest*) Capable of being digested.

Diges'tibleness (*s. not much used, from digest*) The state of being digestible. *Scott.*

Diges'ting (*p. a. from digest*) Distributing into various classes, reducing to order, concocting, softening by heat, generating pus.

Diges'tion (*s. from digest*) The act of digesting food in the stomach, the preparation of matter by a chymical heat, the act of methodising, the disposition of a wound to generate pus.

Diges'tive (*adj. from digest*) Causing digestion, strengthening the stomach, tending to methodise, capable of softening by heat.

Diges'tive (*s. from the adj.*) An application disposing a wound to generate pus.

Diges'tively (*adv. but little used, from digestive*) In a digestive manner. *Baily.*

Digged (*p. from dig*) Made by digging, raised from the earth by digging.

Dig'ger (*s. from dig*) One that digs.

Dig'ging (*p. a. from dig*) Piercing the ground with a spade, turning the ground with a spade, raising from the ground by removing the earth.

DIGHT (*v. t. nearly obsolete, from the Sax. dihtan*) To dress, to deck, to embellish, to adorn. *Milton.*

Dight (*p. from the verb*) Dressed, adorned.

Dight'ed (*p. from dight*) Dressed, adorned. *Hudibras.*

DIG'IT (*s. from the Lat. digitus a finger*) A measure of length containing three fourths of an inch, a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, any number expressed by a single figure, any number under ten.

Dig'ital (*adj. from digit*) Belonging to the finger. *Scott.*

DIGITA'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fox glove.

Dig'itated (*adj. from digit, in botany*) Branched out into divisions resembling fingers.

Digita'tion (*s. from digit*) The form of the fingers, the act of pointing with the fingers. *Scott.*

Dig'itize (*v. int. not much used, from digit*) To point with the finger. *Scott.*

DIG'ITUS (*s. in anatomy*) The finger.

DIGLADIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. gladius a sword*) A combat with swords; a quarrel, a contest.

DIG'LYPH (*s. in architecture*) A kind of imperfect triglyph, a member with two channels or gravings.

DIGNA'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. dignus worthy*) A vouchsafement, an act of condescension. *Baily.*

Digne (*adj. obsolete*) Worthy, gentle; disdainfully, coy. *Ch.*

Digne (*v. int. obsolete*) To deign. *Chaucer.*

Dig'neliche (*adv. obsolete*) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dig'nely (*adv. obsolete, from digne*) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dignifica'tion (*s. from dignify*) The act of dignifying, the state of being dignified. *Ayliffe.*

Dig'nified (*p. from dignify*) Invested with some dignity, exalted to some preferment in the church above that of a parochial priest.

DIG'NIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. dignus worthy, and facio to make*) To honour, to adorn, to give lustre; to advance, to prefer; to raise to some dignity in the church.

Dig'nifying (*p. a. from dignify*) Advancing to honour, raising to some dignity.

Dig'nitary (*s. from dignity*) A clergyman advanced to some dignity, a clergyman advanced to some rank above a parochial priest.

DIG'NITY (*s. from the Lat. dignus worthy*) A rank of elevation, advancement, grandeur, an ecclesiastical

preferment above that of a parochial priest, a maxim, a general principle; the house or advantageous situation of a planet in astrology.

Digno'rate (*v. t. not used*) To set a mark upon. *Cole.*

DIGNO'TION (*s. from the Lat. dignosco to know*) Distinction, a mark of distinction. *Brown.*

DIGRE'SS (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and gredior to go*) To turn out of the way, to depart from the main design, to wander, to expatiate.

Digres'sing (*p. a. from digress*) Turning out of the way, wandering.

Digres'sion (*s. from digress*) A departure from the main design, a deviation.

DIHE'LIOS (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek δια through, and ηλιος the sun*) That ordinate of the elliptical orbit of a planet which passes through the focus.

DIJAM'BUS (*s. in poetry, from the Greek δις twice, and ιαμβος an iambic*) A foot consisting of two iambics.

DIJU'DICATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and judico to judge*) To judge between two. *Sc.*

Dijudica'tion (*s. from dijudicate*) The act of judging between two, judicial distinction.

DIKE (*s. from the Sax. dic*) A channel to receive water, a mound to hinder inundations.

Dike (*v. t. obsolete*) To dig. *Chaucer.*

Dike'grave (*s. in Lincolnshire*) An officer who takes care of dikes.

Dike'reave (*s. in Lincolnshire*) The dikegrave, the officer that takes care of the dikes.

DILAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and lacero to tear*) To tear, to rend asunder, to force in two.

Dilac'erated (*p. from dilacerate*) Torn, rent asunder, forced in two.

Dilac'rating (*p. a. from dilacerate*) Tearing asunder, forcing in two.

Dilacera'tion (*s. from dilacerate*) The act of rending in two.

DILAN'IATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and lanio to rend*) To tear, to rend in pieces. *Howel.*

Dilania'tion (*s. from dilaniate*) The act of rending, the act of tearing any thing to pieces. *Scott.*

DILAP'IDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and lapis a stone*) To ruin, to throw down, to pull down a building.

Dilap'idated (*p. from dilapidate*) Ruined, pulled down.

Dilap'idating (*p. a. from dilapidate*) Pulling down, destroying a building.

Dilapida'tion (*s. from dilapidate*) The act of destroying an edifice or building, the act of suffering any building to fall into ruin for want of repairs, any waste committed or damage done on the estate or inheritance of the church.

Dilatabi'lity (*s. from dilatable*) The quality of being dilatable. *Ray.*

Dila'table (*adj. from dilate*) Capable of dilatation.

Dila'tableness (*s. from dilatable*) Dilatability, the quality of being dilatable.

Dilata'tion (*s. from dilate*) The act of extending into a greater space, the state of being extended.

DILATATO'RIMUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to dilate or widen any part or passage of the body.

DILA'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and latus broad*) To extend, to spread out, to enlarge; to relate at large, to expatiate.

Dila'te (*v. int.*) To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely, to expatiate: *with on, or upon: as, "To dilate upon it."*

Dila'ted (*p. from dilate*) Extended, spread out, enlarged.

Dila'ter (*s. in surgery*) A dilatory, an instrument to extract any thing out of wounds.

Dila'ting (*p. a. from dilate*) Extending, spreading out, enlarging, relating at large.

Dila'tor (*s. from dilate*) That which widens, a muscle that elevates or widens any part.

Dilatorily (*adv. from dilatory*) In a dilatory manner.

Dilatoriness (*s. from dilatory*) The state or quality of being dilatory.

DIL'ATORY (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and fero latus to bear*) Slow, full of delays, sluggish, loitering.

Dila'tory (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to extract a barbed iron, or any other substance out of a wound.

Dil'do (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The penis succedaneus.

Dile (*s. in botany*) The woad, the isatis.

Dilec'table (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Delectable. *Chaucer.*

DILEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. dilectio*) The act of loving, charity, loving-kindness. *Boyle.*

DILEM'MA (*s. from the Greek*) An argument equally conclusive on either side; difficult choice, a vexatious alternative.

DIL'IGENCE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and lego to dispatch*)

patch) Industry, constancy in business, unremitted endeavour.

DIL'IGENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and lego to dispatch*) Constant in application, industrious, assiduous.

Dil'igently (*adv. from diligent*) With diligence, with assiduity.

DILL (*s. in botany, from the Sax. dile*) A genus of plants, the anethum.

DILLE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIL'LIGROUT (*s. in cookery*) A kind of potage for the king's table on a coronation day.

DIL'LING (*s. perhaps from dally*) A child born when the parents are old, a darling.

DIL'OGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek δις twice, and λογος a word*) A figure in rhetoric, in which a word is used in an equivocal sense.

DILOR'ICATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. dilorico to undo*) To rip open, to rip through a seam.

DILU'CID (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and luceo to shine*) Clear, bright.

Dilu'cidate (*v. t. from dilucid*) To make clear, to explain, to free from obscurity.

Dilu'cidated (*p. from dilucidate*) Made clear, explained, freed from obscurity.

Dilu'cidateness (*s. not much used, from dilucidate*) Clearness, freedom from obscurity.

Dilu'cidating (*p. a. from dilucidate*) Making clear, explaining, freeing from obscurity.

Dilucida'tion (*s. from dilucidate*) The act of making clear, an explanation, an exposition.

DILU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and luo to wash*) Attenuating, making thin.

Dilu'ent (*s. from the adj.*) That which dilutes, that which has the power of attenuating.

DILUEN'TIA (*s. in pharmacy*) Diluents, medicines to dilute or thin the blood.

Dil'ving (*s. with tanners*) The method of cleansing the ore with a kind of sieve in the water.

DILU'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and luo to wash*) To make thin, to attenuate; to soften, to render less vivid.

Dilu'ted (*p. from dilute*) Made thin, attenuated, softened, weakened.

Dilu'teness (*s. from dilute*) Faintness of colour. *Scott.*

Dilu'ter (*s. from dilute*) That which has the quality of diluting.

Dilu'ting (*p. a. from dilute*) Making thin, attenuating, making weaker.

Dilu'tion (*s. from dilute*) The act of making thin, the act of diluting.

Dilu'vial (*adj. not much used, from diluvium*) Belonging to a flood.

Dilu'vian (*adj. from diluvium*) Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

DILU'VIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A flood.

DIM (*adj. from the Sax. dimme*) Dull of sight, dull of apprehension, obstructing the act of vision; obscure, imperfectly discovered.

Dim (*v. t. from the adj.*) To cloud, to darken, to obscure.

Dim'ber (*adj. a local word*) Pretty.

DIMEN'SION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and mentior to measure*) The bulk, the size, the capacity; length, breadth, and depth; the exponent of any quantity in algebra.

Dimen'sionless (*adj. from dimension*) Void of dimensions, destitute of any definite bulk.

Dimen'sive (*adj. from dimension*) Marking the boundaries, giving dimensions. *Sir John Davies.*

DIMER'ITÆ (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) The Apollinarians.

DIME'TÆ (*in ancient geography*) The inhabitants of Carmarthenshire and some neighbouring counties in Wales.

DIME'TIENT (*s. from the Lat. metior to measure, but not much used*) The diameter.

DIMICA'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. dimico to fight*) A battle, a contest, the act of fighting.

Dimidia'tion (*s. from dimidium*) A division into two equal parts.

DIMIDI'ETAS (*s. in old records*) The moiety, the half.

DIMID'IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The half, half of any thing.

Dimini'cion (*s. obsolete*) Diminution. *Chaucer.*

Diminu'cion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Diminution. *Chau.*

DIMIN'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and minuo to make less*) To lessen, to make less: to impair, to degrade; to take from.

Dimin'ish (*v. int.*) To decrease, to grow less, to be impaired.

Dimin'ished (*p. from diminish*) Made less, impaired, degraded.

Dimin'ishing (*p. a. from diminish*) Making less, impairing, degrading.

Dimin'ishingly (*adv. from diminishing*) In a manner tending to lessen, in a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

Diminution (*s. from diminish*) The act of making less, the state of growing less; a degradation, a deprivation of dignity.

Diminution (*s. in architecture*) The gradual lessening of a column as it ascends.

DIMIN'UTIVE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and minuo to make less*) Small, little, narrow, contracted.

Dimin'utive (*s. from the adj.*) A word formed to express littleness, a word denoting that which is smaller of the kind than usual, that which is small.

Dimin'utively (*adv. from diminutive*) In a diminutive manner.

Dimin'utiveness (*s. from diminutive*) Smallness, littleness, the want of bulk, the want of dignity.

Dim'ish (*adj. from dim*) Somewhat dim, tending to obscurity.

DIMIS'SARY (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and mitto to send*) Belonging to dismissal, commendatory.

Dim'itty (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fustian.

Dim'ly (*adv. from dim*) In an obscure manner, imperfectly, faintly.

Dim'med (*p. from dim*) Made dim, obscured.

Dim'mer (*adj. comp. from dim*) Dim in a greater degree.

Dim'mest (*adj. sup. of dim*) Dim in the greatest degree.

Dim'ming (*p. a. from dim*) Making dim, obscuring.

Dim'ness (*s. from dim*) Dulness of sight, want of apprehension, stupidity.

DI'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying red*) The name of a place. *Isai. xv. 9.*

Dim'ple (*s. from dent*) The small cavity in the cheek, the small depression in the chin.

Dim'ple (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sink in small cavities, to form in dimples.

Dim'pled (*adj. from dimple*) Set with dimples.

Dim'pling (*p. a. from dimple*) Sinking into dimples, forming in small cavities.

Dim'ply (*adj. from dimple*) Full of dimples, sinking in little cavities.

DIN (*s. from the Sax. dyman to make a noise*) A loud noise, a violent, continued, and disagreeable noise.

Din (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stun with noise, to harass with clamour, to impress with a violent and continued noise.

DI'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying judgment*) A woman's name.

DI'NAR (*s.*) An Arabian coin. *Scott.*

DIN'ARCHY (*s. from the Greek δις twofold, and αρχη a government*) That form of government in which the supreme authority is lodged in two persons.

DIN'ASMOUTHY (*s.*) A town in Merionethshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 196 miles from London.

Din'asmouthy (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Dinasmouthy, made at Dinasmouthy.

DINE (*v. int. from the French diner*) To go to dinner, to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Dine (*v. t.*) To give a dinner, to treat with a dinner, to feed.

Dine (*s. obsolete*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

DINE'TIAL (*adj. from the Greek δινητικός*) Whirling, vertiginous. *Ray.*

DING (*v. t. from the Dutch dringen*) To dash with violence, to impress with force.

Ding (*v. int. a low word*) To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

Ding'dong (*s. from ding*) A word to imitate the sound of a bell.

Ding'dong (*adv. from the sub.*) With the sound of a bell.

Din'ging (*p. a. from ding*) Dashing with violence, impressing with force; blustering, bouncing.

DIN'GLE (*s. from the Sax. din*) A hollow between hills, a vale.

DING'WALL (*s.*) A parliament town in the county of Ross in Scotland.

DINHA'BAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying judgment*) A city in the land of Edom. *Gen. xxxvi. 32.*

DIN'ICS (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines to cure dizziness. *Sc.*

Di'ning (*p. a. from dine*) Going to dinner, giving a dinner.

Di'ningroom (*s. from dine, and room*) A room to dine in, a room up stairs appropriated to the entertainment of company.

Din'ir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

Din'nage (*s. a sea term*) Brushwood laid in the bottom of a ship to raise the heavy goods and preserve the cargo.

Din'ned (*p. from din*) Stunned with noise.

Din'ner (*s. from dine*) The chief meal, the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

- Din/nertime** (*s. from dinner, and time*) The time of dining.
- DIN/NUS** (*s.*) A whirlwind, a turning round; a dizziness in the head, a vertigo. *Pbills.*
- DINT** (*s. from the Sax. dynt*) A blow, a stroke, violence, power; a mark made by a blow, the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.
- Dint** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with a blow, to make a cavity by a violent pressure.
- Dint'ed** (*p. from dint*) Marked with a dint, marked with an impression by a blow.
- Dint'ing** (*p. a. from dint*) Marking with a dint, marking with an impression by a blow.
- DI'NUS** (*s. with physicians*) A giddiness in the head.
- DINUMERA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. de from, and numero to number*) The act of numbering out one by one.
- Dioc'esan** (*s. from diocesis*) A bishop as related to the clergy of the diocese.
- Dioc'esan** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a diocese.
- DI'OCESS** (*s. from the Greek δια through, and οικησις a habitation*) The circuit or jurisdiction of a bishop.
- DIOCLE'SIAN** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Diocle'sian** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the epocha of the emperor Diocle'sian, which commenced in the year of our Lord CCLXXXIII.
- DIOCTAHE'DRON** (*s. in natural history*) A genus of octangular spars.
- DIO'DIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DIOE'CESIS** (*s. not much used*) A diocese.
- DIOE'CIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DIOG'ENES** (*s.*) A man's name; a famous philosopher, who, it is said, dwelt in a kind of tub, and despised all the world.
- Dion'ymal** (*adj. not used*) Having two names.
- Diony'sia** (*s. from Dionysius*) Feasts in honour of Bacchus.
- Diony'sian** (*adj. from Dionysius*) Belonging to the period invented by Dionysius.
- Dionysianym'phas** (*s. with ancient botanists*) An herb supposed to be an antidote against drunkenness.
- DIONY'SIAS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, supposed to be an antidote against drunkenness.
- Diony'sii** (*s. plu. from Dionysius*) Those persons who had bony prominences on their temples.
- DIONY'SIUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
- DIONY'SIUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Diop'tic** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Dioptric.
- DIOP'TRA** (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for enlarging and inspecting the inside of the womb on some extraordinary occasions.
- DIOP'TRIC** (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and οπτομα to view*) Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in viewing distant objects.
- Diop'trical** (*adj. from dioptric*) Dioptric, assisting the sight in viewing distant objects.
- Diop'trics** (*s. plu. from dioptric*) That part of optics which treats of refracted vision.
- DIORTHRO'SIS** (*s. in surgery*) An operation by which distorted members are restored to their primitive state.
- DIOSCO'RIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DIO'SMA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DIOSPY'ROS** (*s. in botany*) The stone crop.
- DIO'TA** (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of circulating vessel.
- DIOTRO'PHES** (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
- DIP** (*v. t. from the Sax. dippan*) To immerge, to plunge; to engage in any affair, to mortgage.
- DIP** (*v. int.*) To sink, to plunge; to pierce, to enter slightly into any thing, to drop by chance into any affair.
- Dip'chick** (*s. from dip, and chick*) The name of a little bird that dives in the water.
- DIPET'ALOUÉ** (*adj. in botany, from the Greek δις twice, and πεταλον a leaf*) Having two flower leaves.
- DIPHRY'GES** (*s. in pharmacy*) The scoria or calx of melted copper.
- DIPH'THONGUS** (*s. in grammar, from the Greek δις twice, and φθγγος a sound*) The coalition of two vowels in one sound.
- DIPLASIAS'MUS** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The reduplication of diseases.
- DIPLASIAS'MUS** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm, a duplication of muscles which serve to turn round the arm.
- Di'ple** (*s. in printing*) A marginal note shewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.
- DIPLO'E** (*s. in anatomy*) The inner part or lamina of the skull.
- DIPLO'MA** (*s. from the Greek διπλω to fold*) A letter or writing conferring some privilege.
- Dipon'diary** (*adj. from dipondius*) Having the weight of two pounds.
- DIPON'DIUS** (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of two pounds, a small piece of money.
- Dip'ped** (*p. from dip*) Plunged, immersed, pierced.
- Dip'per** (*s. from dip*) One that dips in the water.
- Dip'ping** (*p. a. from dip*) Plunging, immersing, engaging slightly in any affair.
- Dip'pingneedle** (*s. from dip, and needle*) A particular device to shew the real disposition of the magnetical needle.
- DIPSA'CUS** (*s. with physicians*) The diabetes.
- DIP'SAS** (*s. in zoology, from the Greek δις twice, and σασ to thirst*) A serpent whose bite is said to produce an unquenchable thirst.
- Dipt** (*v. pret. of dip*) Did dip.
- Dipt** (*p. from dip*) Dipped, mortgaged, pawned.
- DIP'TERE** (*s. in architecture, from the Greek δις twice, and πτερον a wing*) A building encompassed with a double row of pillars.
- DIP'TERON** (*s. in architecture, from the Greek*) A building with a double wing or isle. *Scott.*
- DIP'TOTE** (*s. in grammar, from the Greek διπτωτον*) A noun which has only two cases or endings.
- DIP'TYCH** (*s. in church history*) A register of bishops and martyrs.
- DIPU'RENON** (*s. in surgery*) A double headed probe.
- DIPY'RENOS** (*s. in botany*) A plant which has two seeds or kernels.
- DIRADIA'TION** (*s. not much used*) The diffusion of the rays of light from a luminous body. *In physic,* The invigoration of the muscles by the proper flow of the animal spirits.
- DI'RÆ** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The furies who were supposed to be the chief agents in inflicting the torments of hell.
- Dire** (*adj. from the Lat. dirus*) Dreadful, terrible, dismal, mournful.
- DIREC'T** (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and rectus right*) Strait, having no turnings; open, plain, express; tending to some end, lineally descending. *In astronomy,* Moving according to the succession of the signs of the zodiac.
- Direc't** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To aim in a strait line, to point against a mark, to regulate, to adjust, to order, to prescribe, to command, to put in the right way.
- Direc'ted** (*p. from direct*) Pointed against a mark, regulated, ordered, commanded, shewed, influenced.
- Direc'ter** (*s. from direct*) One that directs, an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.
- Direc'ting** (*p. a. from direct*) Aiming in a direct line, ordering, commanding, influencing, shewing the way.
- Direc'tion** (*s. from direct*) The aim that is taken at any certain point; the line of motion directed by a certain impulse; an order, a command.
- Direc'tive** (*adj. from direct*) Having the power of direction, informing, shewing the way.
- Direc'tly** (*adv. from direct*) In a strait line; immediately, by the nearest way, with dispatch.
- Direc'tness** (*s. from direct*) The state or quality of being direct.
- Direc'tor** (*s. from direct*) A superintendent, one that directs others; an ordinance, a rule; an instrument in surgery to guide the hand in difficult operations.
- Direc'tory** (*s. from director*) A summary of precepts to direct the conduct in any matter of importance.
- Direc'trix** (*s. in geometry*) The dirigent, the line of motion in the generation of any plane or solid figure.
- Dire'ful** (*adj. chiefly used by the poets, from dire*) Dreadful, dismal.
- Dire'fully** (*adv. from direful, but not much used*) Dreadfully, horribly.
- Dire'fulness** (*s. not much used, from direful*) Horribleness, dreadfulness. *Scott.*
- Dire'ness** (*s. from dire*) Horror, dreadfulness. *Shakep.*
- DIREP'TION** (*s. from the Lat. de from, and rapio to take away*) The act of plundering.
- DIR'GE** (*s. supposed to be from the Teut. dyrk to praise*) A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.
- Diri'ge** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A dirge.
- DIR'IGENT** (*adj. from the Lat. dirigo to direct*) Belonging to direction, directing the motion.
- Dir'igent** (*s. in geometry, from the adj.*) The line of motion in the generation of any plane or solid figure.
- Di'rity** (*s. little used, from dire*) Direness, terribleness. *Scott.*
- DIRK** (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A dagger, a kind of dagger used in the Highlands.
- Dirk** (*adj. obsolete*) Dark. *Spenser.*
- Dirk** (*v. t. obsolete*) To darken. *Spenser. Dirke*

Dirke (*v. t. obsolete*) To hurt, to spoil. *Spenser.*
DIRT (*s. from the Dutch dryt*) Mud, filth, mire, any thing that fouls the skin, any thing that soils the cloaths.
Dirt (*v. t. from the subs.*) To foul, to soil, to pollute, to make dirty.
Dir'ted (*p. from dirt*) Soiled, made dirty.
Dir'tied (*p. from dirty*) Soiled, made dirty.
Dir'tier (*adj. comp. of dirty*) Dirty in a greater degree.
Dir'tiest (*adj. sup. of dirty*) Dirty in the greatest degree.
Dir'tily (*adv. from dirty*) Naftily, filthily, meanly, fordidly, shamefully.
Dir'tinefs (*s. from dirty*) Naftinefs, filthinefs, meannefs, basenefs.
Dir'ting (*p. a. from dirt*) Making dirty.
Dir'tpie (*s. from dirt, and pie*) A form made of dirt or clay by children in imitation of pastry.
Dir'ty (*adj. from dirt*) Foul, nafty, filthy, mean, bafe, inelegant.
Dir'ty (*v. t. from the adj.*) To foul, to soil, to disgrace, to fcandalize.
Dir'tying (*p. a. from dirty*) Soiling, fouling, befattering.
DIRUPTION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and rumpo to break*) The act of burfting, the ftate of burfting.
DIRU'TER (*s. not used, from the Lat. de from, and ruo to ruft*) A deftroyer. *Cole.*
DIS (*prep. used only in compofition, from the Lat. de*) From, out of, contrary to.
Disabi'lity (*s. from difable*) The want of power, weaknefs, inability, impotence; a legal difqualification.
Difa'ble (*v. t. from dis, and able*) To deprive of power, to weaken, to impair, to diminish, to exclude.
Difa'ble (*adj. obsolete*) Unable. *Chaucer.*
Difa'bled (*p. a. from difable*) Deprived of power, weakened, impaired, crufted, crippled.
Difa'bling (*p. a. from difable*) Depriving of power, weakening, impairing, crippling.
Difabu'se (*v. t. from dis, and abufe*) To free from a miftake, to fet right, to undeceive.
Difabu'led (*p. from difabufe*) Set free from a miftake, fet right, undeceived.
Difabu'ling (*p. a. from difabufe*) Freeing from a miftake, fetting right, undeceiving.
Difaccommoda'tion (*s. from dis, and accommodate*) The want of accommodation, the ftate of being unfit.
Difacco'rd (*v. int. not much used*) To difagree. *Scott.*
Difaccor'daunt (*adj. obsolete*) Difagreeing. *Chaucer.*
Difaccus'tom (*v. t. from dis, and custom*) To deftroy the force of habit, to break through a custom by a contrary praftice.
Difacquain'tance (*s. from dis, and acquaint*) The difufe of familiarity.
Difadvan'tage (*s. from dis, and advantage*) Lofs, injury, diminution; the ftate of being unprepared.
Difadvan'tage (*v. t. from the subs.*) To injure, to leffen the property or intereft of another.
Difadvan'tageable (*adj. from difadvantage, but not much used*) Producing lofs, difadvantageous. *Bacon.*
Difadvanta'geous (*adj. from difadvantage*) Attended with difadvantage, injurious to intereft.
Difadvanta'geoufly (*adv. from difadvantageous*) In a manner difadvantageous.
Difadvanta'geoufnefs (*s. from difadvantageous*) The ftate of being difadvantageous, lofs, inconvenience.
Difadven'turous (*adj. from dis, and adventurous*) Unhappy, unprosperous. *Spenser.*
DISAFFEC'T (*v. t. from dis, and affect*) To difcontent, to fill with difcontent, to render lefs faithful and zealous. *Clarendon.*
Difaffec'ted (*p. from difaffect*) Rendered difcontented, rendered lefs faithful and zealous, not contented with the proceedings of others.
Difaffec'tedly (*adv. from difaffected*) In a difaffected manner.
Difaffec'tednefs (*s. from difaffected*) The quality of being difaffected, the ftate of being difaffected.
Difaffec'tion (*s. from difaffect*) The want of real affection, a diflike to the proceedings of government, difloyalty.
Difaffirmance (*s. from dis, and affirm, but not much used*) A confutation, a denial. *Hale.*
Difaffo'reft (*v. t. from dis, and forest*) To throw open, to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground.
Difaffor'ested (*p. from difafforest*) Laid open, converted from forest to common ground.
Difaffor'esting (*p. a. from difafforest*) Laying open, converting from forest to common ground.
Difagree' (*v. int. from dis, and agree*) To differ from, to have different qualities or sentiments, to be in a ftate of oppofition; *with with and from: as, "To difagree with what they call reafon."*

Difagree'able (*adj. from difagree*) Unfuitable, contrary, unpleafing, offensive.
Difagree'ablenefs (*s. from difagreeable*) The ftate or quality of being difagreeable.
Difagree'ably (*adv. from difagreeable*) In a difagreeable manner.
Difagree'ing (*p. a. from difagree*) Differing from, having different sentiments, quarrelling; *with with or from: as, "Difagreeing almoft in all things from the true and proper defcription."*
Difagree'ment (*s. from difagree*) A difference, a diverfity; a difference of opinion, a diverfity of fentiment.
Difallo'w (*v. t. from dis, and allow*) To deny the authority of any thing, to confider as unlawful, to cenfure, to condemn.
Difallo'w (*v. int.*) To refufe to grant.
Difallow'able (*adj. from difallow*) Incapable of being allowed, unfit to be granted.
Difallow'ablenefs (*s. from difallowable, but not much used*) The ftate or quality of being difallowable.
Difallow'ance (*s. from difallow*) A prohibition, a rejection.
Difallow'ed (*p. from difallow*) Rejected, confidered as unlawful, cenfured, condemned; *with of: as, "Difallowed indeed of men."*
Difallow'ing (*p. a. from difallow*) Rejecting, confidering as unlawful, cenfuring, condemning.
DISA'LT (*v. t. an old law term*) To difable.
Difan'chor (*v. t. from dis, and anchor*) To force a fhip from its anchor.
Difan'chored (*p. from difanchor*) Driven from the anchor.
Difan'choring (*p. a. from difanchor*) Forcing from the anchor.
Difan'imate (*v. t. from dis, and animate*) To deprive of life, to difcourage, to difpirit.
Difan'imated (*p. from difanimate*) Deprived of life, depressed, difpirited.
Difanima'tion (*s. from difanimate*) A privation of life. *Br.*
Difannul' (*v. t. a word formed contrary to analogy, from dis, and annul*) To annul, to make void.
Difannul'led (*p. from difannul*) Annulled, made void.
Difannul'ling (*p. a. from difannul*) Annulling, making void.
Difannul'ment (*s. from difannul*) The act of annulling, the act of making void.
Difappea'r (*v. int. from dis, and appear*) To fly away, to vanifh, to be loft to fight.
Difappea'ring (*p. a. from difappear*) Vanifhing, going out of fight.
Difappoi'nt (*v. t. from dis, and appoint*) To defeat the expectation, to balk, to prevent.
Difappoi'nted (*p. from difappoint*) Defeated of expectation, balked; *with of: as, "They were difappointed of their expectations."*
Difappoi'nting (*p. a. from difappoint*) Defeating the expectation, balking.
Difappoint'ment (*s. from difappoint*) The act of being difappointed, the ftate of being difappointed.
Difapproba'tion (*s. from difapprove*) A cenfure, a diflike, an expreffion of diflike.
Difappro've (*v. int. from dis, and approve*) To diflike, to cenfure, to find fault with.
Difappro'ved (*p. from difapprove*) Cenfured, difliked; *with of: as, "It was difapproved of by our court."*
Difappro'ving (*p. a. from difapprove*) Cenfuring, difliking, expreffing diflike.
DIS'ARD (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An idiot, a filly fellow, a prater.
Difarm (*v. t. from dis, and arm*) To deprive of arms, to render defencelefs.
Difarm'ed (*p. from difarm*) Deprived of arms, rendered defencelefs; *with of: as, "They would be immediately difarmed of their great magazine."*
Difarm'ing (*p. a. from difarm*) Depriving of arms, rendering defencelefs.
Difarra'y (*v. t. from dis, and array*) To undrefs, to difveft of cloaths. *Spenser.*
Difarra'y (*s. from the verb*) Diforder, confufion; undrefs.
Difarray'ed (*p. from difarray*) Put into confufion, thrown into diforder. *Scott.*
Difarray'ing (*p. a. from difarray*) Putting into confufion, throwing into diforder.
DISAS'TER (*s. from the Lat. de from, and aftrum a ftar*) A miffortune, a calamity, the blaft of an unfavourable planet.
Difas'ter (*v. t. from the subs.*) To blaft by the ftroke of an unfortunate ftar, to afflict.
Difa'tered (*p. from difaster*) Struck with difaster, afflicted, vifited with fome fudden calamity.

- Disas'trous** (*adj. from disaster*) Unlucky, unfortunate unhappy, calamitous, gloomy, threatening.
- Disas'trouly** (*adv. from disastrous*) In a disastrous manner.
- Disas'troufness** (*s. from disastrous*) The state of being disastrous.
- Disavau'nce** (*v. int. obsolete*) To retreat, to withdraw. *Sp.*
- Disavau'nce** (*v. t. obsolete*) To distrust, to stop, to hinder the progress. *Chaucer.*
- Disaven'ture** (*s. obsolete*) A misfortune, a mischance. *Ch.*
- Disavou'ch** (*v. t. from dis, and avouch*) To retract, to deny, to disown.
- Disavow'** (*v. t. from dis, and avow*) To disown, to deny.
- Disavow'al** (*s. from disavow*) A denial.
- Disavow'er** (*s. from disavow*) One that disavows.
- Disavow'ing** (*p. a. from disavow*) Denying, disowning.
- Disavow'ment** (*s. from disavow*) A denial.
- Disau'thorise** (*v. t. from dis, and authorise*) To deprive of authority, to deprive of credit. *Wotton.*
- Disba'nd** (*v. t. from dis, and band*) To dismiss from military service, to break up an army; to spread abroad, to scatter.
- Disba'nd** (*v. int.*) To retire from military service, to break up, to separate.
- Disband'ed** (*p. from disband*) Dismissed, from military service, separated.
- Disband'ing** (*p. a. from disband*) Dismissing from the army, discharging, separating.
- DISBA'RK** (*v. t. from the French disbarquer*) To land from a ship, to put on shore.
- Disbar'ked** (*p. from disbark*) Landed from a ship, put on shore.
- Disbar'king** (*p. a. from disbark*) Landing from a ship, putting on shore.
- Disbelie'f** (*s. from disbelieve*) Discredit, the refusal of belief.
- Disbelie've** (*v. t. from dis, and believe*) To refuse belief, to discredit.
- Disbelie'ved** (*p. from disbelieve*) Discredited, rejected as not worthy of belief.
- Disbelie'ver** (*s. from disbelieve*) One who withholds belief, an infidel.
- Disbelie'ving** (*p. a. from disbelieve*) Withholding credit, rejecting as unworthy of belief.
- Disben'ch** (*v. t. from dis, and bench*) To drive from a seat. *Shakespeare.*
- Disbla'me** (*v. t. obsolete*) To excuse, to clear from blame. *Chaucer.*
- Disbolca'tion** (*s. in old records*) The act of clearing lands from wood.
- Disbran'ch** (*v. t. from dis, and branch*) To separate, to break off, to cut off the branches of a tree.
- Disbranch'ed** (*p. from disbranch*) Deprived of branches, lopped.
- Disbranch'ing** (*p. a. from disbranch*) Separating, cutting off, lopping off branches.
- Disbu'd** (*v. t. from dis, and bud*) To take away the branches or buds that are ill set.
- Disbur'den** (*v. t. from dis, and burden*) To ease of a burden, to unload, to disencumber, to throw off a burden.
- Disbur'den** (*v. int.*) To ease the mind.
- Disbur'dened** (*p. from disburden*) Eased of a burden, unloaded, disencumbered.
- Disbur'dening** (*p. a. from disburden*) Easing of a burden, unloading, disencumbering.
- DISBUR'SE** (*v. t. from the French debourser*) To spend money, to lay out money.
- Disbur'sed** (*p. from disburse*) Spent, laid out.
- Disbur'sement** (*s. from disburse*) The act of laying out money, the money laid out.
- Disbur'ser** (*s. from disburse*) One that disburses.
- Disbur'sing** (*p. a. from disburse*) Laying out, spending.
- DISC** (*s. in astronomy*) The disk, the round face of the sun or moon.
- DISC** (*s. in antiquity*) A quoit, a famous quoit with an inscription on it used in the Olympic games.
- DISCAL'CEATE** (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. de from, and calceus a shoe*) To unshoe, to deprive of shoes.
- Discal'ceated** (*p. from discalceate*) Deprived of shoes.
- Discalcea'tion** (*s. from discalceate*) The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*
- Discalen'dered** (*adj. from dis, and calender*) Put out of the calender.
- Disca'ndy** (*v. int. from dis, and candy*) To melt, to dissolve. *Shakespeare.*
- DISCARCA'TION** (*s. in old records*) The act of unloading a ship.
- Disca'rd** (*v. t. from dis, and card*) To throw useless cards out of the hand, to discharge, to cast off.
- Disca'rd'ed** (*p. from discard*) Thrown off, dismissed from service.
- Disca'rd'ing** (*p. a. from discard*) Throwing off as useless, dismissing from service.
- DISCAR'NATE** (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and caro flesh*) Stripped of flesh.
- Disca'se** (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and case*) To strip, to undress. *Shakespeare.*
- Discei'te** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Deceit, falsehood. *Ch.*
- Discei'pte** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Deceit, falsehood. *Ch.*
- Discei'vable** (*adj. obsolete*) Deceitful. *Chaucer.*
- Discei'did** (*adj. obsolete*) Alighted, descended. *Chaucer.*
- Discei'fion** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dissention, discord. *Ch.*
- Di cen'sioun** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dissention, discord. *Ch.*
- Discei'sory** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of still in which the matter to be distilled is put under the fire, and the spirits precipitated downwards.
- DISCEPTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. de from, and capio to take*) An argumentation, a dispute by way of argument.
- Discepta'tor** (*s. not used*) A judge, an arbitrator. *Cole.*
- Discep'tion** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Deception, deceit, dissimulation. *Chaucer.*
- DISCE'RN** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and cerno to see*) To discover, to descry, to judge, to distinguish; to make a difference.
- Disce'rn** (*v. int.*) To distinguish between one thing and another; *with* between: *as*, "Discern between good and evil."
- Disce'rn'ed** (*p. from discern*) Distinguished, discovered, seen.
- Disce'rn'er** (*s. from discern*) One that discerns, one that has the power of discerning.
- Disce'rn'ible** (*adj. from discern*) Capable of being discerned, obvious, apparent.
- Disce'rn'ibleness** (*s. from discern*) Visibleness, obviousness.
- Disce'rn'ibly** (*adv. from discernible*) Perceptibly, apparently.
- Disce'rn'ing** (*p. a. from discern*) Discovering, distinguishing; judicious, knowing.
- Disce'rn'ingly** (*adv. from discerning*) Judiciously, with discernment.
- Disce'rn'ment** (*s. from discern*) Judgment, a power of discerning.
- DISCER'P** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. discerpo*) To tear in pieces.
- Discerptibi'lity** (*s. from discerptible*) Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.
- Discerp'tible** (*adj. from discerp*) Capable of being torn, frangible, capable of being destroyed by disunion of parts.
- Disce'rp'tibleness** (*s. from discerptible*) The state or quality of being discerptible.
- Disce'rp'tion** (*s. from discerp*) The act of pulling to pieces, the act of destroying by disuniting the parts.
- DISCES'SION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and cedo to go*) A departure, the act of going away.
- Disce'ver** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To discover. *Chaucer.*
- Disce'veraunce** (*s. obsolete*) Separation. *Chaucer.*
- Disce'ving** (*s. obsolete*) Deceit. *Chaucer.*
- DISCHAR'GE** (*v. t. from the French discharger*) To disburden, to unload; to fire off a gun; to evacuate humours from the body; to clear a debt; to set free from obligation, to clear from accusation; to perform, to execute; to dismiss, to divest of office, to put away, to obliterate, to destroy.
- Dischar'ge** (*v. int.*) To dismiss itself, to break up.
- Dischar'ge** (*s. from the verb*) A vent, an explosion, the matter discharged, a disruption, a dismissal from office, a release from an obligation, an acquittal, a ransom, the price of ransom, an exemption, an acquittance from a debt, performance, execution.
- Dischar'ged** (*p. from discharge*) Disburdened, unloaded, dismissed, cleared, exempted, performed, executed, paid, ransomed, set at liberty, acquitted.
- Dischar'ging** (*p. a. from discharge*) Disburdening, unloading, venting, paying, setting free, acquitting, dismissing, performing, executing.
- Dische'vele** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dishevelled. *Ch.*
- DISCIN'CT** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and cingo to gird*) Ungirded, loosely dressed.
- DISCI'ND** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and cædo to cut*) To divide, to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*
- DISCI'PLE** (*s. from the Lat. discipulus*) A scholar, a learner, one that professes to receive instruction from another.
- Disci'ple** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To make disciples, to teach.

Disci'ple (*v. t. obsolete*) To chastize, to discipline, to punish. *Spenser.*
Disci'pleship (*s. from disciple*) The state of a disciple, the function of a disciple.
Discipli'nable (*adj. from disciple*) Teachable, docile, capable of instruction.
Discipli'nableness (*s. from disciplinable*) A capacity of instruction, aptness for improvement. *Hale.*
Discip'linants (*s. from discipline, in church history*) A sect or religious order who used to scourge themselves by way of mortification.
Disciplina'rian (*adj. from discipline*) Belonging to discipline.
Disciplina'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who strictly adheres to discipline, one who allows no deviation from stated rules; one who contends for stricter discipline than that of the established church.
Discip'linary (*adj. from discipline*) Belonging to discipline. *Milton.*
DISCIPLINE (*s. from the Lat. disciplina*) Instruction, education, the act of cultivating the mind; art, science, any thing taught; an order or method of government, a state of subjection, a military regulation, a punishment, a correction.
Dis'cipline (*v. t. from the subs.*) To educate, to instruct, to bring up; to regulate, to keep in order; to reform, to correct, to punish.
Dis'ciplined (*p. from discipline*) Instructed, brought up, regulated, kept in order, corrected, punished.
Dis'ciplining (*p. a. from discipline*) Educating, bringing up, regulating, putting into order, correcting, punishing.
Disclai'm (*v. t. from dis, and claim*) To disown, to deny, to retract, to renounce.
Disclai'm'd (*p. from disclaim*) Disowned, denied, renounced.
Disclai'm'er (*s. from disclaim*) One that disclaims, one that renounces; a plea in law containing an express denial or refusal.
Disclai'm'ing (*p. a. from disclaim*) Disowning, denying, renouncing.
Disclan'der (*v. t. obsolete*) To slander, to reproach. *Ch.*
Disclo'se (*v. t. from dis, and close*) To uncover, to reveal, to impart a secret, to hatch, to open.
Disclo'sed (*p. from disclose*) Uncovered, revealed, imparted.
Disclo'ser (*s. from disclose*) One that reveals, one that discovers.
Disclo'sing (*p. a. from disclose*) Uncovering, revealing, imparting that which should be kept a secret.
Disclo'sure (*s. from disclose*) A discovery, the act of discovering, the act of revealing a secret.
Disclu'sion (*s. not much used*) Exclusion, the act of excluding.
DISCOIDAL (*adj. from the Greek δισκοειδής; a disc, and εἶδος; a shape*) Having the form of a disc.
DISCOIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The chryselline humour of the eye. *In botany,* A plant producing a flower in the form of the discus of the ancients.
Disco'lor (*v. t. a modern and correct spelling*) To discolour.
Disco'lor (*adj. not used*) Having divers colours. *Col.*
Discolora'tion (*s. from discolour*) The act of staining, the act of changing the colour, a stain, a die.
Discol'our (*v. t. from dis, and colour*) To change the colour, to stain.
Discol'oured (*p. from discolour*) Stained, changed in colour.
Discol'ouring (*p. a. from discoloured*) Staining, changing the colour.
DISCOMFIT (*v. t. supposed to be from the Lat. de from, con with, and figo to fix*) To defeat, to conquer, to vanquish, to overthrow.
Discom'fit (*s. from the verb*) A defeat, a rout, an overthrow. *Milton.*
Discom'fite (*adj. obsolete*) Disconsolate, comfortless. *Ch.*
Discom'fited (*p. from discomfit*) Defeated, conquered, vanquished.
Discom'fiting (*p. a. from discomfit*) Defeating, conquering, vanquishing.
Discom'fiture (*s. from discomfit*) A defeat, an overthrow.
Discom'fort (*v. t. from dis, and comfort*) To grieve, to sadden, to deject.
Discom'fort (*s. from dis, and comfort*) Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
Discom'fortable (*adj. from discomfort*) Melancholy, refusing comfort. *Milton.*
Discom'forted (*p. from discomfort*) Grieved, dejected.
Discom'fortin (*v. t. obsolete*) To discourage. *Chaucer.*
Discom'forting (*p. a. from discomfort*) Grieving, dejecting.
Discommen'd (*v. t. from dis, and commend*) To blame, to censure, to disapprove.

Discommen'dable (*adj. from discommend*) Blamable, censurable.
Discommen'dableness (*adj. from discommendable*) Blamableness, liableness to censure.
Discommenda'tion (*s. from discommend*) Blame, censure, reproach.
Discommend'ed (*p. from discommend*) Blamed, censured.
Discommend'er (*s. from discommend*) One that discommends.
Discommen'ding (*p. a. from discommend*) Censuring, blaming.
Discommo'de (*v. t. from dis, and commode*) To incommode, to put to inconvenience.
Discommo'ded (*p. from discommode*) Incommoded, put to inconvenience.
Discommo'ding (*p. a. from discommode*) Incommoding, putting to inconvenience.
Discommo'dious (*adj. from discommode*) Inconvenient, troublesome, unpleasing.
Discommo'dity (*s. from discommode*) Inconvenience, disadvantage, molestation.
Discompo'se (*v. t. from dis, and compose*) To disorder, to unsettle, to ruffle, to disturb, to offend, to fret, to displease.
Discompo'sed (*p. from discompose*) Disordered, unsettled, ruffled, disturbed, fretted, displeased.
Discompo'sedness (*s. from discomposed*) The state of being discomposed, disquietude.
Discompo'sure (*s. from discompose*) Disorder, disturbance.
Disconce'rt (*v. t. from dis, and concert*) To unsettle the mind, to discompose.
Disconcert'ed (*p. from disconcert*) Unsettled, disturbed, discomposed.
Disconcert'ing (*p. a. from disconcert*) Unsettling, discomposing.
Disconfor'mity (*s. from dis, and conformity*) The want of agreement, inconsistency.
Discongrui'ty (*s. from dis, and congruity*) Disagreement, inconsistency.
Discon'solate (*adj. from dis, and console*) Sorrowful, hopeless, melancholy.
Discon'solately (*adv. from disconsolate*) In a disconsolate manner.
Discon'solateness (*s. from disconsolate*) The state of being disconsolate.
Disconte'nt (*s. from dis, and content*) The want of content, uneasiness with present circumstances.
Disconte'nt (*adj. from the subs.*) Void of content, uneasy, discontented.
Disconte'nt (*v. t. from the subs.*) To make uneasy, to make discontented.
Disconten'ted (*p. from discontent*) Uneasy, dissatisfied.
Disconten'tedly (*adv. from discontented*) In a discontented manner.
Disconten'tedness (*s. from discontented*) Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.
Discontent'ment (*s. from discontent*) Discontent, uneasiness. *Bacon.*
Discontin'uance (*s. from discontinue*) The want of union or cohesion of parts, a disruption, cessation, intermission; an interruption, a breaking off.
Discontinua'tion (*s. from discontinue*) A separation of parts, a disruption.
Discontin'ue (*v. int. from dis, and continue*) To lose the cohesion of parts, to lose an established custom.
Discontin'ue (*v. t.*) To leave off, to break off a custom, to break off, to interrupt.
Discontin'ued (*p. from discontinue*) Broken off, interrupted.
Discontin'uedness (*s. from discontinued*) An interruption. *Scott.*
Discontinu'ity (*s. from discontinue*) A disunion of parts, the want of cohesion.
Discontin'uous (*adj. not much used, from discontinue*) Parted, discontinued, broken off. *Scott.*
Disconve'nience (*s. from dis, and convenience*) Disagreement, incongruity.
DISCORD (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cor the heart*) A disagreement, an opposition, a difference; a disagreeable union of sounds in music.
Dis'cord (*v. int. from the subs.*) To disagree, to be unsuitable.
Discor'dable (*adj. obsolete*) Discordant. *Chaucer.*
Discor'dance (*s. from discord*) A disagreement, a discord.
Discor'dancy (*s. not so much used, from discordance*) Discordance, a disagreement, a discord.
Discor'dant (*adj. from discord*) Inconsistent, opposite, contrary, incongruous.

Discor'dantly

Discordantly (*adv. from discordant*) In a discordant manner.

Discordantness (*s. not much used, from discordant*) Discordance. *Scott.*

Discordant (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Discordant. *Cb.*

Discordant (*v. obsolete*) To disagree. *Chaucer.*

Discordant (*p. a. from discord*) Disagreeing, jarring; *with* with: as, "Sometimes the one jarring and discordant with the other."

Discover (*v. t. from dis, and cover*) To disclose, to shew, to make known, to find out.

Discoverable (*adj. from discover*) Easy to be discovered, apparent.

Discovered (*p. from discover*) Disclosed, revealed, found out, betrayed.

Discoverer (*s. from discover*) One who makes a discovery, a scout.

Discovering (*p. a. from discover*) Disclosing, finding out.

Discoverte (*adj. obsolete*) Open, bare, naked. *Chaucer.*

Discovery (*s. from discover*) The act of disclosing, the act of finding out, the thing discovered.

Discoveryn (*v. t. obsolete*) To discover, to explain. *Cb.*

Discounsel (*v. t. obsolete, from dis, and counsel*) To dissuade, to advise against.

Discounfelled (*p. from discounsel*) Dissuaded, advised to the contrary. *Spenser.*

Discount (*s. from dis, and count*) The sum refunded in a bargain.

Discount (*v. t. from the subs.*) To count back, to pay back again.

Discounted (*p. from discount*) Counted back, paid back.

Discountenance (*v. t. from dis, and countenance*) To discourage by cold treatment, to put out of countenance.

Discountenance (*s. from dis, and countenance*) Cold treatment, discouragement, unfriendly regard.

Discountenanced (*p. from discountenance*) Treated with coldness, discouraged.

Discountenancer (*s. from discountenance*) One that discourages, one that discourages by cold treatment.

Discountenancing (*p. a. from discountenance*) Discouraging by cold treatment.

Discourage (*v. t. from dis, and courage*) To depress, to deject, to deter; *with* from: as, "Discourage them from going over."

Discouraged (*p. from discourage*) Depressed, dejected, deterred; *with* from: as, "They were discouraged from that attempt."

Discourager (*s. from discourage*) One that discourages.

Discouragement (*s. from discourage*) The act of discouraging, the cause of discouragement.

Discouraging (*p. a. from discourage*) Depressing, dejecting, deterring.

DISCOURSE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cursus a race*) The act of the mind in reasoning, the intercourse of language, conversation, speech, effusion of language, a treatise, a dissertation.

Discourse (*v. int. from the subs.*) To converse, to talk, to treat upon, to reason from premises to consequences.

Discourse (*v. t. from the subs.*) To treat of. *Shakesp.*

Discourser (*s. from discourse*) A speaker, an haranguer, a writer, a dissertator.

Discoursing (*p. a. from discourse*) Conversing, talking, treating; *with* of: as, "The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children."

Discursive (*adj. from discourse*) Belonging to discourse, passing from premises to consequences, dialogue wise, interlocutory.

Discourteous (*adj. from dis, and courteous*) Uncivil, uncomplaisant, defective in good manners.

Discourteously (*adv. from discourteous*) Uncivilly, rudely.

Discourteousness (*s. from discourteous*) Incivility, rudeness.

Discourtesy (*s. from dis, and courtesy*) Incivility, rudeness, an act of disrespect.

Discous (*adj. from discus*) Broad, flat, wide, having the form of the discus.

Discracy (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A dyscrasy, an unnatural mixture of the blood and juices of the body.

Discredit (*s. from dis, and credit*) Reproach, ignominy, disgrace.

Discredit (*v. t. from the subs.*) To deprive of credit, to disgrace, to make less reputable.

Discredited (*p. from discredit*) Disgraced, injured in credit.

Discrediting (*p. a. from discredit*) Reproaching, disgracing, injuring reputation.

DISCREET (*adj. from the French discret*) Prudent, circumspect, cautious, sober, considerate, modest.

Discreet (*adj. comp. of discreet*) Discreet in a higher degree.

Discreetest (*adj. sup. of discreet*) Discreet in the highest degree.

Discreetly (*adv. from discreet*) Prudently, cautiously, circumspectly.

Discreetness (*s. from discreet*) Discretion, the quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and crepo to make a disagreeable noise*) A difference, a disagreement.

DISCREPANT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and crepo to make a noise*) Different, disagreeing, contrary.

DISCRETE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and cresco to grow*) Distinct, disjunctive.

Discretion (*s. from discreet*) Prudence, caution, wise management, liberty to act at pleasure, unconditional power.

Discretionary (*adj. from discretion*) Unrestrained, unlimited, relative to discretion.

Discretive (*adj. from discrete*) Distinct, disjunctive.

DISCRETO'RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The diaphragm, the midriff.

Discriminable (*adj. from discriminate, but not much used*) Capable of being distinguished.

DISCRIMINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and cerno to discern*) To distinguish, to distinguish by certain tokens; to select, to separate from others.

Discriminated (*p. from discriminate*) Distinguished; *with* from: as, "The right hand is discriminated from the left."

Discriminateness (*s. from discriminate, but not much used*) Distinctness, discrimination.

Discriminating (*p. a. from discriminate*) Distinguishing, making a difference.

Discrimination (*s. from discriminate*) The state of being distinguished, the act of distinguishing, the marks of distinction.

Discriminative (*adj. from discriminate*) Distinguishing, making a distinction, observing a distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and crimen a crime*) Dangerous, hazardous. *Harvey.*

Discrivin (*v. t. obsolete*) To describe. *Chaucer.*

DISCUBATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and cubo to lie down*) The act of lying down at meat.

Discubitory (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and cubo to lie down*) Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY (*s. from the Lat. de from, and cumbo to lie down*) The posture of leaning at meat after the manner of the ancients.

Discumber (*v. t. from dis, and cumbo*) To disengage, to free from any thing cumbersome.

Discumbered (*p. from discumber*) Disengaged, freed from any thing cumbersome; *with* of: as, "Discumbered of the clinging vest."

DISCUIRE (*v. t. not much used, from the French découvrir*) To discover, to reveal. *Spenser.*

DISCUR'ENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and curro to run*) Wandering, running here and there. *Cole.*

DISCUR'SION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and curro to run*) The act of running to and fro.

DISCUR'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and curro to run*) Moving here and there, roving, proceeding by irregular steps, argumentative.

Discursively (*adv. from discursive*) Argumentatively, by regular gradations.

DISCUR'SORY (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and curro to run*) Proceeding by regular gradations, argumental, rational.

DISCUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A quoit, a heavy flat piece of iron used in the Olympic games.

DISCUSS (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and cutio to shake*) To examine, to sift, to clear by disquisition; to disperse, to scatter a swelling.

Discussed (*p. from discuss*) Examined, sifted; shaken off. *Spenser.*

Discussor (*s. from discuss*) One that discusses, one that examines.

Discussing (*p. a. from discuss*) Examining, sifting, clearing by disquisition.

Discussion (*s. from discuss*) An examination, a disquisition.

Discussion (*s. in surgery*) The resolution of humours, the dispersion of a swelling.

Discussive (*adj. from discuss*) Having the power to discuss, endued with a quality of dispersing noxious humours.

Discussiveness (*s. not much used, from discussive*) The power or quality that disperses noxious humours. *Sc.*

DISCUTIENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and cutio to shake*) Repelling, driving back.
Discutient (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine that repels; a carminative.
DISDAIN (*v. t. from the French dedaigner*) To scorn, to look upon with contempt.
Disdain (*s. from the verb*) Scorn, contempt, indignation.
Disdainful (*adj. from disdain*) Full of disdain, scornful, indignant.
Disdainfully (*adv. from disdainful*) Scornfully, contemptuously.
Disdainfulness (*s. from disdainful*) Scorn, contempt.
Disdaining (*p. a. from disdain*) Scorning, treating with contempt.
Disdainous (*adj. obsolete*) Disdainful, haughty. *Chau.*
DISDIAPASON (*s. in music*) The double octave.
DISEASE (*s. from dis, and ease*) A distemper, a malady; uneasiness. *Spenser.*
Disease (*v. t. from the sub.*) To infect, to afflict with a disease, to make uneasy, to afflict with pain.
Diseased (*p. from disease*) Distempered, afflicted with some malady.
Diseasedness (*s. from diseased*) The state of being diseased.
Diedged (*adj. from dis, and edge*) Blunted, dulled. *Sba.*
Disembark (*v. t. from dis, and embark*) To carry to land, to put on shore.
Disembark (*v. int.*) To land, to go on shore.
Disembarked (*p. from disembark*) Carried to land, put on shore.
Disembarking (*p. a. from disembark*) Carrying to land, putting on shore, going on land; *with* on: as, "There disembarking on the green sea side."
Disembitter (*v. t. from dis, and imbitter*) To free from bitterness, to sweeten.
Disembittered (*p. from disembitter*) Freed from bitterness, making sweet.
Disembodied (*adj. from dis, and embodied*) Divested of the body.
DISEMBOGUE (*v. t. from the French disemboucher*) To pour out as a river into the sea, to vent.
Disembogue (*v. int.*) To gain a vent, to empty.
Disembogued (*p. from disembogue*) Poured out, vented.
Disemboguing (*p. a. from disembogue*) Pouring out as a river into the sea, venting.
Disembowelled (*adj. from dis, and embowelled*) Taken from the bowels. *Phillips.*
Disembroil (*v. t. from dis, and embroil*) To disentangle, to disengage, to free from perplexity.
Disembroiled (*p. from disembroil*) Disentangled, freed from perplexity.
Disembroiling (*p. a. from disembroil*) Disentangling, freeing from perplexity.
Disenable (*v. t. from dis, and enable*) To deprive of power, to disable, to weaken.
Disenabled (*p. from disenable*) Deprived of power, disabled.
Disenabling (*p. a. from disenable*) Depriving of power, disabling.
Disenchant (*v. t. from dis, and enchant*) To deliver from the power of enchantment, to free from the force of spells.
Disenchanted (*p. from disenchant*) Delivered from the power of enchantment.
Disencrease (*v. t. obsolete*) To diminish. *Chaucer.*
Disencrease (*s. obsolete*) A diminution. *Chaucer.*
Disencumber (*v. t. from dis, and encumber*) To free from incumbrance, to disburden, to free from obstructions.
Disencumbered (*p. from disencumber*) Freed from incumbrances, freed from obstructions.
Disencumbering (*p. a. from disencumber*) Freeing from incumbrances, freeing from obstructions.
Disencumbrance (*s. from disencumber*) A freedom from incumbrance.
Disended (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Descended, gone down. *Chaucer.*
Disfranchise (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and enfranchise*) To disfranchise, to deprive of freedom. *Sc.*
Disengage (*v. t. from dis, and engage*) To separate from, to disentangle, to draw off, to free from.
Disengage (*v. int.*) To set one's self free from, to withdraw one's affections from.
Disengaged (*p. from disengage*) Separated from, disentangled, vacant, having leisure; *with* from: as, "In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well disengaged from quotations."
Disengagedness (*s. from disengaged*) The quality of being disengaged.
Disengaging (*p. a. from disengage*) Separating from, disentangling, getting free.

Disengagement (*s. from disengage*) A release from an obligation, freedom from engagements, leisure, vacancy.
Disentangle (*v. t. from dis, and entangle*) To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity, to disengage, to separate.
Disentangled (*p. from disentangle*) Freed from impediments, cleared from perplexity, disengaged, separated; *with* from: as, "Disentangled from all corporeal mixtures."
Disentangling (*p. a. from disentangle*) Freeing from impediments, disengaging, separating.
Disenterre (*v. t. from dis, and interr*) To unbury, to take out of the grave. *Brown.*
Disenthral (*v. t. from dis, and enthrall*) To set free, to rescue from slavery.
Disenthrope (*v. t. from dis, and enthrone*) To dethrone. *Milton.*
Disentrance (*v. t. from dis, and entrance*) To awaken from a trance, to raise from a deep sleep.
Disentranced (*p. from disentrance*) Awakened from a trance, raised from a deep sleep. *Shakespeare.*
Disergot (*v. t. in farriery, from dis, and ergot*) To take out the ergot.
DISERTITUDE (*s. not used, from the Lat. disertitudo*) Readiness of expression, eloquence. *Cole.*
Disease (*s. obsolete*) Uneasiness, trouble. *Chaucer.*
Disespouse (*v. t. from dis, and espouse*) To separate after faith has been plighted, to divorce.
Disespoused (*p. from disespouse*) Separated after faith plighted, divorced. *Milton.*
Disesteem (*s. from dis, and esteem*) A slight regard, a kind of dislike.
Disesteemed (*p. from disesteem*) Slighted, thought lightly of.
Disesteeming (*p. a. from disesteem*) Slighting, thinking lightly of.
Disesteem (*v. t. from the s.*) To slight, to think lightly of.
Disestimation (*s. not much used, from disesteem*) Disesteem, disrespect.
Disfavour (*s. from dis, and favour*) Discountenance, unfavourable regard, a state in which no favour is to be executed; the want of beauty: *but this last sense has little authority.*
Disfavour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To discountenance, to withhold favour.
Disfavoured (*p. from disfavour*) Discountenanced, put out of favour. *Swift.*
Disfetterly (*adv. obsolete*) Deformedly, in disguise. *Ch.*
Disfiguration (*s. from disfigure*) The act of disfiguring, the state of being disfigured. *Johnson.*
Disfigure (*v. t. from dis, and figure*) To deform, to mangle.
Disfigured (*p. from disfigure*) Deformed, mangled, put out of its proper form.
Disfigurement (*s. from disfigure*) Deformity, a change of form for the worse. *Milton.*
Disfiguring (*p. a. from disfigure*) Changing the form for the worse, putting out of proper form, mangling.
Disforest (*v. t. from dis, and forest*) To reduce from forest to the state of common land.
Disfranchise (*v. t. from dis, and franchise*) To deprive of freedom, to deprive of privilege.
Disfranchised (*p. from disfranchise*) Deprived of freedom, stripped of privileges.
Disfranchisement (*s. not much used, from disfranchise*) The act of depriving of privileges.
Disfranchising (*p. a. from disfranchise*) Depriving of freedom, depriving of privileges.
Disfurnish (*v. t. from dis, and furnish*) To unfurnish, to strip of furniture, to deprive.
Disgarnish (*v. t. from dis, and garnish, but little used*) To deprive of ornaments, to take guns from a fortress.
Disguise (*s. obsolete*) Disguise. *Chaucer.*
Disglorify (*v. t. from dis, and glorify*) To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.
Disglorified (*p. from disglorify*) Deprived of glory, treated with indignity. *Milton.*
Disgorge (*v. t. in farriery*) To disperse an inflammation, to dispel a swelling.
Disgored (*p. from disgorge*) Dispersed, repelled.
Disgorge (*v. t. from dis, and gorge*) To discharge by the mouth, to spew out, to pour out with violence.
Disgorged (*p. from disgorge*) Discharged by the mouth, poured out with violence.
Disgorging (*p. a. from disgorge*) Discharging by the mouth, vomiting, pouring out with violence.
Disgoring (*p. a. in farriery*) Repelling an inflammation, dispersing a swelling.
Disgrace (*v. from dis, and grace*) A state of dishonour, shame, infamy. *Disgrace*

- Disgrace** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dishonour, to reproach, to put out of favour.
- Disgraced** (*p. from disgrace*) Dishonoured, put out of favour.
- Disgraceful** (*adj. from disgrace*) Shameful, ignominious, reproachful.
- Disgracefully** (*adv. from disgraceful*) In a disgraceful manner.
- Disgracefulness** (*s. from disgraceful*) Ignominy, reproach.
- Disgracer** (*s. from disgrace*) One that disgraces.
- Disgracing** (*p. a. from disgrace*) Dishonouring, reproaching, putting out of favour.
- Disgracious** (*adj. from dis, and gracious*) Unkind, unfavourable.
- DISGRADE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and gradus a step*) To degrade, to put out of office.
- Disgrading** (*p. a. from disgrade, but not much used*) Degrading, depriving of rank and title.
- Disgrading** (*s. a law term, from disgrade*) The act of degrading, a degradation.
- DISGREGATION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and grex the flock*) The act of separating from the flock. *Cole.*
- Disguise** (*s. from dis, and guise*) A dress so contrived as to conceal the person that wears it, a false appearance.
- Disguise** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To conceal by an unusual dress, to hide by a false appearance, to disfigure, to deform; to stupify by liquor.
- Disguised** (*p. from disguise*) Concealed by an unusual dress, disfigured, put into an unusual form; intoxicated with liquor. *Spectator.*
- Disguisement** (*s. from disguise*) A disguise, a dress which conceals the person that wears it.
- Disguiser** (*s. from disguise*) One that puts on a disguise, one that conceals by a disguise.
- Disguisin** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To disguise. *Chau.*
- Disguising** (*p. a. from disguise*) Concealing by an unusual dress, putting on a false appearance.
- DISGUST** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and gusto to taste*) To distaste, to raise an aversion in the stomach; to offend, to cause aversion; *with from: as, "What disgusts me from having to do with answerjobbers, is, that they have no conscience."* *Swift.*
- Disgust** (*s. from the verb*) The aversion of the palate, offence conceived, ill humour.
- Disgusted** (*p. from disgust*) Offended, affected with dislike; *with at, and with: as, "Disgusted at marriage." "Disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered."*
- Disgustful** (*adj. from disgust*) Nauseous, offensive, producing disgust.
- Disgusting** (*p. a. from disgust*) Nauseating, offending, giving disgust.
- DISH** (*s. from the Sax. disc*) A broad wide vessel, in which meat is served up at table, a platter; a deep round vessel for spoonmeat; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.
- Dish** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To serve up in a dish, to fit any kind of food for the table.
- DISHABILLE** (*adj. from the French*) Undressed, loosely dressed, negligently dressed.
- Dishabile** (*s. from the adj.*) An undress, a loose dress.
- Dishably** (*s. not much used, from dishabile*) A dishabile, an undress. *Scott.*
- Dishabit** (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and habit*) To drive from a habitation, to put out of place.
- Dishabited** (*p. from dishabit*) Driven from a habitation, put out of place. *Shakespeare.*
- Disharmony** (*s. from dis, and harmony*) The contrary to harmony, discord.
- Dishclout** (*s. from dish, and clout*) The cloth with which the maids wash their dishes.
- Dished** (*p. from dish*) Served up in a dish, prepared for table. *Shakespeare.*
- Dishearten** (*v. t. from dis, and hearten*) To discourage, to deject, to depress.
- Disheartened** (*p. from dishearten*) Discouraged, dejected, depressed, dispirited.
- Disheartening** (*p. a. from dishearten*) Discouraging, dejecting, dispiriting.
- Disinherit** (*s. a law term*) The act of debarring from inheritance.
- Disherit** (*v. t. from dis, and inherit*) To disinherit, to cut off from inheritance.
- Disherited** (*adj. obsolete*) Disinherited, deprived of inheritance. *Chaucer.*
- Disherited** (*p. from disherit*) Cut off from inheritance. *Dryden.*
- Disheriting** (*p. a. from disherit*) Cutting off from inheritance.
- Disinherit** (*s. a law term*) One that puts another out of his inheritance.
- DISHEVEL** (*v. t. from the French decheveler*) To put the hair in disorder.
- Dishevelled** (*p. from dishevel*) Put into disorder as the hair, having the hair disordered.
- Dish'ing** (*p. a. from dish*) Serving up in a dish at table, preparing meat for table.
- Dish'ing** (*adj. from the part. used only by artificers*) Hollow, concave, resembling the form of a dish. *Mort.*
- Dishonest** (*adj. from dis, and honest*) Void of probity, destitute of faithfulness, fraudulent, wicked; disgraced, dishonoured; disgraceful, ignominious. *Pope.*
- Dishonestly** (*adv. from dishonest*) Faithlessly, wickedly, wantonly, lewdly.
- Dishonesty** (*s. from dis, and honesty*) The want of probity, unfaithfulness, a violation of trust, incontinence, lewdness.
- Dishonor** (*s. a modern and correct spelling*) Dishonour, reproach.
- Dishonour** (*s. from dis, and honour*) Reproach, disgrace, censure.
- Dishonour** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To disgrace, to treat with indignity, to violate chastity.
- Dishonourable** (*adj. from dishonour*) Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.
- Dishonourableness** (*s. from dishonour*) The state or quality of being dishonourable. *Scott.*
- Dishonourably** (*adv. from dishonourable*) In a dishonourable manner.
- Dishonoured** (*p. from dishonour*) Disgraced, treated with indignity.
- Dishonourer** (*s. from dishonour*) One that treats another dishonourably, a violator of chastity.
- Dishonouring** (*p. a. from dishonour*) Treating with indignity, disgracing.
- Dishorn** (*v. t. from dis, and horn*) To deprive of horns. *Shakespeare.*
- Dishumour** (*s. from dis, and humour*) Ill humour, peevishness.
- Dishwasher** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the water wagtail.
- Dishwater** (*s. from dish, and water*) The water in which the maids wash their dishes.
- DISIDÆMONY, DISIDE'MONY** (*s. from the Greek δειδω to fear, and δαιμων a demon*) Superstition, superstitious worship, the state of those that worship out of fear.
- Disimprovement** (*s. from dis, and improvement*) The neglect of improvement, the act of reducing to a worse state.
- Disincarcerate** (*v. t. from dis, and incarcerate*) To free from prison, to set at liberty. *Harvey.*
- Disinchant** (*v. t. from dis, and inchant, but not so correct a spelling*) To disenchant, to free from the power of enchantment. *Scott.*
- Disinclination** (*s. from disincline*) The want of inclination, dislike.
- Disinclined** (*v. t. from dis, and incline*) To produce a dislike, to render disaffected.
- Disinclined** (*p. from disincline*) Disaffected, void of inclination.
- Disincorporate** (*v. t. from dis, and incorporate*) To disunite, to separate from the mass, to dissolve a body corporate. *Scott.*
- Disingenuity** (*s. from disingenuous*) Unfairness, meanness, ungenerous conduct.
- Disingenuous** (*adj. from dis, and ingenuous*) Unfair, crafty, illiberal, unbecoming a gentleman.
- Disingenuously** (*adv. from disingenuous*) In a disingenuous manner.
- Disingenuousness** (*s. from disingenuous*) Unfairness, meanness, ungenerous conduct.
- Disinhabited** (*adj. from dis, and inhabited*) Uninhabited, void of inhabitants, desolate.
- Disinherit** (*s. a law term, from dis, and inherit*) The act of disinheriting, the state of being cut off from hereditary right.
- Disinherit** (*v. t. from dis, and inherit*) To cut off from hereditary right, to deprive of inheritance.
- Disinherited** (*p. from disinherit*) Deprived of inheritance, cut off from hereditary right.
- Disinheriting** (*p. a. from disinherit*) Depriving of inheritance, cutting off from hereditary right.
- Disintangle** (*v. t. from dis, and intangle*) To disengage, to free from perplexity, to deliver from intanglement.
- Disintangled** (*p. from disintangle*) Disengaged, freed from intanglement.
- Disintangling** (*p. a. from disintangle*) Disengaging, freeing from intanglement.

Disinter' (*v. t. from dis, and inter*) To take a dead body out of the grave, to unbury. *Scott.*
DISINTERESSED (*adj. nearly obsolete, from the French disintereffe*) Disinterested. *Dryden.*
Disinteres'sement (*s. not much used, from disinterested*) Disinterestedness. *Prior.*
Disin'terest (*s. from dis, and interest*) Prejudicialness, injury; disinterestedness, superiority to private advantage.
Disin'terested (*adj. from disinterest*) Superior to private advantage, uninfluenced by private considerations; indifferent, having no immediate concern with.
Disin'terest'edly (*adv. from disinterested*) In a disinterested manner.
Disinteres'tedness (*s. from disinterested*) A superiority to private interest, indifference to private advantage.
Disinter'ed (*p. from disinter*) Unburied, taken out of the grave. *Addison.*
Disinthro'ne (*v. t. from dis, and inthron*) To dethrone, to depose from kingly authority. *Scott.*
Disin'tricate (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and intricate*) To disentangle.
Disinvi'te (*v. t. little used, from dis, and invite*) To retract an invitation.
Disjoin (*v. t. from dis, and join*) To separate, to disunite, to put asunder; *with from:* as, "Till we have disjoined her from the Spanish monarchy."
Disjoin'ed (*p. from disjoin*) Separated, disunited, put asunder.
Disjoin'ing (*p. from disjoin*) Separating, putting asunder.
Disjoin't (*v. t. from dis, and joint*) To put out of joint, to break, to break in pieces, to carve a fowl, to make incoherent.
Disjoin't (*v. int.*) To fall in pieces, to separate.
Disjoin't (*adj. from the verb*) Separated, divided.
Disjoin'te (*s. obsolete*) A hard case, a difficult business. *Ch.*
Disjoin'ted (*p. from disjoin*) Put out of joint, broken, carved, rendered incoherent.
Disjoin'ting (*p. a. from disjoin*) Putting out of joint, breaking, carving a fowl, rendering incoherent.
Disjoin't (*s. obsolete*) A hard case, a difficult business. *Ch.*
DISJUDICATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and judico to judge*) Dijudication, determination. *Boyle.*
Disju'gate (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and jugo to yoke, but not sufficiently authorized*) To disjoin, to unyoke.
DISJUN'CT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and jungo to join*) Disjoined, separated.
Disjunc'tion (*s. from disjunct*) A separation, a division of parts.
Disjunc'tive (*adj. from disjunct*) Incapable of union, marking a separation, pointing out an opposition; having disjunctive particles.
Disjunc'tively (*adv. from disjunctive*) Distinctly, separately.
Disk (*s. from discus*) The face of the sun, moon, or other planet, as it appears to the eye; a quoit, a piece of iron used in the ancient sports.
Diskennynge (*adj. obsolete*) Keeping out of sight, withdrawing from the view. *Chaucer.*
Diskeve'rith (*v. t. third person sing. obsolete*) Discovereth. *Chaucer.*
Diskind'ness (*s. from dis, and kindness*) The want of kindness, an injury, an ill turn.
Diskyv'ering (*adj. obsolete*) Discovering, describing, explaining. *Chaucer.*
Dislike (*s. from dis, and like*) The want of affection, a disinclination, a disgust; disagreement.
Dislike (*v. t. from the sub.*) To disapprove, to have a slight aversion to.
Dislike'd (*p. from dislike*) Disapproved, received with dislike.
Dislike'ful (*adj. from dislike*) Disaffected, full of dislike.
Dislike'n (*v. t. from dislike*) To make unlike. *Shakesp.*
Dislike'ness (*s. from dislike*) Unlikeness, dissimilitude.
Dislike'r (*s. from dislike*) One that dislikes, a disapprover.
Dislike'ing (*p. a. from dislike*) Disapproving, having a slight aversion to.
Dislim'b (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and limb*) To tear limb from limb.
Dislim'n (*v. t. from dis, and limn*) To strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*
DISLOCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and locus a place*) To put out of place, to disjoint.
Dislocated (*p. from dislocate*) Put out of its proper place, disjointed.

Dislocating (*p. a. from dislocate*) Putting out of its proper place, disjointing.
Dislocat'ion (*s. from dislocate*) The act of putting out of the proper place, the state of being put out of place; a laxation, a joint put out.
Dislo'dge (*v. t. from dis, and lodge*) To remove from a place, to remove from a habitation, to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.
Dislo'dge (*v. int.*) To go to another place.
Dislodg'ed (*p. from dislodge*) Removed from a place, removed from an habitation, driven from a station, removed to other quarters.
Dislodg'ing (*p. a. from dislodge*) Removing from a place, driving from a station, removing into other quarters.
Dislo'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Remote, distant. *Spenser.*
Disloy'al (*adj. from dis, and loyal*) Faithless to a sovereign, disobedient, disaffected to the prince; inconsistent, false in love; faithless to the marriage bed; dishonest, perfidious; but these last senses are now grown obsolete.
Disloy'ally (*adv. from disloyal*) Disaffectedly, treacherously, disobediently.
Disloy'alness (*s. not much used*) Disloyalty.
Disloyalty (*s. from disloyal*) The want of fidelity to the sovereign; the want of fidelity in love; but this last sense is now grown obsolete.
DISMAL (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. dies a day, and malus bad*) Gloomy, dark, sorrowful, melancholy.
Disma'lity (*s. not much used, from dismal*) Dismalness. *Sc.*
Dis'mally (*adv. from dismal*) Sorrowfully, horribly.
Dis'malness (*s. from dismal*) The state of being dismal.
Disman'tle (*v. t. from dis, and mantle*) To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose, to unfold; to break down any thing; to strip a town of its fortifications.
Disman'tled (*p. from dis, and mantle*) Stripped, thrown open, deprived of outworks.
Disman'tling (*p. a. from disman'tle*) Stripping, breaking down, depriving of fortifications; *with of:* as, "Disman'tling him of his honour."
Disman'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of stripping, the act of demolishing the out works of a town: "It is not sufficient to possess our own fort without the disman'tling of our enemies."
Disma'sk (*v. t. from dis, and mask*) To uncover, to divest of a mask.
Disma'sked (*p. from dismask*) Uncovered, divested of a mask.
Disma'st (*v. t. a sea term, from dis, and mast*) To deprive of masts; to cut off the masts of a ship.
Disma'sted (*p. from dismast*) Deprived of masts.
DISMAY (*v. t. from the Span. dismayar*) To terrify, to discourage, to deject.
Disma'y (*s. from the verb*) The failure of courage, fear, a desertion of mind.
Dismay'ed (*p. from dismay*) Terrified, discouraged, pressed.
Dismay'edness (*s. from dismayed*) The state of being dismayed.
Dismay'ing (*p. a. from dismay*) Terrifying, discouraging, depressing.
DISME (*s. from the French*) A tenth, the tenth part, tythe. *Ayliffe.*
Dismem'ber (*v. t. from dis, and member*) To cut one member from another, to cut in pieces.
Dismem'bered (*p. from dismember*) Cut in pieces, divided as one member from another.
Dismem'bering (*p. a. from dismember*) Cutting to pieces, dividing one member or part from another.
DISMISS (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and missus, mitto, to send*) To send away, to give leave to depart, to discard, to divest of office.
Dismiss'ed (*p. from dismiss*) Sent away, permitted to depart, discarded, divested of office.
Dismiss'ing (*p. a. from dismiss*) Sending away, permitting to depart, discarding, divesting of office.
Dismiss'ion (*s. from dismiss*) The act of sending away, a discharge, deprivation.
Dismort'gage (*v. t. from dis, and mortgage*) To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*
Dismoun't (*v. t. from dis, and mount*) To throw off an horse, to throw from a place of honour or elevation, to throw a piece of cannon from its carriage.
Dismoun't (*v. int.*) To alight from a horse, to descend from an elevation.
Dismoun'ted (*p. from dismount*) Thrown off a horse, thrown from any place of honour or elevation, thrown from the carriage.

Dismoun'ting

Dis'moun'ting (*p. a. from dismount*) Throwing off a horse, alighting from a horse, descending from an elevation.

Disnat'uralise (*v. t. from dis, and naturalise*) To alienate, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Disnat'uralised (*p. from disnaturalise*) Alienated, made alien, deprived of the privileges of birth.

Disnat'ured (*adj. from dis, and nature*) Unnatural, void of natural affection.

Disobe'dience (*s. from dis, and obedience*) The violation of lawful commands, a breach of duty, a breach of complaisance. *Shakespeare.*

Disobe'dient (*adj. from dis, and obedient*) Unobservant of lawful authority, deficient in obedience.

Disobe'diently (*adv. from disobedient*) Undutifully.

Disobe'is'ant (*adj. obsolete*) Disobedient. *Chaucer.*

Disobe'y (*v. t. from dis, and obey*) To transgress a command, to act contrary to a prohibition.

Disobe'y'ed (*p. from disobey*) Transgressed, treated with disobedience.

Disobe'y'ing (*p. a. from disobey*) Transgressing, acting contrary to command.

Disoblige'ment (*s. from disoblige*) An offence, a cause of disgust.

Disoblige (*v. t. from dis, and oblige*) To offend, to disgust.

Disoblige'd (*p. from disoblige*) Offended, disgusted.

Disoblige'ing (*p. a. from disoblige*) Offending, disgusting, displeasing.

Disoblige'ingly (*adv. from disobligeing*) In a disobligeing manner.

Disoblige'ingness (*s. from disobligeing*) Offensiveness, an aptness to offend, want of civility.

Disor'bed (*adj. from dis, and orb*) Thrown out of its orb. *Shakespeare.*

Disor'der (*s. from dis, and order*) The want of order, confusion, tumult, distemper of body, discomposure of mind.

Disor'der (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw into confusion, to put out of order, to ruffle, to disturb the health of the body, to discompose the mind.

Disor'dered (*p. from disorder*) Put out of order, thrown into confusion, ruffled, disturbed as to the health of the body, discomposed as to the state of the mind.

Disor'deredness (*s. from disordered*) The want of order, confusion, irregularity.

Disor'dering (*p. a. from disorder*) Putting out of order, disturbing, destroying the health of the body, destroying the peace of the mind.

Disor'derly (*adv. from disorder*) Without rule, without method, confusedly, lawlessly.

Disor'derly (*adj. from disorder*) Confused, irregular, tumultuous, lawless.

Disor'dinaunce (*s. obsolete*) Disorder, confusion. *Chaucer.*

Disor'dinate (*adj. from dis, and ordinate*) Inordinate, dissolute, vitious.

Disor'dinately (*adv. from disordinate*) Inordinately, dissolutely, vitiously.

Disorien'tated (*adj. from dis, and orient*) Turned from the east, thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

Disow'n (*v. t. from dis, and own*) To deny, to disallow, to abrogate, to annul.

Disow'n'ed (*p. from disown*) Denied, disallowed, abrogated.

Disow'n'ing (*p. a. from disown*) Denying, disallowing, annulling.

Dispair'id (*adj. obsolete*) Despairing, void of hope. *Chau.*

DISPA'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pandeo to lie open*) To display, to spread abroad.

Dispan'ded (*p. not much used, from dispan*) Displayed, laid open.

Dispan'ding (*p. a. not much used, from dispan*) Displaying, spreading abroad.

Dispan'sion (*s. from dispan*) The act of displaying, the act of spreading abroad, diffusion.

DISPAR'AGE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and par equal*) To match unequally, to injure by unworthy comparison, to reproach, to treat with contempt, to bring a reproach, to disgrace in marriage.

Dispar'age (*s. now grown obsolete*) A disparagement. *Ch.*

Dispar'aged (*p. from disparage*) Matched unequally, injured by an unworthy comparison, reproached, treated with contempt; *with* by, or *with*: as, "Disparaged with fear." "Disparaged by that union."

Dispar'agement (*s. from disparage*) An injurious union or comparison, a reproach, a disgrace; *with* to: as, "It was a disparagement to the whole family."

Dispar'ager (*s. from disparage*) One that disgraces, one that reproaches.

Dispar'aging (*p. a. from disparage*) Injuring by an unworthy comparison, disgracing.

DISPAR'ATES (*s. plu. in logic*) Those things which are so unlike that they cannot be properly compared to each other.

DISPAR'ITY (*s. from the Lat. de from, and par equal*) Inequality, unlikeness.

Dispa'rk (*v. t. from dis, and park*) To throw open a park, to lay open.

Dispar'ked (*p. from dispark*) Converted from a park into common land, laid open. *Shakespeare.*

Dispar'pled (*adj. in heraldry*) Scattered here and there, shooting into different parts.

Dispa'rt (*v. t. from dis, and part*) To divide into two, to separate, to rive asunder.

Dispart'ed (*p. from dispart*) Divided into two parts, separated, rived asunder.

Dispar'tin (*v. t. obsolete*) To divide, to separate. *Chau.*

Dispart'ing (*p. a. from dispart*) Dividing into two, separating, riving asunder.

Dispas'sion (*s. from dis, and passion*) An exemption from passion, coolness, composure of mind.

Dispas'sionate (*adj. from dis, and passionate*) Void of passion, cool, moderate, temperate.

Dispa'tch (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Despatch, haste.

Dispa'tch (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To despatch, to hasten.

Dispatch'es (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Letters sent abroad on public affairs. *Scott.*

Dispatch'ful (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Despatchful, full of despatch. *Scott.*

Dispaup'ered (*adj. a law term, from dis, and pauper*) Put out of a capacity of suing in the form of a pauper.

Dispei'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Despairing, void of hope. *Ch.*

DISPE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pello to force*) To drive away, to dissipate.

Dispel'led (*p. from dispel*) Driven away, dissipated.

Dispel'ling (*p. a. from dispel*) Driving away, dissipating.

Dispen'ce (*s. now grown obsolete*) Expence, cost. *Spenser.*

DIS'PEND (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pendo to weigh*) To spend, to consume. *Spenser.*

Dispen'dious (*adj. not much used*) Sumptuous, costly. *Sc.*

Dispen'dour (*s. obsolete*) A spendthrift. *Chaucer.*

Dispe'ns (*s. obsolete*) Expence, cost. *Chaucer.*

Dispen'sable (*adj. not much used, from dispense*) Capable of being dispensed with.

Dispen'sary (*s. from dispense*) A treatise on medicines, the place where medicines are prepared.

Dispensa'tion (*s. from dispense*) The act of dealing out, a distribution, a method of providence; an exemption, a permission to do what is contrary to common law or usage.

Dispensa'tor (*s. from dispense*) A distributor. *Bacon.*

Dispen'satory (*s. from dispense*) A book which gives directions for the composition of medicines.

DISPEN'SE (*v. t. from the French dispenser*) To deal out, to distribute, to make up a medicine.

Dispen'se (*v. int.*) To allow of, to excuse, to grant a dispensation; *with* with: as, "Nature dispenses with the deed." "I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage." *Addison.*

Dispen'se (*s. from the verb*) A dispensation, an exemption.

Dispen'sed (*p. from dispense*) Distributed; excused, granted; *with* with: as, "The rules of words may be dispensed with."

Dispen'ser (*s. from dispense*) One that dispenses, a distributor.

Dispen'sing (*p. a. from dispense*) Dealing out, distributing; allowing, granting; *with* with: as, "Dispensing with that piece of formality he addressed himself immediately to the business in hand."

Dispen'sing (*s. from the part.*) A dispensation, the act of yielding. "The dispensing of his gospel."

Dispeo'ple (*v. t. from dis, and people*) To empty of people, to depopulate.

Dispeo'pled (*p. from dispeople*) Emptied of inhabitants, depopulated.

Dispeo'pler (*s. from dispeople*) One that depopulates, one that lays waste.

Dispeo'pling (*p. a. from dispeople*) Emptying of inhabitants, depopulating.

Dispe'raunce (*s. obsolete*) Despair. *Chaucer.*

DISPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek δις twice, and σπέρμα a seed*) Having two seeds produced from each flower.

DISPER'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. dispergo to sprinkle*) To scatter, to sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

DISPER'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. dispergo to scatter*) To scatter, to dissipate.

Disper'sed (*p. from disperse*) Scattered, dissipated. *Dispers'edly*

Dispers'edly (*adv. from dispersed*) Separately, here and there.

Dispers'edness (*s. from dispersed*) The state of being dispersed, dispersion.

Disperse'ness (*s. not much used, from disperse*) Dispersion, the state of being dispersed. *Brerewood.*

Disper'ser (*s. from disperse*) One that disperses.

Disper'sing (*p. a. from disperse*) Scattering, spreading abroad.

Disper'sion (*s. from disperse*) The act of dispersing, the state of being dispersed.

Dispe'rt (*v. t. in gunnery*) To find the different diameters between the mouth and breech of a piece of ordnance. *Cole.*

Disper'tion (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A dispersion.

Dispi'ce (*v. t. obsolete*) To despise. *Chaucer.*

DISPI'CIENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and spicio to look*) Premeditation, consideration, caution. *Scott.*

Dispir'it (*v. t. from dis, and spirit*) To discourage, to deject, to exhaust the spirits..

Dispir'ited (*p. from dispirit*) Discouraged, dejected, disheartened, weakened; *with with: as, "Not dispirited with my afflictions."*

Dispir'itedness (*s. not much used, from dispirited*) The state of being dispirited.

Dispi'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To despise. *Chaucer.*

Dispi'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Spight, revenge, hatred, malice. *Chaucer.*

Dispi'tous (*adj. obsolete*) Spightful, severe, void of pity. *Ch.*

Dispi'tously (*adv. obsolete, from dispitous*) Spightfully, angrily, without pity. *Chaucer.*

Displa'ce (*v. t. from dis, and place*) To put out of place, to put in another place, to disturb, to disorder.

Displa'ced (*p. from displace*) Put out of place, disordered.

DISPLA'CENCY (*s. from the Lat. de from, and placeo to please*) Incivility, disgust, the state or quality of being displeasing.

Displa'nt (*v. t. from dis, and plant*) To remove a plant, to drive from one habitation to another.

Displanta'tion (*s. from displant*) The removal of a plant, the act of removing a people from their habitation.

Displant'ed (*p. from displant*) Removed from one place to another, transplanted.

Displant'ing (*p. a. from displant*) Removing a plant, driving a people from their habitation.

DISPLA'Y (*v. t. from the French displayer*) To spread abroad, to spread wide, to exhibit, to set off with ostentation, to talk without restraint; to carve, to cut up.

Displa'y (*s. from the verb*) An exhibition, an ostentatious representation.

Display'ed (*p. from display*) Spread abroad, exposed to view, ostentatiously represented, carved, cut up.

Dis'ple (*v. t. obsolete*) To discipline, to correct. *Spenser.*

Displea'sance (*s. now grown obsolete*) Anger, discontent. *Spenser.*

Displea'sant (*adj. from displease*) Unpleasing, offensive. *Granville.*

Displea'se (*v. t. from dis, and please*) To offend, to disgust, to make angry, to raise aversion.

Displea'sed (*p. from displease*) Offended, disgusted.

Displea'sing (*p. a. from displease*) Offending, disgusting, raising aversion, disagreeable, unpleasant.

Displea'singness (*s. from displeasing*) Offensiveness.

Displea'sure (*s. from displease*) Uneasiness, offence, anger, disgrace.

Displea'sure (*v. t. from the subs. but little used*) To displease, to offend.

Displea'suring (*p. a. from displeasure*) Displeasing, offending. *Bacon.*

Displea'surance (*s. obsolete*) Displeasure. *Chaucer.*

DISPLO'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and plaudo to clab*) To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence. *Milton.*

Displo'ding (*p. a. from displode*) Dispersing with a loud noise, venting with violence. *Johnson.*

Displo'sion (*s. from displode*) An explosion, a sudden burst with noise and violence.

DISPOIL (*v. t. from the Lat. dispolio*) To rob, to rifle, to spoil.

Dispoi'led (*p. from dispoil*) Robbed, spoiled; *with of: as, "Dispoiled of all her beauty!"*

Dispoi'lin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To rob, to spoil, to undress. *Chaucer.*

Dispoi'ling (*p. a. from dispoil*) Robbing, spoiling. *Scott.*

Dispolia'tion (*s. from dispoil*) The act of robbing, the act of spoiling.

DISPONDÆ'US (*s. in poetry*) A poetic foot consisting of two spondees, or four long syllables.

DISPO'NE (*v. t. obsolete, from the Lat. de from, and pono to place*) To dispose. *Chaucer.*

Dispo'rt (*s. from dis, and port*) Sport, play, diversion, merriment.

Dispo'rt (*v. t. from the subs.*) To divert. *Shakespeare.*

Dispo'rt (*v. int.*) To play, to wanton.

Dispor'ting (*p. a. from disport*) Playing, wantoning. *Milt.*

Dispo'sal (*s. from dispose*) The act of disposing, a power of disposing, a regulation, management.

DISPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and pono to place*) To place, to order, to give, to distribute, to regulate, to adjust, to adapt. *With of; to apply to any purpose, to give away, to put into the hands of another.*

Dispo'se (*v. int. obsolete*) To bargain, to make terms. *Shakespeare.*

Dispo'se (*s. from the verb*) Disposal, disposition.

Dispo'sed (*p. from dispose*) Ordered, applied, given away; *with of: as, "The place was disposed of before you applied."*

Dispo'sedness (*s. from disposed*) Disposition, inclination. *Scott.*

Dispo'ser (*s. from dispose*) One that disposes.

Dispo'sing (*p. a. from dispose*) Ordering, regulating, applying to some purpose, bestowing.

Dispo'sition (*s. from dispose*) A distribution, an order, a method, a fitness, a tendency, a temper, an affection, a prevailing inclination.

Dispos'itive (*adj. from dispose*) Belonging to the disposition of property, decreative. *Ayliffe.*

Dispo'sitively (*adv. from dispositive*) Distributively, respecting individuals.

Dispos'itor (*s. in astrology, from dispose*) The lord of the sign in which any planet is found and by which it is overruled.

Disposse'ss (*v. t. from dis, and possess*) To put out of possession, to deprive; *with of: as, "No power shall dispossess my thoughts of that expected happiness."*

Disposse'ssed (*p. from dispossess*) Put out of possession, deprived, dispossessed; *with of: as, "How art thou dispossessed of all thy native glories!" Sometimes with from: as, "Dispossessed from the earth." But this construction is now grown obsolete.*

Disposse'ssing (*p. a. from dispossess*) Putting out of possession, depriving of.

Dispossession (*s. from dispossess*) The act of putting out of possession.

Dispo'sure (*s. from dispose*) Disposal, inclination, state, posture.

Disprai'se (*s. from dis, and praise*) Blame, censure, disgrace.

Disprai'se (*v. t. from the subs.*) To blame, to censure, to condemn.

Disprai'sed (*p. not much used, from dispraise*) Blamed, censured.

Disprai'ser (*s. not much used, from dispraise*) One that dispraises.

Disprais'ible (*adj. little used, from dispraise*) Unworthy of praise, worthy of blame.

Disprai'sing (*p. a. not much used, from dispraise*) Blaming, censuring.

Disprai'singly (*adv. from dispraising*) With blame, with censure. *Shakespeare.*

Dispra'vin (*v. t. obsolete*) To deprave. *Chaucer.*

Disprea'd (*v. t. from dis, and spread*) To spread different ways.

Disprea'd (*p. from the verb*) Spread different ways. *Pope.*

Disprea'd'en (*v. t. obsolete, from dispread*) To spread different ways. *Spenser.*

Dispred'den (*p. obsolete, from dispread*) Spread different ways. *Spenser.*

Dispro'fit (*s. not much used, from dis, and profit*) Loss, damage.

Dispro'fit (*v. t. from the subs.*) To injure, to damage. *Sc.*

Dispro'fitable (*adj. not much used, from disprofit*) Hurtful, injurious. *Scott.*

Dispro'of (*s. from dis, and proof*) A confutation, a conviction of error.

Disprop'erty (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and property*) To deprive of property.

Dispropor'tion (*s. from dis, and proportion*) Unsuitedness, want of proportion.

Dispropor'tion (*v. t. from the subs.*) To join that which has no fitness to be joined, to destroy proportion.

Dispropor'tionable (*adj. from disproportion*) Unsuited, wanting proportion.

Dispropor'tionableness (*s. from disproportionable*) The want of proportion, unsuitableness.

Dispropor'tionably (*adv. from disproportionable*) Unsuitedly, without proportion.

- Disproportion** (*adj. from disproportion*) Unsuitable, wanting proportion.
- Disproportionally** (*adv. from disproportion*) Unsuitably, without proportion.
- Disproportionality** (*s. from disproportion*) The state of being disproportional.
- Disproportionate** (*adj. from disproportion*) Unsuitable, void of proportion.
- Disproportionately** (*adv. from disproportionate*) Unsuitably, without proportion.
- Disproportionateness** (*s. from disproportionate*) Unsuitableness, the want of proportion.
- Disproportioned** (*p. from disproportion*) Joined unsuitably, put together in such a manner as to want proportion.
- Disproportioning** (*p. a. from disproportion*) Joining unsuitably, putting together in such a manner as to want proportion.
- Disprove** (*v. t. from dis, and prove*) To confute, to prove false, to convict of error.
- Disproved** (*p. from disprove*) Confuted, convicted of error.
- Disprover** (*s. from disprove*) One that disproves.
- Disproving** (*p. a. from disprove*) Confuting, convicting of error.
- Dispunishable** (*adj. from dis, and punishable*) Incapable of being punished, having no legal restraint; *with of: as, "Not in reversion or remainder, and not punishable of waste."* *Swift.*
- Dispurse** (*v. t. from dis, and purse, but little used*) To pay, to disburse. *Shakespeare.*
- Dispurveyance** (*s. obsolete*) The want of provision. *Sp.*
- Dispurveyed** (*adj. not used*) Unprovided, indigent, wanting provision.
- Disputable** (*adj. from dispute*) Capable of being disputed, fit to be contested.
- Disputableness** (*s. from disputable*) The state of being disputable, the quality of being disputable.
- Disputant** (*s. from dispute*) One skilled in the art of reasoning, a controvertialist.
- Disputant** (*adj. from the subs.*) Disputing, engaged in controversy.
- Disputa'tion** (*s. from dispute*) A dispute, a controversy, an argumentation.
- Disputa'tious** (*adj. from dispute*) Cavilling, given to controversy.
- Disputative** (*adj. from dispute*) Disposed to controversy, argumentative.
- DISPU'TE** (*v. int. from the Lat. disputo*) To debate, to controvert, to argue; *with with, for, and against: as, "He disputed with me against religion."*
- Dispute** (*v. t.*) To contend for, to oppose, to discuss.
- Dispute** (*s. from the verb*) A contest, a controversy, an argumentation.
- Disputed** (*p. from dispute*) Debated, discussed, opposed, controverted.
- Disputeless** (*adj. not much used, from dispute*) Undeniable, uncontrovertible.
- Disputer** (*s. from dispute*) A controvertialist, one given to argumentation.
- Disputing** (*p. a. from dispute*) Controverting, arguing, debating.
- Dispy'tit** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Despite. *Chaucer.*
- Disqualifica'tion** (*s. from disqualify*) That which disqualifies, that which renders unfit.
- Disqual'ified** (*p. from disqualify*) Unfitted, rendered incapable by some natural or legal impediment.
- Disqual'ify** (*v. t. from dis, and qualify*) To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment.
- Disqual'ifying** (*p. a. from disqualify*) Rendering unfit, disabling by some natural or legal impediment.
- Disquamma'tion** (*s. not much used*) The act of taking off the scales of fishes. *Scott.*
- Disquan'tity** (*v. t. from dis, and quantity*) To lessen, to diminish. *Shakespeare.*
- Disquiet** (*s. from dis, and quiet*) The want of quiet, uneasiness, disturbance, anxiety.
- Disquiet** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To disturb, to ruffle, to vex, to deprive of quiet.
- Disquiet** (*adj. from the subs.*) Unquiet, restless, uneasy.
- Disquieted** (*p. from disquiet*) Disturbed, vexed, deprived of quiet.
- Disquie'ter** (*s. from disquiet*) One that disquiets, a disturber.
- Disquie'ting** (*p. a. from disquiet*) Disturbing, vexing, depriving of quiet.
- Disquie'tly** (*adv. from disquiet*) Uneasily, anxiously.
- Disquie'tness** (*s. from disquiet*) Uneasiness, anxiety, disturbance.
- Disquietude** (*s. from disquiet*) Uneasiness, anxiety, want of quiet.
- DISQUISITION** (*s. from the Lat. de from, and quæro to inquire*) An examination, a strict enquiry.
- Disrank** (*v. t. from dis, and rank, but not much used*) To put out of rank, to degrade.
- Disrank'ed** (*p. from disrank*) Put out of rank, disordered. *Scott.*
- Disrationa're** (*v. t. a law term*) To justify, to clear one's self of a fault, to traverse an indictment.
- Disrega'rd** (*s. from dis, and regard*) A slight, a neglect, a contempt.
- Disrega'rd** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To slight, to neglect, to contemn.
- Disregard'ed** (*p. from disregard*) Slighted, neglected, contemned.
- Disregard'ful** (*adj. from disregard*) Negligent, contemptuous.
- Disregard'fully** (*adv. from disregard*) Negligently, contemptuously.
- Disregard'ing** (*p. a. from disregard*) Slighting, neglecting, despising.
- Disrel'ish** (*s. from dis, and relish*) A bad taste, nauseousness, the want of a proper relish.
- Disrel'ish** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To dislike, to render nauseous.
- Disrel'ished** (*p. from disrelish*) Disliked, made nauseous.
- Disrel'ishing** (*p. a. from disrelish*) Disliking, rendering nauseous.
- Disrep'utable** (*adj. from disrepute*) Dishonourable, wanting reputation.
- Disreputa'tion** (*s. from disrepute*) Disgrace, dishonour, the want of reputation.
- Disrepu'te** (*s. from dis, and repute*) Dishonour, want of reputation.
- Disrespec't** (*s. from dis, and respect*) Incivility, rudeness, the want of respect.
- Disrespec'tful** (*adj. from disrespect*) Irreverent, uncivil, wanting in respect.
- Disrespec'tfully** (*adv. from disrespectful*) Irreverently, uncivilly.
- Disrespec'tfulness** (*s. from disrespectful*) Incivility, want of respect.
- Disro'be** (*v. t. from dis, and robe*) To undress, to uncover, to strip.
- Disro'bed** (*p. from disrobe*) Undressed, uncovered, stripped; *with of: as, "These two great peers were disrobed of all their glories."*
- Disro'bing** (*p. a. from disrobe*) Undressing, uncovering, stripping.
- Disrul'ily** (*adv. obsolete*) In an unruly manner, in a disorderly manner. *Chaucer.*
- DISRU'PT** (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and rumpo to break*) Broken, rent, dilacerated.
- Disrup'tion** (*s. from disrupt*) The act of breaking asunder, a breach, a rent.
- DISS** (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 91 miles from London.
- Diss** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Diss, made at Diss.
- Dissatisfac'tion** (*s. from dissatisfy*) The state of being dissatisfied, discontent, the real or imaginary want of something to compleat one's wishes.
- Dissatisfac'toriness** (*s. from dissatisfactory*) Inability to give satisfaction.
- Dissatisfac'tory** (*adj. from dissatisfy*) Incapable of giving satisfaction.
- Dissatis'fied** (*p. from dissatisfy*) Discontented, displeased; *with with: as, "I am greatly dissatisfied with my present employment."*
- Dissat'isfy** (*v. t. from dis, and satisfy*) To discontent, to displease, to fail to please.
- Dissat'isfying** (*p. a. from dissatisfy*) Giving discontent, not affording satisfaction.
- DISSEC'T** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and seco to cut*) To cut in pieces, to divide anatomically, to divide with great exactness.
- Dissect'ed** (*p. from dissect*) Cut in pieces, divided anatomically, divided with great exactness.
- Dissect'ing** (*p. a. from dissect*) Cutting in pieces, dividing with anatomical exactness.
- Dissec'tion** (*s. from dissect*) The act of dividing an animal body according to the rules of anatomy, an exact division of any thing into its constituent parts.
- Disseise** (*v. t. a correct but not so common a spelling*) To disseize, to dispossess.
- Disseis'ed** (*p. from disseise, but not so common a spelling*) Disseized, put out of possession.
- Disseisee** (*s. from disseise*) He that is put out of possession.

Disseiser (*s. in law*) The act of dispossessing a person unlawfully. *Scott.*
Disseisin (*s. a law term*) The act of dispossessing a person unlawfully.
Disseisor (*s. a correct, but not so common a spelling*) A disseizor, one that dispossesses another.
Disseisors (*s. from disseisor*) A woman that puts another out of possession. *Scott.*
Disseite (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Deceit. *Chaucer.*
Disseiv'ing (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Deceiving. *Chaucer.*
DISSEIZE (*v. a. from the French dissaiser*) To dispossess, to deprive of right or property.
Disseized (*p. from disseize*) Dispossessed, deprived of right or property; *with of: as, "That family had been disseized of its ancient patrimony."*
Disseizor (*s. from disseize*) He that dispossesses another.
DISSEMI'BLE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and simulo to feign*) To deceive by false appearances, to conceal, to pretend.
Dissem'ble (*v. int.*) To play the hypocrite.
Dissem'bled (*p. from dissemble, but not much used*) Made to dissemble. *Prior.*
Dissem'bler (*s. from dissemble*) One that dissembles.
Dissem'bling (*p. a. from dissemble*) Deceiving by false appearances, playing the hypocrite.
Dissem'bling (*s. from the part.*) Dissimulation, the act of playing the hypocrite.
Dissem'blingly (*adv. from dissembling*) With dissimulation, hypocritically.
DISSEMINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and semino to sow*) To scatter seed, to spread every way.
Dissem'inated (*p. from disseminate*) Scattered as seed, sown, spread every where.
Dissem'inating (*p. a. from disseminate*) Scattering as seed, sowing, spreading abroad.
Dissemina'tion (*s. from disseminate*) The act of scattering as seed, the act of spreading abroad.
Dissemina'tor (*s. from disseminate*) One that disseminates.
Dissem'ion (*s. from dissent*) Discord, strife, contention.
Dissem'ious (*adj. from dissension*) Contentious, quarrelsome, disposed to discord.
DISSENT (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and sentio to think*) To think differently, to disagree in sentiments, to differ, to be of a contrary disposition.
Dissenta'neous (*adj. from dissent*) Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.
Dissenta'neousness (*s. not much used, from dissentaneous*) Disagreeableness, contrariety. *Scott.*
Dissentment (*s. not used, from dissent*) Dissension.
Dissent'er (*s. from dissent*) One that disagrees, one that is of a different opinion from others; one who makes conscience of separating from the national church, one who dissents from the established religion of his country.
Dissent'ing (*p. a. from dissent*) Disagreeing in opinion, thinking differently from others, separating from the national church.
Dissent'ory (*s. not much used of late*) A kind of still. *Phil.*
DISSEP'IMENT (*s. in botany*) The partition by which several sorts of fruits are divided into compartments or quarters.
DISSEP'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The diaphragm. *Scott.*
DISSERTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and serito to dispute*) A disquisition, a treatise, a discourse.
Diss'er've (*v. t. from dis, and serve*) To hurt, to damage, to injure.
Diss'er'vice (*s. from dis, and service*) An injury, a mischief, an ill turn.
Diss'er'viceable (*adj. from disservice*) Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.
Diss'er'viceableness (*s. from disserviceable*) Injury, disservice, mischief.
Diss'e'ttle (*v. t. from dis, and settle*) To unsettle, to unfix.
Diss'e'ver (*v. t. from dis, and sever*) To sever, to part in two, to break, to separate, to disunite.
Diss'e'vered (*p. from dissever*) Severed, broken off, disunited.
Diss'e'vering (*p. a. from dissever*) Severing, breaking off, disuniting.
Diss'e'vering (*s. from the part.*) The act of separating. "The dissevering of fleets." *Raleigh.*
Diss'e'vin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To deceive. *Chaucer.*
Diss'e'y'vabill (*adj. obsolete*) Deceitful, false. *Chaucer.*
Disshe'velled (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Dishevelled, having the hair in disorder.
DIS'SIDENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and sedeo to sit*) Disagreement, discord.
DIS'SIDENT (*s. from the Lat. disideo to differ from*) A dissenter, one that dissents from the established religion of his country.
Disignificative (*adj. from dis, and significative*) Pointing out that which is different.

DISSIL'IENCE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and salio to leap*) The act of starting asunder.
DISSILIENT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and salio to leap*) Starting asunder, breaking in two.
DISSILTION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and salio to leap*) Dissilience, the act of starting asunder.
Dissim'able (*adj. not much used*) Capable of being dissembled. *Scott.*
Dissim'ilar (*adj. from dis, and similar*) Unlike, heterogeneous.
Dissim'ilar'ity (*s. from dissimilar*) Dissimilitude, unlikeness.
Dissim'ulance (*s. little used*) Dissimulation. *Scott.*
Dissim'ulate (*adj. obsolete*) Dissembling. *Chaucer.*
DISSIMULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and simulo to seem*) The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.
Dissim'ule (*v. int. obsolete*) To dissemble, to feign. *Ch.*
Dis'sipable (*adj. from dissipate*) Capable of being scattered, easily dispersed.
DIS'SIPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and sipo to scatter*) To disperse, to scatter, to spend.
Dis'sipated (*p. from dissipate*) Scattered, dispersed, spent, squandered away.
Dis'sipating (*p. a. from dissipate*) Scattering, dispersing, squandering away.
Disipa'tion (*s. from dissipate*) The act of dispersing, the state of being dispersed, inattention, prodigality, an insensible loss of minute parts.
DISSO'CIATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. de from, and socio to associate*) To separate, to part.
Disso'ciating (*p. a. from dissociate*) Separating, parting. *Boyle.*
Dissocia'tion (*s. from dissociate*) The act of separating from company. *Scott.*
Dissol'vable (*adj. from dissolve*) Capable of dissolution.
Dissolubil'ity (*s. from dissoluble*) Liableness to be dissolved.
Dissoluble (*adj. from dissolve*) Capable of being dissolved.
Dissolubleness (*s. from dissoluble*) Liableness to be dissolved.
Dissolu'cioun (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dissoluteness, lewdness. *Chaucer.*
DISSO'LVE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and solvo to loose*) To melt, to liquify; to loose, to disunite; to break up, to separate persons; to solve, to clear.
Dissolve (*v. int.*) To be melted, to be liquified, to be relaxed in pleasure, to sink away, to melt away.
Dissolved (*p. from dissolve*) Melted, liquified, disunited, broken up, relaxed in pleasure.
Dissol'vent (*adj. from dissolve*) Having the power of dissolving.
Dissol'vent (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of disuniting the parts, that which dissolves.
Dissol'ver (*s. from dissolve*) A dissolvent, that which has the power of dissolving.
Dissol'veble (*adj. from dissolve*) Capable of dissolving.
Dissol'ving (*p. a. from dissolve*) Melting, liquifying, loosing, separating, relaxing.
DIS'SOLUTE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and solvo to loose*) Loose, unrestrained, given up to unlawful pleasure and indulgence.
Dissolutely (*adv. from dissolute*) In a dissolute manner.
Dissoluteness (*s. from dissolute*) The state of being abandoned to unlawful pleasure and indulgence.
Dissolu'tion (*s. from dissolute*) The act of dissolving, the state of being dissolved, the substance formed by dissolving any body; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners, dissipation; destruction, ruin, death.
DIS'SONANCE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sono to sound*) Discord, a mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.
DIS'SONANT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and sono to sound*) Harsh, unharmonious; disagreeing, incongruous; *with to or from: as, "Dissonant to truth."* "Dissonant from reason."
Dis'sonid (*adj. obsolete*) Dissonant, disagreeing. *Chaucer.*
DISSUA'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and suadeo to persuade*) To divert from any thing by reason or importunity, to depart; *with from: as, "Let me dissuade you from it."*
Dissua'ded (*p. from dissuade*) Diverted from any thing by reasoning or importunity, dehorted; *with from: as, "He was hardly dissuaded from that project."*
Dissua'der (*s. from dissuade*) One that dissuades.
Dissua'ding (*p. a. from dissuade*) Diverting from, dehorting.
Dissua'sion (*s. from dissuade*) A dehortation, an urgent endeavour to divert from any thing by reasoning or importunity.

Dissua'sive

Disuade (*adj. from dissuade*) Dehortatory, tending to divert from any purpose.

Disun'der (*v. t. a bad word, from dis, and sunder*) To separate, to put asunder.

Disun'dered (*p. from disunder*) Parted, put asunder. *Chap.*

Diswa'de (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To dissuade.

DIS'SYLLABLE (*s. from the Greek δις, twofold, and συλλαβή, a syllable*) A word of two syllables.

DIS'TAFF (*s. from the Sax. distef*) The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Figuratively, A woman.*

Dis'taffthistle (*s. in botany*) A species of thistle.

Distai'n (*v. t. from dis, and stain*) To stain, to tinge, to blot, to defame.

Distain'ed (*p. from distain*) Stained, tinged, blotted; *with with: as, "Place on their heads that crown distained with gore."*

Distain'ing (*p. a. from distain*) Staining, tinging, blotting.

DIST'ANCE (*s. from the Lat. de from, and sto to stand*) The space between, remoteness, the space between two antagonists in fighting, a space marked on the course where horses run, a space of time, an ideal separation, due respect, reserve, alienation.

Dis'tance (*v. t. from the subj.*) To place remotely, to throw off from the view, to leave behind.

Dis'tanced (*p. from distance*) Placed remotely, left behind. *Gay.*

DIST'ANT (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and sto to stand*) Remote, reserved.

Distan'tial (*adj. from distant, but not used*) Belonging to distance.

Dis'tantness (*s. not much used, from distant*) Distance, the state of being distant. *Scott.*

Dis'taste (*s. from dis, and taste*) An aversion of the palate, a disrelish, a disgust, a dislike, an alienation of the affections.

Dis'taste (*v. t. from the subj.*) To disrelish, to dislike, to loath, to offend, to disgust, to vex, to sour.

Dis'tast'ed (*p. from distaste*) Disgusted, offended.

Dis'taste'ful (*adj. from distaste*) Nauseous, disgusting, offensive, unpleasant, malignant.

Dis'taste'fulness (*s. from distaste*) Disagreeableness to the taste. *Scott.*

Dis'taunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Difference, discord. *Ch.*

Dis'tem'per (*s. from dis, and temper*) A disproportionate mixture, a want of due temperature, a bad constitution, an ill temper; a disease, a malady; disorder, uneasiness.

Dis'tem'per (*v. t. from the subj.*) To disease, to disorder, to disturb, to disaffect.

Dis'tem'perate (*adj. from distemper*) Immoderately. *Ral.*

Dis'tem'perature (*s. from distemper*) Intemperateness, tumultuousness, confusion, perturbation.

Dis'tem'perance (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Intemperance, distemperance. *Chaucer.*

Dis'tem'pered (*p. from distemper*) Diseased, morbid; disturbed, disaffected.

Dis'tem'peredness (*s. from distempered*) The state of being diseased. *Scott.*

Dis'tem'pering (*p. a. from distemper*) Disordering, disturbing, distracting.

DISTE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and tendo to stretch*) To stretch out in breadth, to make wider.

Disten'ded (*p. from distend*) Widened, stretched out in breadth.

Disten'ding (*p. a. from distend*) Widening, stretching out in breadth.

Diste'nt (*s. from distend*) The space through which any thing is distended.

Disten'tion (*s. from distend*) The act of stretching out, the space occupied by that which is stretched out.

DISTER'MINATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and termino to bound*) To bound, to divide, to separate one part from another. *Scott.*

Dis'tey'nid (*adj. obsolete*) Stained, defiled. *Chaucer.*

Dis'thron'e (*v. t. from dis, and throne*) To dethrone. *Sc.*

Dis'thron'ize (*v. from dis, and throne*) To dethrone, to depose from regal authority. *Spenser.*

DIS'TICH (*s. from the Greek δις, twice, and στίχος, a verse*) A couplet, two lines, an epigram, consisting of two verses.

DISTY'CHIA (*s. from the Greek*) A double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DISTICHIA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A distichia, a double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DISTILL (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and stillo to drop*) To drop, to fall by drops, to flow gently, to drop silently; to use a still.

Distill (*v. t.*) To let fall drops, to drop down; to draw by distillation.

Distillable (*adj. from distil*) Capable of being distilled.

Distilla'tion (*s. from distil*) The act of dropping, the act of pouring out in drops, that which falls in drops; the process of distilling, the substance drawn from the still.

Distil'latory (*adj. from distil*) Belonging to distillation, used in distilling.

Distill'ed (*p. from distil*) Let fall in drops, drawn from a still, refined in distillation.

Distill'er (*s. from distil*) One who practises the trade of distilling, one who deals in pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

Distill'ery (*s. from distil*) The act of distilling, the place where a distiller carries on his business.

Distill'ing (*p. a. from distil*) Falling in drops, flowing silently, using a still.

Distill'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of distillation, the process of distillation.

Distill'ment (*s. from distil, but now grown obsolete*) That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare.*

DISTINC'T (*adj. from the Lat. distinguo to distinguish*) Easy to be distinguished, having distinction, marked out, specified; spotted, variegated. *Milton.*

Distin'ct (*v. t. obsolete*) To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

Distinc'tion (*s. from distinct*) A mark of difference, a mark of superiority, a separation, a division of parts; discernment, judgment.

Distinc'tive (*adj. from distinct*) Having the power to distinguish, marking a difference, making a distinction.

Distinc'tively (*adv. from distinct*) With distinction. *Sh.*

Distinc'tly (*adv. from distinct*) With distinction, clearly, obviously.

Distinc'tness (*s. from distinct*) The state of being distinct.

Distin'guid (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Distinguished. *Ch.*

DISTIN'GUISH (*v. t. from the Lat. distinguo*) To note the differences of things, to make proper distinctions; to give a preference, to make known or eminent; to discern, to judge.

Distin'guish (*v. int.*) To make distinction, to shew the difference; *with between: as, "Distinguish between things that differ."*

Distin'guishable (*adj. from distinguish*) Capable of being distinguished, worthy of distinction.

Distin'guishableness (*s. not much used, from distinguishable*) The state of being distinguishable.

Distin'guishably (*adv. from distinguishable*) In a manner to be distinguished. *Scott.*

Distin'guished (*p. from distinguish*) Marked with distinction; *with from: as, "She was greatly distinguished from the rest of the company."*

Distin'guisher (*s. from distinguish*) One that distinguishes, one that makes proper distinctions.

Distin'guishing (*p. a. from distinguish*) Noting the difference of things, setting a mark of distinction.

Distin'guishingly (*adv. from distinguishing*) With distinction, with some mark of preference.

Distin'guishment (*s. from distinguish*) Distinction, a mark of difference.

Distoi'nte (*s. obsolete*) A difficult matter, a dangerous affair. *Chaucer.*

Distoi'nement (*s. obsolete*) Distortion. *Cole.*

DISTO'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and torqueo to twist*) To writhe, to deform, to put out of the true direction, to wrest from the true meaning.

Distoi'ted (*p. from distort*) Twisted, wrested, put out of form, perverted.

Distoi'ting (*p. a. from distort*) Twisting, deforming, wresting.

Distoi'tion (*s. from distort*) An irregular motion by which the parts are deformed, the deformity occasioned by irregular and unnatural motion.

Distoi'tor (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the mouth.

Distour'be, Distour'bin (*v. t. obsolete*) To disturb. *Ch.*

Distour'blid (*p. obsolete, from distourbe*) Disturbed. *Ch.*

DISTRAC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and traho to draw*) To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex, to confound, to deprive of reason.

Distrac't (*p. not much used, from the verb*) Distracted. *Sh.*

Distrac'ted (*p. from distract*) Drawn different ways at once, divided, perplexed, confounded, deprived of reason.

Distrac'tedly (*adv. from distract*) Madly, frantically.

Distrac'tedness (*s. from distracted*) The state of being distracted.

Distrac'tible (*adj. in surgery, from distract*) Capable of being drawn aside. *Scott.*

Distrac'tion (*s. from distract*) A tendency to different parts, the state in which the attention is drawn different

- rent ways, confusion, perturbation of mind, distract-
edness, madness, disturbance, tumult.
- DISTRAIN** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and stringo to bind*) To seize, to seize for debt; to constrain, to distress, to torment; *but these senses are now grown obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- Distrai'n** (*v. int.*) To make a seizure.
- Distrain'd** (*p. from distrain*) Seized, seized for debt; constrained, distressed, obtained; *but these last senses are now grown obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- Distrain'er** (*s. from distrain*) One that distrains.
- Distrai'nt** (*s. from distrain*) A seizure.
- Distra'kt** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Distract, distracted.
- Distraught** (*p. obsolete, from distract*) Distracted; *with of: as, "Distraught of his wits."* *Cambden.*
- Distress'd** (*v. t. obsolete*) To distress, to torment. *Ch.*
- DISTRESS** (*s. from the French destresse*) The act of seizing, the thing seized; calamity, misfortune, affliction.
- Distress's** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To seize, to distrain; to harass, to afflict, to torment.
- Distress'd** (*p. from distress*) Harassed, afflicted.
- Distress'dness** (*s. not much used, from distressed*) The state of being distressed. *Scott.*
- Distress'ful** (*adj. from distress*) Full of distress, full of trouble, full of misery.
- Distress'ing** (*p. a. from distress*) Harassing, afflicting, tormenting.
- Distress'te** (*s. obsolete*) Distress, calamity. *Chaucer.*
- DISTRIBUTE** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and tribuo to give*) To divide to several, to deal out.
- Distrib'uted** (*p. from distribute*) Dealt out, divided to several.
- Distrib'uter** (*s. from distribute*) One that distributes.
- Distrib'uting** (*p. a. from distribute*) Dealing out, dividing among several.
- Distribution** (*s. from distribute*) The act of distributing, the thing distributed; the division of a logical or integral whole into its several parts.
- Distrib'utive** (*adj. from distribute*) Giving to each a proper portion, assigning the various species of a general term.
- Distrib'utively** (*adv. from distribute*) Singly, particularly, by a proper distribution.
- Distriction** (*s. not used*) The act of disentangling, a deliverance from trouble. *Cole.*
- DISTRICH'ASIS** (*s. from the Greek*) A double row of hair on the eyelids.
- DIS'TRICT** (*s. from the Lat. de from, and stringo to oblige*) The circuit in which a man may be compelled to appearance; a circuit, a province, a region, a territory.
- District'ion** (*s. in old records*) A distrain, a distress.
- District'e** (*v. t. obsolete*) To destroy. *Chaucer.*
- Distrigili'tion** (*s. not used, from the Lat.*) The act or process of currying leather. *Cole.*
- DISTRIN'GAS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A writ authorizing the proper officer to distrain.
- Distrou'ble** (*v. t. obsolete*) To trouble, to hinder. *Ch.*
- Distrou'blid** (*p. obsolete, from distrouble*) Disturbed. *Ch.*
- Distrust** (*v. t. from dis, and trust*) To discredit, to suspect.
- Distrust** (*s. from the verb*) Discredit, suspicion, the want of faith.
- Distrust'ed** (*p. little used, from distrust*) Discredited, suspected.
- Distrust'ful** (*adj. from distrust*) Diffident, suspicious, modest, timorous.
- Distrust'fully** (*adv. from distrustful*) In a distrustful manner.
- Distrust'fulness** (*s. from distrustful*) The state of being distrustful, a want of confidence.
- Distrust'ing** (*p. from distrust*) Discrediting, suspecting.
- Distry've** (*v. t. obsolete*) To describe. *Chaucer.*
- DISTURB** (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and turbo to trouble*) To disquiet, to confound, to interrupt, to hinder, to turn off from any direction; *with from: but this sense is unusual.* *Milton.*
- Disturb'ance** (*s. from disturb*) Perplexity, confusion, tumult.
- Disturba'tion** (*s. not used, from disturb*) The act of disturbing. *Cole.*
- Disturb'ed** (*p. from disturb*) Perplexed, confused, disquieted.
- Disturb'er** (*s. from disturb*) One that disturbs.
- Disturb'ing** (*p. a. from disturb*) Disquieting, confusing, distressing.
- Disturb'le** (*v. t. obsolete*) To disturb. *Chaucer.*
- Distu'rn** (*v. t. obsolete, from dis, and turn*) To turn off, to avert, to turn aside. *Daniel.*
- Disvaluation** (*s. from disvalue, but not much used*) A disgrace, a diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*
- Disvalue** (*v. t. from dis, and value*) To undervalue, to set a low price on.
- Disval'ued** (*p. from disvalue*) Undervalued.
- Disval'uing** (*p. a. from disvalue*) Undervaluing, setting a low price on any thing.
- DISVEL'OP** (*v. f. from the French disveloper*) To uncover.
- Disvel'oped** (*adj. in heraldry, from disvelope*) Displayed.
- Disvel'oping** (*p. a. little used, from disvelop*) Uncovering, displaying.
- Disvir'gin** (*v. t. not much used, from dis, and virgin*) To deflower.
- Disu'nion** (*s. from dis, and union*) Separation, a breach of concord.
- Disuni'te** (*v. t. from dis, and unite*) To disjoin, to divide.
- Disuni'te** (*v. int.*) To fall asunder, to become separate.
- Disuni'ted** (*p. from disunite*) Disjoined, divided.
- Disuni'ting** (*p. a. from disunite*) Disjoining, dividing.
- Disu'nity** (*s. from disunite*) A state of separation.
- Disu'sage** (*s. from dis, and usage*) The gradual disuse of a custom.
- Disu'se** (*s. from dis, and use*) The want of use, the state of being disused.
- Disu'se** (*v. t. from dis, and use, pronounced as though it were written disuze*) To lay aside the use of, to break off a custom.
- Disu'sed** (*p. from disuse*) Unaccustomed, become obsolete; *with to: as, "Disused to toils."*
- Disu'sing** (*p. a. from disuse*) Laying aside the use of, breaking a custom.
- Disvou'ch** (*v. t. from dis, and vouch*) To contradict, to discredit. *Shakespeare.*
- Diswa're** (*adj. obsolete*) Unwary, careless. *Chaucer.*
- Diswit'ted** (*adj. now grown obsolete, from dis, and wit*) Distracted, deprived of the wits. *Drayton.*
- Disyll'able** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A disyllable, a word of two syllables. *Phillips.*
- Dit** (*s. obsolete*) A ditty. *Spenser.*
- DITCH** (*s. from the Sax. dic*) A trench cut in the ground, a long narrow receptacle for water, the mote with which a town or fortress is surrounded.
- Ditch** (*v. t. from the subs.*) To make a ditch.
- Ditch'burr** (*s. in botany*) An herb, the clotbur.
- Ditch'delivered** (*adj. from ditch, and deliver*) Brought forth in a ditch.
- Ditch'dog** (*s. from ditch, and dog*) A dead dog taken out of a ditch. *Shakespeare.*
- Ditch'ed** (*p. from ditch*) Furnished with a ditch.
- Ditch'er** (*s. from ditch*) One who digs ditches.
- Ditch'ing** (*p. a. from ditch*) Making ditches, throwing up earth from a ditch.
- Dite** (*s. obsolete*) A poem, a treatise. *Chaucer.*
- Dite** (*v. t. obsolete*) To write, to endite. *Chaucer.*
- Dit'ee** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A ditty. *Chaucer.*
- Dithe'ism** (*s. from ditheist*) The doctrine of the Manichæans.
- DITHE'IST** (*s. from the Greek δις twice, and θεος God*) One who advances the notion of two Gods, a kind of Manichæan.
- Dit'hyramb** (*s. from dithyrambus*) A kind of hymn anciently sung in honour of Bacchus, a song full of poetical transport.
- Dithyram'bic** (*adj. from dithyramb*) Belonging to the dithyrambus, full of poetical transport and fury.
- DITHYRAM'BUS** (*s. in ancient poetry*) The dithyramb, a hymn sung in honour of Bacchus the God of wine and drunkenness.
- DI'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. do to give*) Dominion, government. *Scott.*
- DI'TONE** (*s. in music*) The greater third.
- DITRIG'LYPH** (*s. in architecture*) The space between two triglyphs.
- DITRIHE'DRIA** (*s. in mineralogy*) A genus of spars.
- DITROCHÆ'US** (*s. in poetry*) A foot consisting of two trochees.
- DIT'TANDER** (*s. in botany*) Pepperwort.
- DIT'TANY** (*s. in botany*) A plant much valued in medicine.
- Dit'te** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A ditty.
- Dit'tied** (*p. from ditty*) Sung, fitted to music. *Milton.*
- DIT'TO** (*s. in commercial style*) The same, the same as before.
- DIT'TOLOGY** (*s. from the Greek δις twice, and λογος a word*) A double reading, a different reading.
- DIT'TY** (*s. from the Dutch dicht*) A kind of song, a poem to be sung.

DI'VA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A deified woman; a goddess, a saint.

DIVAGA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. de from, and vago to wander*) The act of going astray. *Cole.*

Di'val (*adj. not much used*) Divine.

Di'val (*s. in heraldry*) Nightshade, so called by those who blazon by herbs and flowers instead of colours and metals.

DIVA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feast celebrated in honour of the goddess Angerona, who was supposed to drive away all the sorrows of life.

DIVA'N (*s. from the Arab.*) The council of the Eastern princes, any council assembled especially for some bad design; a council chamber, a hall.

Divapora'tion (*s. not much used*) The act of exhaling, an exhalation. *Scott.*

DIVAR'ICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and varico to straddle*) To be parted into two, to become hind.

Divar'icate (*v. t.*) To divide into two.

Divar'icated (*p. from divaricate*) Divided into two. *Greuv.*

Divar'icating (*p. a. from divaricate*) Parting into two.

Divarica'tion (*s. from divaricate*) A division into two parts, a difference in opinion.

DIVE (*v. int. from the Sax. diffan*) To sink under water, to go under water in search of any thing, to go deep into any subject.

Dive (*v. t.*) To find out by diving. *Denham.*

DIVEL'LED (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and vello to pull, but not much used*) Ravished, stripped.

DIVEN'TILATE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and ventilo to winnow, but not much used*) To clear from chaff. *Cole.*

Di'ver (*s. from dive*) One that dives.

Di'ver (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, a species of colymbus.

DIVERBERA'TION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and verbo to beat*) The act of beating through. *Scott.*

DIVER'GE (*v. int. from the Lat. de from, and vergo to shoot*) To tend various ways from one point, to depart further; *with from:* as, "—shall afterwards diverge from so many points."

Diver'gency (*s. from diverge*) The quality of being divergent. *Scott.*

Diver'gent (*adj. from diverge*) Tending to various parts from one point.

Diver'ging (*p. a. from diverge*) Tending different ways from one point, departing further and further.

Di'vers (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Diverse. *Scott.*

DI'VERSE (*adj. from the Lat. de from, and verto to turn*) Different, directed a different way.

Diver'sith (*v. int. 3d pers. sing. obsolete*) Varieth, diversifieth. *Chaucer.*

Diversifica'tion (*s. from diversify*) The act of changing, change, alteration, variegation.

Diver'sified (*p. from diversify*) Made different, distinguished.

Diver'sify (*v. t. from diverse*) To make different, to distinguish.

Diver'sifying (*p. from diversify*) Making different, distinguishing.

DIVERSIL'OQUENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. de from, verto to turn, and loquor to speak*) Speaking differently. *Scott.*

DIVER'SION (*s. from divert*) The act of turning from its proper course, the cause by which any thing is turned from its natural course, a relaxation of the mind, an amusement.

Diver'sity (*s. from diverse*) Difference, unlikeness, variety, variegation, distinction.

Di'versly (*adv. from diverse*) Differently, variously.

DIVE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and verto to turn*) To turn off, to draw to a different part, to unbend the mind, to please, to exhilarate; to subvert, to overthrow. *Shakespeare.*

Diver'ted (*p. from divert*) Drawn off, drawn to a different part, amused, pleased; *with from:* as, "He was diverted from his purpose."

Diver'ter (*s. from divert*) One that diverts, any thing that alleviates.

Diver'ticle (*s. not much used, from divert*) The act of turning into a by way, a shift, a device. *Cole.*

Diver'ting (*p. a. from divert*) Turning off, drawing to a different part, pleasing, affording recreation.

Diver'tingly (*adv. from diverting*) In a manner that diverts. *Scott.*

Diver'tingness (*s. from diverting*) The quality that affords diversion. *Scott.*

Diver'tisant (*adj. not much used, from divert*) Diverting, pleasing.

Diverti'se (*v. t. from divert, but little used*) To divert, to please, to exhilarate. *Dryden.*

Diverti'sement (*s. from divert, but now grown obsolete*) Diversion, pleasure.

Diver'tive (*adj. from divert*) Diverting, amusing, pleasing.

DIVE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and vestio to cloath*) To divest, to uncloath, to strip, to lay naked, to put off.

Dives'ted (*p. from divest*) Stripped, unclothed, put off; *with of:* as, "Divested of its proper form."

Dives'ting (*p. a. from divest*) Divesting, stripping, putting off.

Dives'titure (*s. a law term, from divest*) The surrender of property by gift or sale, the contrary to investiture.

Dives'ture (*s. from divest*) The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

Divi'dable (*adj. from divide*) Capable of being divided, separate. *Shakespeare.*

Divi'dant (*adj. but little used, from divide*) Different, separate. *Shakespeare.*

DIVI'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. divido*) To part, to separate, to disunite, to give in shares.

Divi'de (*v. int.*) To fall asunder, to break friendship.

Divi'ded (*p. from divide*) Parted, disunited, given out in shares.

Divi'dend (*s. from divide*) A share, a part allotted in division, the sum or whole given to be divided.

Divide'nda (*s. in old records*) An indenture, one part of an indenture.

Divi'der (*s. from divide*) One that divides, any thing that divides, a fine pair of compasses.

Divi'ding (*p. a. from divide*) Separating, disuniting, breaking friendship.

Divi'dual (*adj. from divide*) Divided, shared in common with others.

Dividu'ity (*s. not much used, from divide*) A division, a dividend. *Scott.*

Divin'acle (*s. obsolete*) A riddle. *Phillips.*

Divina'tion (*s. from divine*) A prediction, the foretelling of future events.

DIV'INE (*adj. from the Lat. divinus*) Pertaining to the Divinity, proceeding from the Deity; excellent in the highest degree; prefigural, prescient. *Milton.*

DIV'INE (*v. t. from the Lat. divino*) To foretell, to preface, to foreknow, to imagine.

Divi'ne (*s. from the adj.*) A minister of the Gospel, a man skilled in divinity.

Divi'ne (*s. obsolete*) The divinity, divinity. *Chaucer.*

Divi'ne (*v. t.*) To utter prognostications, to feel prefaces, to conjecture.

Divi'nely (*adv. from divine*) By the influence of the deity, in a manner denoting divinity, excellently.

Divi'neness (*s. from divine*) The state of being divine.

Divi'ner (*s. from divine*) One that professes divination, a fortune-teller.

Divi'ner (*adj. comp. of divine*) Divine in a greater degree.

Divi'neress (*s. from divine*) A prophetess, a woman that professes divination.

Divi'nest (*adj. sup. of divine*) Divine in the highest degree.

Divi'nestone (*s. in natural history*) A species of jasper reputed by the Indians to have had very extraordinary medical virtues.

Di'ving (*p. a. from dive*) Sinking voluntarily under the water, sinking deep into a subject.

Di'vingbell (*s. from diving, and bell*) A machine by which a person may be conveyed to the bottom of the sea and brought up again without drowning.

DIVINIP'OTENT (*adj. from the Lat. divinus divine, and potens able*) Divinely powerful, powerful in divine things. *Scott.*

Divin'istre (*s. obsolete*) A divine, a smatterer in divinity. *Chaucer.*

Divin'ity (*s. from divine*) The Deity, the Godhead, a celestial being, a participation of the nature of the divine being, some thing divine, the knowledge of divine things, theology; a false god.

Divini'ze (*v. not used, from divine*) To make divine. *Cole.*

DIVI'SA (*s. in old records*) A devise, a bequest; a sentence, a decree.

DIVI'S/E (*s. an old law term*) The boundaries of a parish, the limits of a country.

DIVI'SI (*adj. in music books*) Divided into two parts.

Divisi'bility (*s. from divisible*) The quality which admits of division.

Divis'ible (*adj. from divide*) Capable of being divided.

Divis'ibleness (*s. from divisible*) Divisibility.

Division (*s. from divide*) The act of dividing, the state of

of being divided, that which divides, a partition, a disunion, a difference, a distinction, a space between, a subdivision, a rule in arithmetic.

Divis'ion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A distinction, a difference. *Chaucer.*

Divi'sor (*s. from divide*) The number given by which another number is to be divided.

Divi'sure (*s. from divide*) A division. *Scott.*

DIVITIOS/ITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. divitiæ riches*) The state of being very rich. *Scott.*

DIVOR'CE (*s. from the French*) The legal separation of husband and wife, the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved; a separation, a disunion, the cause of separation.

Divor'ce (*v. t. from the subs.*) To separate man and wife, to put asunder, to separate by force; to take away. *Sba.*

Divorc'ed (*p. from divorce*) Separated from a husband or wife, put asunder.

Divorce'ment (*s. from divorce*) A divorce, a separation.

Divor'cer (*s. from divorce*) The person that produces a divorce, the thing which causes a separation.

Divorc'ing (*p. a. from divorce*) Separating a man and wife, putting asunder.

Divo'to (*adj. in music books*) Grave, becoming devotion.

DIU'RESIS (*s. from the Greek*) The separation of urine by the kidneys and bladder.

DIURE'TIC (*adj. from the Greek δια through, and σπew to make water*) Having a power to provoke urine.

Diure'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to provoke urine.

Diure'tical (*adj. from diuretic*) Having the power to provoke urine.

Diure'ticalness (*s. from diuretical*) The quality of being diuretic. *Scott.*

DIUR'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. dies a day*) Relating to the day, constituting a day; daily.

Diur'nal (*s. from the adj.*) A day book.

DIURNALIS (*s. in old records*) As much land as may be ploughed in a day.

Diur'nally (*adv. from diurnal*) Day by day.

Diur'nalness (*s. from diurnal*) The quality of being diurnal. *Scott.*

Diurn'ary (*s. in antiquity*) An officer who was to register the transactions of every day in the emperor's court.

DIUTUR'NITY (*s. not much used*) Length of time, continuance of duration. *Brown.*

Divulga'tion (*s. not used, from divulge*) The act of publishing abroad. *Cole.*

DIVUL'GE (*v. t. from the Lat. de from, and vulgo to noise abroad*) To publish, to proclaim.

Divul'ged (*p. from divulge*) Published, proclaimed.

Divul'ger (*s. from divulge*) One that divulges.

Divul'ging (*p. a. from divulge*) Publishing, proclaiming.

DIVUL'SION (*s. from the Lat. de from, and vello to pull*) The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

DI'VUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A deified man, a saint.

DIZ'AIN (*s. from the French, but not used*) Half a score, the number ten. *Co.e.*

Dize (*v. t. a local word*) To dress, to put tow on a distaff.

DI'ZEN (*v. t. of uncertain etymology, and used only in familiar or droll style*) To dress, to trick out, to deck.

Di'zened (*p. from dizen, used in familiar or droll style*) Dressed, decked.

Di'zening (*p. a. from dizen*) Making fine, tricking out.

Diz'zard (*s. not much used, from dizzy*) A stupid fellow, a blockhead.

Diz'zied (*p. from dizzy*) Made giddy.

Diz'ziness (*s. from dizzy*) Giddiness.

DIZ'ZY (*adj. from the Sax. disig*) Giddy, causing giddiness, thoughtless.

Diz'zy (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make giddy, to whirl round.

Diz'zying (*p. a. from dizzy*) Making giddy, whirling round.

DO (*v. t. from the Sax. don*) To practise, to perform, to execute, to cause, to exert, to transact, to deal, to finish.

Do (*v. int.*) To behave, to act, to succeed, to fare, to conclude, to have concern with, to cease to have concern with. *Set before verbs, it denotes the present time with emphasis: as, "I do love him."*

Do (*p. from the verb, obsolete*) Done. *Chaucer.*

Do (*s. from the verb*) Bustle, noise, hurry. *Locke.*

Do'ande (*p. obsolete*) Doing. *Chaucer.*

Doat (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To dote.

DOB'CHICK (*s. in ornithology*) A small water fowl of the duck kind.

Dob'eler (*s. now grown obsolete*) A large dish, a platter.

Do'bil (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Double. *Chaucer.*

DOBU'NI (*s. plu. in the ancient geography of England*) The inhabitants of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

Do'ced (*s. it seems to be a corruption*) A dulcimer. *Scott.*

Dochma'ic (*adj. from dochmius*) Belonging to that kind of poetic measure which was determined by the dochmius.

Dochma'ic (*s. from the adj.*) The dochmius, the foot consisting of five syllables. *Scott.*

DOCH'MIUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) A foot consisting of five syllables, a species of the antipastic measure.

Docibi'lity (*s. from docible*) Docility. *Scott.*

Do'cible (*adj. from docile*) Docile, tractable, easy to be taught.

Do'cibleness (*s. from docible*) Docility, readiness to learn.

DO'CILE (*adj. from the Lat. doceo to teach*) Tractable, teachable; with to: as, "Docile to the secret acts of ill."

Docil'ity (*s. from docile*) Readiness to learn, tractableness.

Doc'ity (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Docility.

DOCK (*s. in botany, from the Sax. docca*) A well known plant of which there are various kinds.

DOCK (*s.*) The stump of the tail after the longer part is cut off, the fleshy part of the chine of a boar; a crupper: *But this sense of the word is local.*

DOCK (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The place where ships are built, repaired or laid up.

Dock (*v. t. from dock, a tail*) To cut off a great part of the tail, to cut any thing short, to curtail.

Dock (*v. t. from dock, the place where ships are built*) To lay a ship in the dock.

Dock'creffes (*s. in botany*) A herb.

Dock'ed (*p. from dock*) Cut short, curtailed, having a dock.

Dock'et (*s. not much used*) A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

Dock'ing (*p. a. from dock*) Cutting short, curtailing; putting into a dock.

Dock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting a ship into the dock.

Dock'yard (*s. from dock, and yard*) The yard or place where all sorts of naval stores are laid up, a yard where the king's ships are built and repaired.

DOCTIL'OQUOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. doctus learned, and loquor to speak*) Using learned expressions.

DOC'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who has taken the highest degree in the university; a man skilled in any profession, an able learned man; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

Doc'tor (*v. t. a low word, from the subs.*) To cure, to treat with medicines.

Doc'toral (*adj. from doctor*) Belonging to a doctor, relating to the degree of a doctor.

Doc'torally (*adv. from doctoral*) In the manner of a doctor.

Doc'torate (*s. from doctor*) A doctorship.

Doc'tored (*p. from doctor, a low word*) Treated with medicines.

Doc'toring (*p. a. a low word, from doctor*) Treating with medicines, curing.

Doc'torship (*s. from doctor*) The rank of a doctor.

Doc'tress (*s. from doctor*) A female teacher, a woman that practises physic.

Doc'trinal (*adj. from doctrine*) Containing doctrine, referring to doctrine; having respect to the act or means of teaching.

Doc'trinally (*adv. from doctrinal*) In the form of doctrine, in a manner that refers to doctrine.

DOC'TRINE (*s. from the Lat. doctrina*) The principles of any art or science, a principle of religion; that which is taught, the act of teaching.

DOC'UMENT (*s. from the Lat. documentum*) A precept, a direction; an authoritative precept. *In law,* A written monument produced in proof of a fact which has been asserted, the proof of a fact of long standing.

Documen'tal (*adj. from document*) Belonging to precept, pertaining to instruction.

Documen'tize (*v. t. from document*) To instruct, to admonish.

Documen'tized (*p. from documentize*) Instructed, admonished.

Documen'tiz'ing (*p. a. from documentize*) Instructing, admonishing.

DO'CUS (*s. from the Greek δοκος a beam*) A fiery meteor, resembling a beam.

DODAR'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DOD'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 218 miles from London.

Dod'brook (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dodbrook made at Dodbrook.

Dod'ded (*adj. obsolete*) Lopped, unhorned. *Phillips.*

DOD'DER (*s. in botany*) A plant which winds itself about, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from other plants.

Dod'dered (*adj. from dodder*) Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAC'TIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of star fish.

DODECAC'TYLON (*s. in anatomy*) The duodenum.

DODE'CAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. In fortification, A place surrounded by twelve bastions.

Dodecahe'dral (*adj. from dodecahedron*) Having the form of the dodecahedron.

DODECAHE'DRON (*s. in geometry*) A solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons.

DODECAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DODECAPHAR'MACON (*s. in physic, from the Greek δωδεκα twelve, and φαρμακον an ingredient*) A medicine consisting of twelve ingredients.

DODECATEM'ERON (*s. from the Greek δωδεκα twelve, and μερον a part*) The twelfth part.

Dodecatem'ory (*s. from dodecatemerion*) The twelfth part, one of the signs of the zodiac.

Dodge (*v. t. supposed to be from dog*) To use craft, to play mean tricks, to leave a place as another approaches, to play fast and loose; *with with: as, "She dodged with me about thirty years."*

Dodg'ing (*p. a. from dodge*) Using craft, playing fast and loose.

DOD'KIN (*s. from the Dutch duytkin*) A little doot, a small piece of coin, a mere trifle.

DOD'MAN (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.

DO'DO (*s. in ornithology*) The monk swan, a bird with a great head covered with a piece of skin resembling a monk's hood.

DO'DONA (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Greece near which was a famous temple of Jupiter.

DODON'ÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ilex.

Dodo'nian (*adj. from Dodona*) Belonging to Dodona, belonging to Jupiter, who was worshipped in a temple built in the forest of Dodona, where it is said there was the most famous and most ancient oracle of all Greece.

DO'DRANS (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of four ounces, the fourth part of a pound.

Dodran'tal (*adj. from dodrans*) Belonging to the dodrans.

DOE (*s. from the Sax. da*) The female of the deer kind, the female of the rabbit or hare.

Doe (*s. used only in a kind of droll style, from do*) A feat, what one can perform. "He has done his do." *Hudibras.*

Doe (*p. obsolete, from do*) Done. *Chaucer.*

DO'EG (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fisherman*) A man's name.

Do'en (*p. obsolete, from do*) Done, made. *Spenser.*

Do'er (*s. from do*) One that does any thing.

Does (*v. the third pers. sing. of do*) Doth.

Doff (*v. t. obsolete, from do off*) To put off any part of dress, to strip, to put away, to shift off, to delay. *Milt.*

Doff'ing (*p. obsolete, from doff*) Putting off any part of dress.

DOG (*s. from the Dutch dogghe*) A domestic animal remarkably various in its species; a constellation of the southern hemisphere called the greater dog, a constellation of the northern hemisphere called the lesser dog; a man in contempt. *To give to the dogs, to send to the dogs, to throw away. To go to the dogs, to be ruined.*

Dog (*v. t. from the subs.*) To hunt as a dog, to follow with some clandestine design.

DOG'BANE (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dog'berry (*s.*) The fruit of the cornelian cherry.

Dog'berrytree (*s. in botany*) The cornelian cherry.

Dog'bolt (*s. a word of doubtful meaning*) The siftings of meal, flower for dogs, as *Johnson* supposes; "His dog-bolt fortune was so low." *Hudibras.*

Dog'briar (*s. in botany*) The briar that bears the hip, the cynosbaton.

Dog'cheap (*adj. from dog, and cheap*) Cheap as dog's meat, exceedingly cheap.

Dog'days (*s. from dog, and days*) The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

Dog'draw (*s. in the forest law*) The act or crime of drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound led in the hand.

DOGE (*s. from the Ital.*) The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dog'fish (*s. from dog, and fish*) The shark.

Dog'fly (*s. from dog, and fly*) A biting voracious fly.

Dog'ged (*p. from dog*) Hunted, followed with some clandestine design.

Dog'ged (*adj. from the part.*) Sullen, sour, morose.

Dog'gedly (*adv. from dogged*) Sullenly, morosely, crabbedly.

Dog'gedness (*s. from dogged*) Sullenness, moroseness.

Dog'ger (*s. from dog, a sea term*) A small ship, a kind of boat with one mast, a fishing vessel.

Dog'gerel (*adj. from dog*) Vile, despicable, mean, unpoetic.

Dog'gerel (*s. from the adj.*) Despicable verses, worthless rhymes.

Dog'gerfish (*s. from dogger, and fish*) Fish brought in doggers.

Dog'germen (*s. from dogger, and men*) The men belonging to a dogger or fishing vessel, fishermen.

Dog'gers (*s. from dog*) A bitch, a woman in contempt. *Clarissa.*

Dog'ging (*p. a. from dog*) Hunting as a dog, following with some clandestine design.

Dog'gish (*adj. from dog*) Churlish, brutal, like a dog.

Dog'hearted (*adj. from dog, and heart*) Cruel, void of pity, malicious.

Dog'hole (*s. from dog, and hole*) A vile hole, a mean habitation.

Dog'kennel (*s. from dog, and kennel*) A house for dogs.

Dog'louse (*s. from dog, and louse*) An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOG'MA (*s. from the Greek*) An established principle, a settled notion.

Dogma'tic (*adj. from dogma*) Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

Dogma'tical (*adj. from dogmatic*) Dogmatic, positive.

Dogma'tically (*adv. from dogmatical*) Magisterially, positively.

Dogma'ticalness (*s. from dogmatical*) The quality of being dogmatical.

DOGMA'TICI (*s. plu.*) Physicians who join theory and practice together. *Scott.*

Dog'matist (*s. from dogma*) A dogmatical teacher.

Dog'matize (*v. int. from dogma*) To assert positively, to teach dogmatically.

Dog'matizer (*s. from dogmatize*) One that dogmatizes.

Dog'matizing (*p. a. from dogmatize*) Asserting with confidence, teaching dogmatically.

Dog'mes (*s. plu. from dogma, but not much used*) Opinions. *Scott.*

Dog'rose (*s. from dog, and rose*) The flower of the dog-briar.

Dogs (*s. plu. in the culinary style*) The handirons, fire dogs.

Dogs'bane (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'fennel (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'grass (*s. from dog, and grass*) A kind of ruff grass.

Dog'ship (*s. from dog*) Curship, the state of being a dog. *Johnson.*

Dog'sleep (*s. from dog, and sleep*) Pretended sleep.

Dogs'meat (*s. from dog, and meat*) Offal, meat sold to feed dogs. *Dryden.*

Dogs'mercury (*s. in botany*) An herb, a species of mercury.

Dogs'rose (*s. from dog, and rose*) The flower of the dog-briar.

Dogs'tail (*s. in botany*) An herb, the cynosurus.

Dog'star (*s. from dog, and star*) Sirius, a star that gives name to the dog days.

Dog'stones (*s. in botany*) A plant, a species of orchis.

Dogs'tongue (*s. in botany*) An herb, the cynoglossum.

Dogs'tooth (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'toothshell (*s. from dogstooth, and shell*) The Dentalocum.

Dog'teeth (*s. from dog, and teeth*) The eye teeth, the teeth next to the grinders.

Dog'trick (*s. from dog, and trick*) An ill turn, a kind of brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

Dog'trot (*s. from dog, and trot*) A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

Dog'weary (*adj. from dog, and weary*) Tired as a dog, excessively weary. *Shakespeare.*

Dog'wood (*s. in botany*) A species of cornelian cherry.

DOI'LY (*s. in commerce*) A kind of stuff.

Doi'ly (*adj. from the subs.*) Coarse, made after a particular manner. "A doily stuff." *Congreve.*

Do'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To do. *Chaucer.*

Do'ing (*p. a. from do*) Performing, dealing, executing.

Do'ings (*s. plu. from doing, it is seldom or never used in the singular*) Deeds, transactions, feats, things done; behaviour, conduct, hurry, bustle, merriment, festivity; but these last senses especially are chiefly used in droll style.

Doke (*s. a local word*) A ditch, a deep furrow.

- DOIT** (*s. from the Dutch dupt*) A small piece of money, a mere trifle.
- Doit/kin** (*s. from doit, and kin*) A little doit.
- DOLA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) The act of smoothing. *Cole.*
- DOL'CE** (*adj. in music books*) Soft, sweet.
- Dolcemen'to** (*adj. from dolce*) Soft, sweet.
- DOLE** (*s. from the Sax. dælan*) The act of distribution, any thing dealt out or distributed, a share, a parcel.
- DOLE** (*s. now grown obsolete, from the Lat. dolor*) Grief, sorrow, misery. *Milton.*
- Dole** (*v. t. from the subs. but not much used*) To distribute.
- Dole** (*v. int. obsolete*) To grieve, to sorrow. *Chaucer.*
- Dole** (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A malevolent intention, that which constitutes criminality.
- Dole** (*s. a local word*) The long strip of green left between ploughed lands.
- Dole'fish** (*s. from dole, and fish*) The fish which the men employed in the fishery receive as their allowance. *Sc.*
- Dole'ful** (*adj. from dole, sorrow*) Sorrowful, dismal, afflicted, impressed with sorrow.
- Dole'fully** (*adv. from doleful*) Sorrowfully, dismally, in a doleful manner.
- Dole'fulness** (*s. from doleful*) The state of being doleful, sorrow, melancholy.
- Dole'meadow** (*s. from dole, and meadow*) A meadow in which several persons have a share.
- Dole'some** (*adj. from dole*) Gloomy, dismal, sorrowful. *Pope.*
- Dole'somely** (*adv. from dolesome*) In a dolesome manner.
- Dole'someness** (*s. from dolesome*) Dismalness, gloom, melancholy.
- DOLG'BOTE** (*s. from the Sax. dolg a wound, and bote a recompence*) A recompence for a wound or scar.
- DO'LICHOS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- DOLICH'URUS** (*adj. in poetry*) Having a syllable too much at the end. *Scott.*
- DOL'IMAN** (*s.*) A long kind of vest worn by the Turks. *Sc.*
- DO'LIUM** (*s. in natural history*) A genus of shells, a shell without a hinge.
- DOLL** (*s. the contraction for Dorothy*) A woman's name, a little baby or puppet for a girl to play with.
- DOL'LAR** (*s. from the Dutch dalar*) A coin of different value from about half a crown to four shillings and sixpence.
- DO'LOR** (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Dolour, grief, sorrow.
- DOLORIF'IC** (*adj. from the Lat. dolor grief, and facio to make*) Causing grief, producing sorrow.
- Dol'orous** (*adj. from dolor*) Sorrowful, doleful, painful.
- Dol'orously** (*adv. from dolorous*) Grievously, painfully. *Scott.*
- DOLOS'ITY** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. dolosus deceitful*) Deceitfulness. *Scott.*
- DO'LOUR** (*s. from the Lat. dolor*) Grief, sorrow, pain, lamentation.
- DOL'PHIN** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
- Dol'phin** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere.
- DOLT** (*s. from the Teut. dal*) A heavy stupid fellow.
- Dolt'ish** (*adj. from dolt*) Stupid, dull, blockish.
- Dolt'ishly** (*adv. from doltish*) Stupidly, foolishly.
- Dolt'ishness** (*s. from doltish*) Stupidity, foolishness. *Scott.*
- Dol'vin** (*p. obsolete*) Dug, buried. *Chaucer.*
- Do'ly** (*adj. obsolete*) Doleful. *Chaucer.*
- DOM** (*s. from the Spanish*) A don, Sir, a title of honour among the Spaniards.
- DO'MABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. domo to tame*) Capable of being tamed.
- Do'mableness** (*s. from domable*) The state of being tameable. *Scott.*
- DOMAI'N** (*s. from the French domaine*) Dominion, empire; a possession, an estate.
- DOMA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. domo to tame, but not much used*) The act of taming. *Scott.*
- Dombe** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dumb. *Chaucer.*
- DOM'BOC** (*s. from the Sax.*) A statute of the English Saxons containing the laws of the preceeding kings.
- DOME** (*s. from the Lat. domus*) A building, a house; a cupola, a hemispherical arch; a kind of arched cover made use of by chymists in the reverberatory furnace.
- Dome** (*s. obsolete*) Doom, judgment, opinion. *Chaucer.*
- Domes'man** (*s. obsolete*) A judge, a confessor, appointed to hear and determine.
- Domes'tic** (*adj. from dome*) Belonging to the house, inhabiting the house, tame, private, done at home.
- Domes'tic** (*s. from the adj.*) One that resides in the same house, a servant in the house.
- Domes'tical** (*adj. from domestic*) Domestic.
- Domes'ticate** (*v. t. from domestic*) To make domestic, to withdraw from the public. *Clarissa.*
- Domes'ticated** (*p. from domesticate*) Made domestic, withdrawn from the public. *Scott.*
- Domestic'ity** (*s. from domestic*) The state of being a servant, a servile condition. *Scott.*
- Domes'ticness** (*s. from domestic*) The state of being domestic. *Scott.*
- DO'MICIL** (*s. from the Lat. domicilium*) A dwelling house, a habitation, an abode.
- Domifica'tion** (*s. from domify*) The astrological division of the heavens into twelve houses.
- DO'MIFY** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. domo to tame*) To use to the house, to tame.
- Do'mifying** (*p. a. from domify, but not much used*) Taming.
- Do'mifying** (*s. with astrologers*) The division of the heavens into twelve houses in order to erect an horoscope. *Scott.*
- Domige'rrium** (*s. in old records*) Danger, damage.
- DOM'INA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A title given to honourable women, Lady, Madam.
- DOM'INANT** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. dominor to rule*) Ruling, governing, predominant. *Scott.*
- DOM'INATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. dominor*) To predominate, to prevail.
- Dom'inating** (*p. from dominate*) Ruling, predominating.
- Domina'tion** (*s. from dominate*) Dominion, power, tyranny; one highly exalted, one of a particular order of angels.
- Dom'inative** (*adj. from dominate*) Imperious, insolent.
- Domina'tor** (*s. from dominate*) The presiding power, the predominant influence.
- DOMINE'ER** (*v. int. from the Lat. domino to rule*) To rule with insolence, to swell, to bluster.
- Dominee'ring** (*p. from domineer*) Ruling with insolence, blustering, overbearing.
- DOM'INIC** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Domin'ical** (*adj. from dominus*) Denoting the Lord's day.
- DOMIN'ICIDE** (*s. from the Lat. dominus master, and cædo to kill*) The act of killing one's lord or master, one that kills his master or lord.
- DOMIN'ICANS** (*s. in church history*) An order of friars founded by one Dominic, a Spaniard.
- DOMIN'ICUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the place where the Lord's supper is administered, a church. *Mede.*
- DOMIN'ICUM** (*s. a law term*) A demesne, lands occupied by the lord of a manor.
- DOMIN'ION** (*s. from the Lat. dominium*) Sovereign authority, power or right of possession; an order of angels; a territory, a district.
- DOMINIUM** (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A domain.
- DOM'INO** (*s. from the Lat. dominus*) A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church, the habit of a Venetian nobleman, a dress much used at masquerades.
- DOM'INUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A title anciently given to a clergyman, a gentleman, or the lord of a manor; Sir, Master.
- Domisman** (*s. obsolete*) A judge. *Chaucer.*
- DOMI'TIAN** (*s. from the Lat.*) A man's name.
- DO'MITURE** (*s. from the Lat. domo to tame, but not much used*) The act of taming. *Scott.*
- DON** (*s. from the Spanish*) The title of a gentleman; Sir, Master.
- DON** (*s. in geography*) The name of a large river which divides Europe and Asia; a river in Yorkshire.
- DON** (*s. from the Brit. in old authors*) A river, a castle.
- Don** (*v. t. a contraction from do on, but not used except in the country*) To put on, to invest with. *Shakespeare.*
- Don** (*adj. obsolete*) Dun, of a dun colour. *Chaucer.*
- Don** (*v. t. obsolete*) To do. *Chaucer.*
- Don** (*p. obsolete, from do*) Done, performed. *Chaucer.*
- DO'NABLE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. dono to give*) Capable of being given. *Scott.*
- DO'NARY** (*s. from the Lat. donarium*) A gift, a donation for sacred uses.
- DONA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. dono to give*) A gift, a present, a dole of money, the act of giving, the grant by which any thing is given.
- DON'ATIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. donatus*) Pertaining to a gift, belonging to a donation.
- Don'ative** (*s. from the adj.*) A gift, a dole of money; a benefice given by the patron without institution or induction.
- Don'atists** (*s. in church history, from Donatus*) A sect which arose in the beginning of the fourth century, and

and taught that the Son was inferior to the Father, and the Holy Spirit inferior to the Son; a kind of Arians.

DONA'TUS (s.) A Roman name, the name of a man.

DO'NAX (s. in botany) A kind of reed or cane of which arrows were made.

DO'NAX (s. in ichthyology) The solen.

DON'CASTER (s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 160 miles from London.

Don'caster (adj. from the subj.) Belonging to Doncaster, made at Doncaster.

Don'don (s. a cant word) A fat jolly old woman.

Done (p. from do) Made, performed, concluded, finished.

Done (v. int. used chiefly in the imp. mode to conclude a wager) Let it be so, let it be done.

Done (adj. an obsolete spelling) Dun, of a dun colour. *Ch.*

Done (v. t. obsolete) To do. *Chaucer.*

Done'e (s. a law term) The person to whom lands or tenements are given.

DON'GEON (s. now grown obsolete) A dungeon, the strongest tower or place in a castle where prisoners were wont to be kept. *Chaucer.*

DONIF'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. donum a gift, and fero to bear) Bringing gifts. *Scott.*

Don'jon (s. obsolete) A dungeon, the strongest tower or place in a castle.

Don'nat (adj. a local word) Good for nothing, idle.

Don'naught (adj. a local word) Idle, naughty.

Donne (v. t. an obsolete spelling) To do, to perform. *Ch.*

Donne (p. obsolete) Done. *Chaucer.*

Donne (adj. an obsolete spelling) Dun, of a dun colour. *Ch.*

DO'NOR (s. from the Lat. dono to give) A giver, one that gives.

Don'ship (s. from don) The quality of a don.

Doo'dle (s. a cant word) A trifier, an idler.

Dool (s. a local word) A dole, a mere, a long strip of green left between ploughed lands.

Dool (s. obsolete) Dolour, pain, sorrow. *Spenser.*

DOOM (s. from the Sax. dom) Judgment, sentence, the judgment of the last day, determination, condemnation, ruin, destruction; fate, that to which any one is destined.

DOOM (v. t. from the Sax. demon) To judge, to sentence, to condemn, to determine, to destine.

Doom'ed (p. from doom) Judged, sentenced, destined.

Doom'ing (p. a. from doom) Judging, determining, sentencing, condemning.

Dooms'day (s. from doom, and day) The last day, the judgment day, the day of condemnation.

Dooms'daybook (s. from doomsday, and book) A book or register made by order of William the First in which the estates of the kingdom were recorded.

Dooms'man (s. from doom, and man) A judge, a confessor appointed to hear and determine.

Doon (p. obsolete) Done. *Chaucer.*

DOOR (s. from the Sax. dor) The gate of a house, an entrance, a portal, a passage, a house; that which shuts up any passage into a place. *Out of door, out of the house, quite gone. At the door of, imputable, chargeable upon. Next door to, near to, bordering upon.*

Door'case (s. from door, and case) The frame in which the door is inclosed.

Door'keeper (s. from door, and keep) A porter, one that keeps the door.

Do'quet (s. a law term) A paper containing a warrant.

Dor (s. not so common a spelling) The dorr, the drone bee.

Dor (s. a cant word in Westminster school) Leave to sleep, leave to take a nap.

DOR (s. from the Heb. signifying a habitation) The name of a place, a district in the land of Canaan.

DO'RA (s.) The name of a place. *1 Mac. xv. 13.*

DORA'DO (s. in ichthyology) The sea bream.

DOR'CAS (s.) The name of a woman.

DOR'CHESTER (s.) The shire town of the county of Dorset; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 123 miles from London.

Dor'chester (adj. from the subj.) Belonging to Dorchester, made at Dorchester.

DOREE' (s. in ichthyology) The Johndoree, the faber.

Dores (s. in the history of insects) The blacklocks.

DO'RIA (s.) A province or district in the ancient Greece.

Do'rian (adj. from Doria) Belonging to Doria.

Do'rian (s. from the adj.) A native of Doria.

Dor'ic (adj. from Doria) Belonging to the Dorians, invented by the Dorians, belonging to one of the five orders of architecture.

Do'ring (s. a corruption of daring) A method of catching larks.

Dor'man (adj. from dormant) Belonging to a window that leans on a roof.

Dor'man (s. from the adj.) A window in the roof.

Dor'mant (adj. from the Lat. dormio to sleep) Sleeping,

lying down in a sleeping posture; private, concealed, leaning.

Dor'mantree (s. in building) The beam that lies across a house, a fummer.

Dor'mar (s. from dormant) A window in the roof of a house.

Dor'maunt (adj. an obsolete spelling) Dormant. *Chaucer.*

Dor'mantwriting (s. from dormant, and writing) A deed with a blank to put in the name of a person.

DOR'MITORY (s. from the Lat. dormitorium) A place to sleep in, a burial place.

Dor'mouse (s. in zoology) A mouse that sleeps a great part of the winter.

DORN (s. in ichthyology, from the German dorn, a thorn) The name of a fish supposed to be the thornback.

DOR'NIC (s. in commerce) A sort of stuff used for hangings, a kind of linen cloth in Scotland.

DOR'NIX (s. in commerce) The dornic.

DO'RON (s. from the Greek) A gift, a present; a measure in antiquity of about three inches. *Phillips.*

DORO'NICUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants, leopard's bane.

DOR'OTHY (s. from the Greek signifying the gift of God) The name of a woman.

Dorp (s. from the Dutch) A village.

DORR (v. t. from the Teut. tor stupid) To deafen, to stupify. *Skinner.*

Dorr (s. supposed to be from the verb) A kind of insect remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Dorr (s. an obsolete spelling) A door. *Chaucer.*

DOR'SAL (adj. from the Lat. dorsum the back) Belonging to the back, pertaining to those diseases which are supposed to have their seat in the back.

Dor'sale (s. in commerce) A kind of old tapestry.

DOR'SEL (s. from the Lat. dorsum the back) A pannier, a kind of basket, a pair of which are thrown across the back of a beast of burthen for the convenience of carriage.

Dor'sel (s. in commerce) A kind of woollen stuff made in Devonshire.

Dor'sel (s. not much used) A rich canopy, the curtain of a chair of state.

DOR'SER (s.) A dorfel, a pannier.

DOR'SET (s.) Dorsetshire. "*The county of Dorset.*"

Dor'setshire (s. from Dorset, and shire) One of the western counties of England; it extends along the sea coast, and is very pleasant and fruitful, contains two hundred and forty-eight parishes, twenty-two borough and market towns, and sends twenty members to parliament.

Dor'setshire (adj. from the subj.) Belonging to the county of Dorset, produced in the county of Dorset.

DORSIF'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. dorsum the back, and fero to bear) Belonging to plants that bear seed on the back of the leaf.

DORSIF'AROUS (adj. in botany, from dorsum the back, and pario to bring forth) Belonging to those plants that bear seed on the back of the leaf, dorsiferous.

DORSTE'NIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

DORS'UM (s. in anatomy) The back.

DORT (s. in geography) A city in Holland, famous for a synod held there in the year 1618.

DOR'TER (s. not much used) A room to sleep in, a dorture.

Dor'tior (s. not so much used) A dorture. *Scott.*

Dor'tom (s. obsolete) A dormitory. *Chaucer.*

DOR'TURE (s. from the Lat. dormio to sleep) A dormitory, a place to sleep in.

DORYCH'IUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

DORY'PHORI (s. in antiquity) The lifeguard of the Roman emperors.

DOSE (s. from the Greek dosis) The quantity of a medicine taken at once, a portion, a share; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can well drink.

Dose (v. t. from the subj.) To proportion the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; to give physic, in a droll sense.

Do'sed (p. from dose) Proportioned for a dose.

Do'sel (s. in commerce) A kind of woollen cloth made in Devonshire.

DO'SEL (s. not much used) A rich canopy, the curtain of a chair of state.

Dos'ens (s. in commerce) A kind of cloth made in Devonshire.

Do'sil (s. not so common a spelling) A dossil, a kind of tent or pledget.

DOSI'NERS (s. in antiquity) The deciners, the persons who had the oversight of ten friburghs.

DOSITHE'ANS (s. in church history) A Samaritan sect among the Jews; a particular sect amongst the followers of Simon Magus. *DOSITHE'US*

DOSITHE'US (s.) The name of a man. 2 Mac. xii. 25.
DOSOL'OGY (s. *with physicians*) A treatise on the method of proportioning the quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time. Scott.
Dos'sale (s. *in commerce*) A kind of tapestry.
Dos'sel (s. *in surgery*) A kind of tent to be put into a wound, a vessel.
Dos'fer (s.) A kind of basket to be carried on mens shoulders.
Dos'fil (s. *supposed to be corrupted from doffel*) A kind of tent or pledget to be laid on a sore.
Dost (v. t. *second pers. sing. of do*) Performest.
Dot (s. *perhaps from jot*) A small point, a spot made to mark any place in a writing.
Dot (v. t. *from the subs.*) To make dots, to mark with spots.
Do'tage (s. *from dote*) The state of being childish, the loss of understanding, weakness of mind; excessive fondness.
Do'tal (adj. *from the Lat. do to give*) Belonging to the portion of a woman, comprized in the portion of a woman.
Do'tard (s. *from dote*) A person in his dotage, a man foolishly fond of any thing.
DOTA'RUM (s. *in old records*) The dower of a wife.
DOTA'TION (s. *not much used, from the Lat.*) The act of giving a dowry or portion.
Do'taunce (s. *obsolete*) Fear, reverence, respect. Chaucer.
DOTE (v. int. *from the Dutch doten*) To have the intellects impaired, to be delirious; to love to excess, to be foolishly fond of; *with on or upon: as, "Mark those who dote on arbitrary power."*
Do'ted (adj. *not much used*) Endowed. Cole.
Do'ter (s. *from dote*) One that dotes.
Doth (v. t. *third pers. sing. of do*) Performeth, does.
Doth (v. *obsolete*) Do you. Chaucer.
DO'THAN (s. *from the Heb. signifying custom*) The name of a place, a district in the land of Israel.
DO'THAIM (s.) The name of a place. Jud. iv. 8.
DO'THIEN (s. *with surgeons*) A boil, a whitlow. Scott.
Do'ting (p. a. *from dote*) Acting without understanding, fondling.
Do'tingly (adv. *from doting*) Fondly, with excessive fondness.
Do'tingness (s. *from doting*) Childishness, excessive fondness. Scott.
Do'tish (adj. *from dote, but not much used*) Stupid. Scott.
Do'tkin (s. *from doit*) A small Dutch coin, a mere trifle.
Do'tard (s.) A tree kept from growing to its full length, a tree kept low by cutting.
Do'tted (p. *from dot*) Marked with dots.
DOT'TEREL (s. *from dote*) The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.
Do'tting (p. a. *from dot*) Marking with dots.
Douai're (s. *an obsolete spelling*) A dowry. Chaucer.
DOVA'NE (s. *from the French*) Custom, a custom-house.
DOU'BLE (adj. *from the Lat. duplex*) Twofold; deceitful, having two meanings.
Double (s. *from the adj.*) Twice the quantity, twice the number; strong beer, beer of twice the usual strength; a trick, a shift, an artifice.
Dou'ble (v. t. *from the subs.*) To encrease to twice the quantity, to repeat, to add, to fold, to pass round.
Dou'ble (v. int.) To become twice as much; to go back, to wind in running; to play tricks, to use artifice.
Dou'ble (adv. *chiefly used in composition, from the adj.*) Doubly.
Doublebiting (adj. *from double, and bite*) Cutting on either side, two edged.
Dou'blebuttoned (adj. *from double, and button*) Having two rows of buttons.
Dou'bled (p. *from double*) Increased to twice the quantity, repeated, folded.
Dou'bledealer (s. *from double, and deal*) A deceitful person, an insidious fellow.
Dou'bledealing (s. *from double, and deal*) Artifice, dissimulation.
Dou'bledie (v. t. *from double, and die*) To die twice over.
Double'died (p. *from doubledie*) Died twice over.
Dou'bledying (p. a. *from doubledie*) Dying twice over.
Dou'blefounted (adj. *from double, and fount*) Having two sources.
Dou'blehanded (adj. *from double, and hand*) Having two hands, doubtful. Glanville.
Dou'bleheaded (adj. *from double, and head*) Having one head or flower growing above another.
Dou'blelock (v. t. *from double, and lock*) To shut the lock twice, to bar with double security.
Dou'blelocked (p. *from double, and lock*) Locked twice over, bolted with double security.

Dou'blelocking (p. a. *from doublelock*) Shutting the lock twice, fastening with double security.
Dou'bleminded (adj. *from double, and mind*) Deceitful, insidious.
Dou'bleness (s. *from double*) The state of being double.
Dou'bler (s. *from double*) One that doubles.
Dou'bleplea (s. *a law term*) A plea in which the defendant alleges two things in bar of the action.
Dou'blequarrel (s. *a law term*) A complaint to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for the delay of justice in some matters ecclesiastical.
Dou'bleshining (adj. *from double, and shine*) Shining with double lustre.
Dou'blet (s. *in old statutes*) Letters patent.
Dou'blet (s. *from double*) A man's inner garment, a waistcoat; a pair; a false jewel or stone consisting of two pieces joined as one.
Dou'bletongued (adj. *from double, and tongue*) Deceitful, giving a different account of the same thing.
Dou'blets (s. *at dice*) Two of the same sort.
Dou'blevessel (s. *in chymistry, from double, and vessel*) Two bolt heads or matrasess joined together by having the neck of the one well luted into that of the other.
Dou'bling (p. a. *from double*) Increasing to twice the quantity, repeating, folding, turning back, making turns, playing tricks, making shifts.
Dou'bling (s. *from the part.*) The act of doubling, that which is doubled. *In the manage,* The act of a horse leaping several times in order to throw the rider.
Dou'blingnails (s. *in shipbuilding*) The nails generally used to fasten the lining of the gun ports.
DOUBLO'N, DOUBLOO'N (s. *from the French*) A Spanish coin the value of two pistoles.
Dou'ly (adv. *from double*) In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.
DOUBT (v. t. *from the Lat. dubito*) To think doubtful, to suspect, to distrust.
Doubt (v. int.) To question, to be in uncertainty, to have suspicion; *with of: as, "To make you doubt of mine."* To hesitate, to stand in suspense.
Doubt (s. *from the verb*) An uncertainty of mind, a point unsettled, a difficulty objected, a scruple, a suspicion.
Doubt (s. *obsolete*) Fear, jeopardy. Chaucer.
Doubt'ed (p. *from doubt*) Questioned, held as matter of doubt.
Doubt'er (s. *from doubt*) One that doubts.
Doubt'ful (adj. *from doubt*) Dubious, uncertain, having doubts.
Doubt'fully (adv. *from doubtful*) In a doubtful manner.
Doubt'fulness (s. *from doubtful*) The state of being doubtful.
Doubt'ing (p. a. *from doubt*) Questioning, holding doubtful, suspecting, fearing, distrusting, hesitating.
Doub'ting (s. *from the part.*) Doubt, suspense.
Doub'tingly (adv. *from doubting*) In a doubtful manner.
Doubt'leis (adj. *from doubt*) Void of doubt, having no apprehension of danger.
Doubt'leis (adv. *from the adj.*) Unquestionably, without doubt.
DOU'CET (s. *from the French*) A custard. Skinner.
Dou'cets (s. *with hunters*) The testes of the deer kind.
DOUC'NE (s. *in architecture, from the French*) The upper part or member of a cornice, cut in the form of a wave, one part concave and the other convex.
Douc'ker (s. *in ornithology, corrupted from duck*) A species of colymbus, a bird of the duck kind which frequently dips in the water.
DOVE (s. *from the old Teut. duvo*) A pigeon, a wild pigeon.
DOVE (s. *in geography*) The name of the river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire.
Dove'cot (s. *from dove, and cot*) A small dove house, a place to keep pigeons.
Dove'house (s. *from dove, and house*) The place in which pigeons are kept.
Dove'like (adj. *from dove, and like*) Like a dove, gentle, harmless, having the disposition of a dove.
DO'VE (s.) A borough and port town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.
Do'ver (adj. *from the subs.*) Belonging to Dover, made at Dover.
Doves'foot (s. *in botany*) A herb.
Dove'tail (s. *from dove, and tail*) A method of joining two pieces of wood together in which the tenons resemble the form of a dove's tail.
Dove'tail (v. t. *from the subs.*) To join by tenons in the form of a dove's tail.
Dove'tailed (p. *from dovetail*) Joined by tenons in the form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tailing

D O W

Dove'tailing (*p. a. from dovetail*) Joining with tenons in form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tailing (*s. from the part.*) The method or act of joining by dovetails.

DOUGH (*s. from the Sax. dah*) The unbaked paste of bread or pies.

Dough'baked (*adj. from dough, and bake*) Soft, insufficiently baked; unfinished.

Dough'trin (*s. plu. obsolete*) Daughters. *Chaucer.*

DOUGH'TY (*adj. used chiefly in droll style, from the Sax. dohtig*) Brave, noble, eminent.

Dough'y (*adj. from dough*) Soft, unhardened, unsound.

DOUG'LAS (*s.*) A port town, and the best harbour in the isle of Man.

DOUIL'LET (*adj. from the French*) Soft, tender, nice. *Sc.*

Douil'let (*s. from the adj. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing a pig.

Douk (*v. t. corrupted from duck*) To immerge, to duck.

Douk'cess (*s. with hunters*) The testes of the deer kind.

Doule (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A dole, a shore, a part. *Cb.*

DOU'SABEL (*s.*) The name of a woman.

DOUSE (*v. t. probably a cant word, from the sound*) To plunge any one over head in the water.

Douse (*v. int.*) To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudi.*

Dou'set (*s.*) A kind of apple.

Dou'taunce (*s. obsolete*) Doubt. *Chaucer.*

Doute (*s. obsolete*) Fear, jeopardy. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tlefs (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Doubtless. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tlees (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Doubtless. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tons (*adj. obsolete*) Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tremere (*adj. obsolete*) Brought from beyond the sea. *Chaucer.*

Dow (*v. t. a local word*) To give to mend.

Dow (*v. int. a local word*) To thrive.

Dow'able (*adj. a law term*) Capable of being endowed, having a right to be endowed. *Scott.*

DOW'AGER (*s. from the French douairiere*) A widow with a jointer, the title given to the ladies of noblemen who survive their husbands.

Dow'aie (*v. imp. obsolete*) Away, begone. *Chaucer.*

Dow'aire (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A dowery. *Chaucer.*

DOW'DY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An awkward ill-dressed woman.

Dow'dy (*adj. from the subj.*) Awkward, inelegant.

DOW'ER (*s. from the French douaire*) A dowery, that which the wife brings to the husband in marriage, that which the widow possesses, the gift of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

Dow'ered (*adj. from dower*) Portioned, provided with a dower.

Dow'ermere (*s. obsolete*) Fair weather. *Chaucer.*

Dow'erless (*adj. from dower*) Unportioned, having no dower.

Dow'ery (*s. from dower*) A dower.

DOW'LAS (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A coarse kind of linen cloth.

Dowle'stones (*s. in old writings*) Landmarks.

DOWN (*prep. from the Sax. aduna*) From a higher to a lower place, along a descent, towards the mouth of a river.

Down (*adv. from the prep.*) On the ground, towards the ground, below the horizon, to greater softness, into disgrace. "Up and down." Here and there.

Down (*v. used only in the imperative mode*) Demolish, destroy; *with with:* as, "Down with the palace." Go to a lower place; *with to:* as, "Down, down to hell."

Down (*v. int.*) To go into the stomach, to be admitted; *with with:* as, "It will hardly down with any body."

Down (*v. t. from the prep.*) To knock, to bring to the ground, to subdue. "To down proud hearts." *Sidney.*

DOWN (*s.*) A county in the kingdom of Ireland, the capital of that county.

DOWN (*s. from the Danish duun*) Soft feathers, soft wool, tender hair, the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds, any thing that soothes, any thing that mollifies.

DOWN (*s. from the Sax. dun*) A large open plain; a valley, a hill, a rising ground.

Down'cast (*adj. from down, and cast*) Bent down, directed to the ground.

Down'fal (*s. from down, and fall*) A sudden fall, the destruction of a fabric, ruin, calamity.

Down'fallen (*adj. from downfal*) Ruined, fallen.

Down'gyred (*adj. from down, and gyred*) Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 86 miles from London.

Down'ham (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to Downham, made at Downham.

Down'hawl (*s. a sea term*) A rope tied to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down.

D R A

Down'hawl (*v. a sea term*) To pull down.

Down'hawltackle (*s. a sea term*) The tackle employed in pulling down the main or fore yard in a tempest.

Down'hil (*s. from down, and hill*) A declivity, a descent.

Down'hil (*adj. from the subj.*) Descending, declivous.

Down'looked (*adj. from down, and look*) Gloomy, having a dejected countenance.

Down'looking (*adj. from down, and look*) Sullen, having a dejected countenance.

Down'lying (*adj. from down, and lie*) Just ready to be in pain of childbearing.

Down'lying (*s. from the part.*) The act of lying down, honest.

Down'right (*adj. from down, and right*) Plain, open, the state of lying down, rest, repose.

Down'right (*adv. from the adj.*) Downward in a perpendicular direction; in plain terms, directly.

DOWNS (*s. in geography*) A famous road for shipping on the coast of Kent.

Down'fitting (*s. from down, and fit*) The act of fitting down, rest, repose.

DOWN'WARD (*adv. from the Sax. duneward*) Downwards, towards the centre, from a higher to a lower place, in a course of lineal descent.

Down'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Moving on a declivity, tending to the ground; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

Down'wards (*adv. from downward*) Downward.

Down'y (*adj. from down*) Covered with down, made of down; soft, tender, soothing.

Dow're (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A dower.

Dow'ry (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A dower, a dowery.

Dowse (*v. t. a low word*) To give a slap on the face.

Dow'sets (*s. not so common a spelling*) The doucets, the testes of the deer kind.

Doxologi'ze (*v. int. from doxology*) To give glory, to address by a doxology. *Scott.*

DOXOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek δοξα glory, and λογος a word*) A form of giving glory to God.

DOX'Y (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A yielding wench, a trull, a woman of ill fame.

DOZE (*v. int. from the Sax. dræs*) To slumber, to be half asleep.

Doze (*v. t.*) To stupify, to make dull.

Do'zed (*p. from doze*) Stupified, laid asleep.

Do'zeiner (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A deciner, one who was to keep the peace of ten friburghs.

Do'zel (*s. in surgery, but not so common a spelling*) A dofsil, a kind of tent to be put into a wound.

DOZ'EN (*s. from the French douzaine*) The number twelve.

Doz'en (*adj. from the subj.*) Belonging to the number twelve, denoting the number twelve.

Doz'ens (*s. in commerce*) Devonshire Kersies.

Do'ziness (*s. from dozy*) Sleepiness, drowsiness.

Do'zy (*adj. from doze*) Sleepy, drowsy, stupid.

DRAB (*s. from the Sax. drabbe lees*) A dirty woman, strumpet.

Drab (*s. in commerce*) A strong kind of cloth, cloth double milled.

Drab (*adj. with clothiers*) Belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown.

DRA'BA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, yellow crest.

Drab'ler (*s. a sea term*) A small sail set on the bonnet.

Drachm (*s. from drachma*) An old Roman coin, the eighth part of an ounce.

DRACH'MA (*s. from the Lat.*) The dram, a small coin, the eighth part of an ounce.

DRACH'MON (*s. in antiquity*) A Hebrew coin, in value about fifteen shillings of our money.

DRAC'MON (*s. not so common a spelling*) The drachmon.

DRA'CO (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) The dragon.

DRA'CO (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dragon's head.

DRACOCEPH'ALUS (*s. in botany*) The dracocephalum.

DRA'CONITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone said to be taken from the brain of a dragon.

Dracon'tia (*s. in botany*) Dragonwort.

DRACON'TIAS (*s. in natural history*) The dragon's stone.

Dracon'tic (*adj. in astronomy*) Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one intire revolution setting out from that point in her orbit called the dragon's head and returning to the same point again, which space of time is called the draconic month.

DRACON'TIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dragons.

DRACUN'CULI (*s. plu. with physicians*) Small long worms which breed in the muscular parts of the arms and

and legs, Guinea worms; a disease in children occasioned by such worms.

DRACUNCULOIDES (*s. in botany*) The hæmanthus.

DRACUNCULUS (*s. in botany*) Dragons, a kind of arum.

DRAD (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dread, awful, terrible. *Sp.*

Dradde (*adj. obsolete*) Dreaded, awful, fearful. *Chaucer.*

Dradde (*v. int. obsolete, from the subs.*) To be afraid, to be terrified. *Chaucer.*

DRAFF (*s. from the Sax. drof dirty*) Refuse, dregs, wash for pigs.

Draff/sak (*s. obsolete*) A sack full of draff. *Chaucer.*

Draff/tub (*s. from draff, and tub*) A tub or vessel to put wash in for pigs.

Draffy (*adj. from draff*) Worthless, dreggy.

Draft (*adj. corrupted from draught*) Used for drawing. "A draft horse." *Shakespeare.*

Draffie (*adj. obsolete*) Tedious, irksome, troublesome. *Ch.*

DRAG (*v. t. from the Sax. dragan*) To draw along on the ground by main force, to draw heavily, to pull about by violence, to draw along as unworthy to be carried.

Drag (*v. int.*) To hang so low as to trail on the ground.

Drag (*s. from the verb*) A net drawn along the bottom of the water, an instrument with hooks to lay hold of any thing, a kind of car drawn by hand, a heavy kind of harrow.

Dra'gant (*s. corrupted of tragacantha*) A kind of gum.

Drag'ged (*p. from drag*) Drawn along upon the ground by violence, pulled about in a violent and contemptuous manner.

Drag'ging (*p. a. from drag*) Drawing along by mere force, pulling about in a violent and contemptuous manner.

Drag'gle (*v. t. from drag*) To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

Drag'gle (*v. int.*) To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

Drag'gled (*p. from draggle*) Made dirty by being drawn along the ground.

Drag'gling (*p. a. from draggle*) Dirtying by dragging on the ground.

Dra'gium (*s. in old records*) A coarse kind of bread corn.

DRAG'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A handful.

DRAG'MIS (*s. from the Greek*) As much of any thing as can be taken up between two fingers.

Drag'net (*s. from drag, and net*) A net which is drawn along at the bottom of the water.

Dra'goman (*s. in Turkey*) An interpreter.

DRAGON (*s. from the Lat. draco*) A kind of winged serpent, perhaps an imaginary creature; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation of the northern hemisphere; the devil.

Drag'on (*s. in botany*) An herb, the dracunculus.

Drag'onet (*s. from dragon*) A little dragon.

Drag'onfly (*s. from dragon, and fly*) A fierce stinging fly.

Drag'onish (*adj. from dragon*) Having the form of a dragon, having the disposition of a dragon.

Drag'onlike (*adj. from dragon, and like*) Like a dragon, furious, fierce.

Dragonee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the lower part of a dragon, having the lower part formed like that of a dragon.

Drag'ons (*s. in botany*) The dracunculus, the tarragon.

Drag'onsbeam (*s. in building*) One of the strong braces which stands under a breastsummer.

Drag'onsbelly (*s. in astronomy*) A star in the constellation of the dragon.

Drag'onsblood (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of resin.

Drag'onhead (*s. in botany*) A plant so called because the flower resembles the head of a dragon.

Drag'onhead (*s. in astronomy*) The ascending node of the moon, one of the points in the orbit which intersects the ecliptic.

Drag'onshell (*s. in natural history*) A species of patella having the rostrum very much bent.

Drag'onstail (*s. in astronomy*) The descending node, the opposite in the orb to that of the dragon's head.

Drag'onstone (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone.

Drag'ontree (*s. in botany*) A species of palmtree.

DRAGOO'N (*s. from the German draen to carry*) A soldier who fights generally on horseback, but sometimes on foot.

Dragoo'n (*v. t. from the sub.*) To harrafs by soldiers, to persecute by giving up to the insolence and rage of soldiers.

Dragoo'ned (*p. from dragoon*) Harraffed with soldiers, persecuted by being abandoned to the insolence and rage of the soldiers.

Dragoo'ner (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dragoon.

Dradoo'ning (*p. a. from dragoon*) Harraffing with soldiers.

Drags (*s. plu.*) A kind of raft to carry any thing down a river, that which hangs over a ship and prevents her sailing; a large heavy pair of harrows; a low kind of wheel carriage.

DRAIN (*v. t. from the French trainer*) To draw off gradually, to empty by drawing off gradually, to make quite dry.

Drain (*s. from the verb*) The channel by which any moisture is drawn off, a watercourse, a sink.

Drain'able (*adj. not much used, from drain*) Capable of being drained. *Scott.*

Drain'ed (*p. from drain*) Emptied by a drain, drawn dry, rendered poor; with of: as, "Drained of all their fluids."

Drain'ing (*p. a. from drain*) Emptying by a drain, drawing dry, making poor.

Drake (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The male of the duck.

Drake (*s. in gunnery, from draco a dragon*) A small piece of artillery.

Dram (*s. from drachm*) The sixteenth part of an ounce, a small quantity; spirits, distilled liquors; such a quantity of spiritous liquor as is commonly drank at once.

Dram (*v. int. in low language*) To drink drams, to drink spiritous liquors.

DRAM'A (*s. from the Greek*) A poetic composition accommodated to action, a poem in which action is represented, a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

Dramat'ic (*adj. from drama*) Belonging to the drama, represented by action.

Dramat'ical (*adj. from dramatic*) Dramatic, represented by action.

Dramat'ically (*adv. from dramatical*) After the manner of the drama.

Dram'atist (*s. from drama*) An author of dramatic composition.

Drame (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A dream. *Chaucer.*

Dran (*s. obsolete*) Bran. *Cole.*

Dra'na (*s. in old records*) A drain, a watercourse.

Drank (*v. t. pret. of drink*) Did drink.

Drank (*p. from drink*) Swallowed as liquor, absorbed.

Drank (*s. with farmers*) Wild oats.

DRAP (*s. not much used, from the French*) Cloth, woollen cloth.

Drape (*v. t. from drap*) To make cloth; to jeer, to satyrize; but seldom used in this sense. *Temple.*

Drape (*s. a local word*) A farrow cow, a cow whose milk is dried up.

Drape (*adj. a local word*) Bad, culled.

Dra'per (*s. from drape*) One who sells cloth.

Dra'pery (*s. from drape*) Cloth, stuffs, clothwork, the trade of making cloth; the dress of a picture, the dress of a statue.

Dra'pet (*s. from drape*) A cloth, a tablecloth, a coverlet.

DRAS'CUS (*s. in old writings*) Grains, the refuse of malt after brewing.

DRAS'TIC (*adj. not much used, from the Greek δραστιος*) Powerful, efficacious, vigorous.

Drat (*v. t. third person singular, obsolete*) Dreadeth.

Drave (*v. t. pret. of drive*) Did drive.

Draugh (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Draff.

Draught (*s. from draw*) The act of drawing, the quality of being drawn; the act of sweeping with a net, the quantity of fish caught at one time in a net; the act of shooting with a bow; the act of diverting the attention of the war; forces drawn off from the main army; the act of drinking, the quantity of liquor drank at one time; a delineation, a sketch, a picture drawn: the depth which a vessel draws or sinks in the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money, a bill of exchange; a house or place where soil is deposited.

Draught (*adj. from the sub.*) Used for drawing, used for the plough or cart.

Draught/compasses (*s. from draught, and compasses*) Compasses used in drawing.

Draught/house (*s. from draught, and house*) The house or place where soil is deposited, the place where wash is kept for pigs.

Draught/hook (*s. in gunnery*) A large hook fixed to the carriage of a cannon.

Draughts (*s. used only in the plural*) A kind of play, a play resembling chess.

DRAW (*v. t. from the Sax. dragan*) To pull along, to drag, to raise out of a deep place by pulling, to attract, to inhale, to suck, to take from, to extract, to move by pulling, to produce, to deduce, to induce, to

- to extort, to wrest, to embowel, to form a representation, to compose, to form in writing. *With in*, to contract, to pull back, to intice. *With off*, to extract, to draw out by a vent, to withdraw, to abstract. *With on*, to encourage, to invite, to cause. *With over*, to raise in a still, to persuade from one party to another. *With out*, to extract, to protract, to lengthen, to range in battle. *With up*, to form in writing, to contrive, to form in order of battle.
- Draw** (*v. int.*) To pull, to act as a draught, to act as a weight, to advance, to shrink, to contract, to unsheath a sword, to take a card out of the pack, to make a fore run by a proper application, to retire, to practise the art of drawing. *With off*, to retire, to withdraw. *With on*, to advance, to approach.
- Draw** (*s. from the verb*) The act of drawing, the lot or chance drawn.
- Draw'back** (*s. from draw, and back*) A discount, that which is drawn back for ready payment, that which is drawn back from the sum due.
- Draw'bridge** (*s. from draw, and bridge*) A bridge so constructed as to be drawn up, and let down at pleasure.
- Draw'er** (*s. from draw*) One employed in drawing water from a well, one who draws the liquor in a public house, that which has the power of attraction, that which has the quality of drawing a fore, a box in a chest or frame out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
- Draw'ers** (*s. from draw*) The lower part of a man's dress, a kind of thin breeches.
- Draw'gear** (*s. from draw, and gear*) The harness for a draught horse.
- Draw'ing** (*p. a. from draw*) Pulling along, dragging, taking from, attracting, deducing, embowelling, delineating, writing a draught for the payment of money.
- Draw'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A delineation, a representation.
- Draw'ingpen** (*s. from draw, and pen*) A pen used in drawing lines.
- Draw'ingroom** (*s. from draw, and room*) The room into which the company withdraw upon occasion, the room in which company assemble at court, the company assembled in that room.
- Draw'ingtable** (*s. from draw, and table*) An instrument to hold a sheet of paper for drawing draughts.
- Drawl** (*v. int. from draw*) To utter in a slow driveling manner, to draw out words to an immoderate length in pronunciation.
- Draw'latches** (*in old statutes*) Thieves, housebreakers.
- Draw'led** (*p. from drawl*) Uttered slowly, pronounced with a kind of tone.
- Draw'ling** (*p. a. from drawl*) Uttering slowly, pronouncing with an immoderate deliberation.
- Drawn** (*p. from draw*) Pulled along, dragged along, attracted, deduced, moved by pulling, pulled out of the sheath, embowelled, written out, delineated.
- Draw'net** (*s. from draw, and net*) A dragnet.
- Draw'well** (*s. from draw, and well*) A deep well, a well, out of which the water is drawn by a long chain or cord.
- DRAY** (*s. from the Sax. drag*) A kind of cart, a kind of sledge.
- Dray'cart** (*s. from dray, and cart*) A cart on which beer is usually drawn about the city of London.
- Dray'horse** (*s. from dray, and horse*) A horse which draws in a dray.
- Dray'man** (*s. from dray, and man*) The driver that attends a dray or cart.
- Dray'plough** (*s. from dray, and plough*) A particular sort of plough.
- DRAY'TON** (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 153 miles from London.
- Dray'ton** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Drayton, made at Drayton.
- DRAZ'EL** (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A low dirty worthless woman.
- DREAD** (*s. from the Sax. drad*) Fear, terror, awe; the cause of fear, the person or thing feared.
- Dread** (*adj. from the sub.*) Terrible, frightful, awful, venerable.
- Dread** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fear, to fear to excess.
- Dread** (*v. int.*) To be in fear.
- Dread'ed** (*p. from dread*) Feared, feared exceedingly.
- Dread'er** (*s. from dread*) One that lives in a continued fear.
- Dread'ful** (*adj. from dread*) Terrible, frightful, formidable.
- Dread'fully** (*adv. from dreadful*) Terribly, frightfully; formidably.
- Dread'fulness** (*s. from dreadful*) Terribleness, frightfulness.
- Dread'ing** (*p. a. from dread*) Fearing, fearing exceedingly.
- Dread'lessness** (*s. from dreadless*) Undauntedness, intrepidity.
- Dread'less** (*adj. from dread*) Void of dread.
- DREAM** (*s. supposed to be from the Dutch droom*) A kind of vision in sleep, the thought of a sleeping person; an idle fancy, a groundless suspicion.
- Dream** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To have the representation of something in sleep, to think, to imagine, to be sluggish, to be idle.
- Dream** (*v. t.*) To see in a dream; "And dreamt the future fight." *Dryden.*
- Drea'mer** (*s. from dream*) One who dreams in sleep, a visionary, a fanciful person, a mope, a sluggard.
- Drea'ming** (*p. a. from dream*) Forming dreams, thinking in sleep, setting about any thing in a slow careless manner, idling.
- Dream'ingly** (*adv. from the part.*) Slothfully, carelessly.
- Dream'ingness** (*s. from dreaming*) Slothfulness, the quality of acting as though in a dream.
- Dream'less** (*adj. from dream*) Void of dreams.
- Dreamt** (*v. int. pret. of dream*) Did dream; *with off* as, "He never dreamt of it."
- DREAR** (*adj. from the Sax. drearig*) Sorrowful, mournful, dismal.
- Drear'head** (*s. obsolete, from dreary*) Horror, dismalness. *Spenser.*
- Drear'iment** (*s. now grown obsolete, from dreary*) Sorrow, dismalness, horror, dread. *Spenser.*
- Drear'iness** (*s. from dreary*) Sorrowfulness, gloominess.
- Drear'y** (*adj. from drear*) Sorrowful, distressful, gloomy, dismal.
- Dred, Drede** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dread, fear, reverence, respect, doubt. *Chaucer.*
- DREDGE** (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A kind of net.
- Dredge** (*s. with farmers*) Oats and barley mixed together.
- Dredge** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fish with a dredge, to scatter flower on any thing as it is roasting.
- Dredg'ed** (*p. from dredge*) Fished up with a dredge; sprinkled with flower while roasting.
- Dredg'er** (*s. from dredge*) One who fishes with a dredge; an instrument to scatter flower on meat while roasting.
- Dredg'ing** (*p. a. from dredge*) Fishing with a dredge; scattering flower on meat while roasting.
- Dree** (*adj. a local word*) Long, tiresome, tedious. *Cole.*
- Dree** (*s. a local word*) A hard bargain. *Chaucer.*
- Dreed** (*s. obsolete*) Dread, fear, reverence. *Chaucer.*
- Dree'thed** (*adj. obsolete*) Disturbed, oppressed. *Chaucer.*
- Dreg** (*s. with farmers*) Oats and barley mixed together.
- Dregg'iness** (*s. from dreggy*) Fulness of dregs, foulness, muddiness.
- Dregg'ish** (*adj. from dregs*) Foul with lees, feculent.
- Dregg'y** (*adj. from dregs*) Full of dregs, foul with sediment.
- DREGS** (*s. from the Sax. dresten*) The sediment of liquors, lees, the grounds; any thing that pollutes; dross, refuse.
- Drein** (*v. t. but not so common a spelling*) To drain, to empty. *Congreve.*
- Dreined** (*p. from drein*) Drained, emptied. *Southern.*
- Dreint** (*adj. obsolete*) Drowned. *Chaucer.*
- DREIT'DROIT** (*s. a law term, from the French*) A double right, a right of possession and a right of dominion.
- Dren'age** (*s. a law term*) The tenure by which the dreges held their lands.
- DRENCH** (*v. t. from the Sax. drencan*) To wash, to soak, to steep, to give physic by violence, to force down the throat.
- Drench** (*s. from the verb*) A dose of physic for a brute, physic to be given by violence; a draught, a swill.
- Drench** (*s. an old law term*) A tenant who held in capite.
- Drenche** (*v. int. obsolete*) To be drowned. *Chaucer.*
- Drench'ed** (*p. from drench*) Washed, soaked, made to receive physic by force.
- Drench'er** (*s. from drench*) One that drenches, one that administers physic by force.
- Drench'ing** (*p. a. from drench*) Washing, soaking, pouring down the throat by force, administering physic by force.
- Dren'gage** (*s. an old law term*) The tenure by which the dreges held their lands.

Brenge (*s. an old law term*) A tenant in capite.
Dre'nie (*adj. obsolete*) Sorrowful. *Cole.*
Drent (*adj. supposed to be corrupted from drenched*) Drowned. *Spenser.*
Dre'rie (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dreary. *Chaucer.*
Dre'rihed (*adj. obsolete*) Distressed, made sad. *Chaucer.*
Dre'riment (*s. obsolete*) Sorrowfulness. *Spenser.*
Dre'riness (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Dreariness, sorrow, sadness. *Chaucer.*
DRES'DEN (*s. in geography*) The capital of Upper Saxony in Germany.
Dres'den (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Dresden, made at Dresden.
Dres'den (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of habit worn by ladies.
Dresh'fold (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A threshold. *Chaucer.*
Dre'ry (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dreary. *Chaucer.*
DRESS (*v. t. from the French dresser*) To clothe, to invest with cloaths, to deck, to adorn; to curry, to rub; to trim, to adjust; to prepare, to prepare victuals for table; to accommodate a wound with proper dressings.
Dress (*s. from the verb*) Garments, cloaths, ornament; skill in adjusting drels.
Dres'fed (*p. from dress*) Clothed, invested with cloaths, decked, ornamented, trimmed, prepared, accommodated with proper dressings.
Dres'ser (*s. from dress*) One that dresses, one employed in trimming, or adjusting any thing; a bench in a kitchen, on which victuals are dressed up.
Dres'sin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To dress, to prepare. *Chaucer.*
Dres'sing (*p. a. from dress*) Clothing, investing with cloaths, decking, ornamenting, preparing, trimming, adjusting, accommodating a wound with medicaments.
Dres'sing (*s. from the part.*) A medicament to be applied to a wound.
Dres'singroom (*s. from dressing, and room*) The room to dress in, the room in which cloaths are put on.
Drest (*v. t. pret. of dress*) Did dress.
Drest (*p. from dress*) Dressed.
Dretche (*v. t. obsolete*) To delay, to vex, to trouble. *Ch.*
Drew (*v. t. pret. of draw*) Did draw.
Drey (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Dry. *Chaucer.*
Drib (*v. t. a cant word, from dribble*) To crop, to cut off.
DRIB'BLE (*v. int. probably from the Danish drypp*) To fall in drops, to fall slowly, to slaver as a child.
Drib'ble (*v. t.*) To throw down in drops.
Drib'bled (*p. from dribble*) Let fall in drops, slavered.
Drib'bled (*s. from dribble*) A small sum, a small quantity.
Drib'bling (*p. a. from dribble*) Letting fall in drops, slavering.
Drie, Drien (*v. int. obsolete*) To suffer, to endure. *Chau.*
Dried (*p. from dry*) Made dry.
Drier (*s. from dry*) That which has the quality of drying, that which absorbs moisture.
Drier (*adj. comp. of dry*) Dry in a greater degree.
Dri'est (*adj. sup. of dry*) Dry in the greatest degree.
Drife (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To drive. *Chaucer.*
Drift (*s. from drive*) An impulse, an overbearing influence, a storm of wind, a shower of rain, the scope, the tendency, that which is driven, any thing driven at random, a heap of any thing driven together.
Drift (*s. in the forest*) An examination of all the cattle depastured in the forest.
Drift (*s. in mining*) A shaft or passage cut from one mine or shaft to another.
Drift (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive, to urge along, to drive on heaps.
Drift (*adj. from the sub.*) Driven together by the force of wind or water.
Drift'ed (*p. from drift*) Driven, thrown together.
Drift'land (*s. in old writings*) An early rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor.
Drift'sail (*s. from drift, and sail*) A sail used under water to guide the head of a ship in a storm.
Drift'way (*s. a sea term*) The lee way.
Drill (*v. t. from the Dutch drillen*) To pierce, to bore, to make a hole; to delay, to put off, to draw from stop to stop, to drain, to range troops; but these last senses are rather low, or not sufficiently authorized.
Drill (*s. from the verb*) An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon. *Locke.*
Drill (*s. in the new husbandry*) The little furrows in which corn is sown, an instrument for sowing corn in such furrows.
Drill'box (*s. from drill, and box*) An instrument for sowing land in the new method of husbandry.
Drill'ed (*p. from drill*) Bored, pierced with a drill.
Drill'ing (*p. a. from drill*) Piercing with a drill.

DRINK (*v. int. from the Sax. drinkan*) To swallow liquors in order to quench the thirst, to be feasted with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; but this last sense is used chiefly in conversation.
Drink (*v. t.*) To swallow, to suck up, to absorb; to take in, to hear, to see; to act upon by drinking.
Drink (*s. from the verb*) Liquor to be drunk, any kind of beverage.
Drink'able (*adj. from drink*) Capable of being drunk, fit to drink.
Drink'er (*s. from drink*) One that drinks, one that drinks to excess, a drunkard.
Drink'ham (*s. in old writings*) A certain quantity of drink to be provided by the tenants for the lord and his steward, scot ale.
Drink'less (*adj. obsolete*) Void of drink, having no drink. *Chaucer.*
Drink'ing (*p. a. from drink*) Swallowing drink, getting drunk; receiving with attention and pleasure.
Drin'king (*adj. from the part.*) Belonging to drink, used in drinking.
Drink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of swallowing liquors.
Drink'lean (*s. in old records*) A certain portion of drink to be provided by the tenants for the lord and his steward.
Drink'mony (*s. from drink and money*) Money to buy drink.
DRIP (*v. int. from the Dutch drippan*) To fall in drops, to have drops falling from.
Drip (*v. t.*) To let fall in drops, to drop fat on any thing in roasting.
Drip (*s. from the verb*) That which falls in drops.
Drip'per (*s. a cant word*) One of the first symptoms of the foul disease.
Drip'ping (*p. from drip*) Letting fall drops, dropping.
Drip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The fat with which meat is moistened in roasting, the fat gathered from roast meat.
Drip'ping (*s. in falconry*) The action of a hawk when she mutes with several drops.
Drip'pingpan (*s. from dripping, and pan*) The pan which receives the fat of roasting meat.
Drip'ple (*adj. not used*) Weak, rare. *Fairfax.*
Drips (*s. in architecture*) The slopes or falls with which some roofs are constructed.
DRIVE (*v. t. from the Sax. drifan*) To make any thing to move by mere violence, to impel, to urge, to carry on. *With out, to expel.*
Drive (*v. int.*) To go as impelled, to rush with violence, to pass in a carriage, to tend to; to aim; *with at; as, "She drives directly at his head."*
Drive'bolt (*s. from drive, and bolt*) A particular kind of bolt used in shipbuilding.
Driv'el (*v. int. from drip*) To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak, to dote.
Driv'el (*s. from the verb*) Slaver, moisture dropped from the mouth, a driveller, a fool.
Driv'eling (*p. a. from driv'el*) Slavering, shedding the spittle from the mouth, doting, playing the fool.
Driv'eller (*s. from driv'el*) One that drivels, a dotard, an idiot.
Driv'en (*p. from drive*) Forced to move, compelled, urged, aimed.
Driv'er (*s. from drive*) One that drives, one that drives beasts, one that drives a carriage.
Driv'ing (*p. a. from drive*) Impelling, urging forward.
Driv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of urging forward, the act of impelling.
DRIZ'ZLE (*v. t. from the German driselen*) To shed in small drops.
Driz'zle (*v. int.*) To descend in small drops.
Driz'zled (*p. from drizzle*) Shed in small drops.
Driz'zling (*p. a. from drizzle*) Falling in small drops.
Driz'zly (*adj. from drizzle*) Shedding small drops, descending in small drops.
Drock (*s. in husbandry*) The upright piece of timber in a plough, to which the earth board is fixed.
Dro'den (*s. in old records*) A grove, a woody place where cattle were kept.
DROF'DENNE (*s. from the Sax. now obsolete*) A thicket of wood.
Droff'land (*s. in old records*) An early rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor.
Droff'man (*s. in old records*) The keeper of the droff-den. *Phillips.*
Drog'man (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dragoman, an interpreter.
DROIL (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A drone, a sluggard.
Droil (*v. int. from the sub.*) To work sluggishly, to plod.
Droi'ling (*p. a. from droil*) Working sluggishly, plodding.
DROIT (*s. from the French*) Right, justice, equity.

DROITWITCH (*s.*) A borough town in Worcestershire famous for its salt works; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 117 miles from London.

Droit'witch (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Droitwitch, made at Droitwitch.

DROLL (*s. from the French drole merry*) A merry fellow, a buffoon, a jester: a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

Droll (*adj. from the sub.*) Merry, ludicrous.

Droll (*v. int. from the sub.*) To jest, to play tricks, to act the buffoon.

Droll'ery (*s. from droll*) Buffoonery, waggishness.

DROM'EDARY (*s. in zoology*) A kind of camel remarkable for its swiftness.

DROM'EUS (*s. in ancient authors*) The dromedary, the stag, so called on account of their swiftness.

DRO'MO (*s. from the Greek δρομων*) A caravel, a swift bark; a very swift fish. *Scott.*

DROMO'NES, DROMOS (*s. in old authors*) Tall ships, men of war. *Scott.*

DRONE (*s. from the Sax. droen*) The larger bee which makes no honey, the male bee; a sluggard, an idle fellow; the hum of a musical instrument.

Drone (*v. int. from the sub.*) To live in idleness, to dream on.

Drone'bee (*s. from drone, and bee*) The male bee.

Drone'fly (*s. from drone, and fly*) A two winged insect resembling the dronebee.

Dro'ning (*p. a. from drone*) Living in idleness, dreaming.

Dro'nish (*adj. from drone*) Sluggish, idle, unactive.

Dron'kelewe (*adj. obsolete*) Drunk. *Chaucer.*

Dron'kelewe (*s. obsolete*) A drunkard. *Chaucer.*

Dron'kin (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Drunken. *Chaucer.*

Dron'klew (*adj. obsolete*) Given to drink, drunken. *Pb.*

DROOP (*v. t. from the Dutch droef sorrow*) To languish, to faint, to grow weak; to sink, to lean downwards.

Droo'ping (*p. a. from droop*) Languishing with sorrow, fainting, sinking, leaning downwards.

DROP (*s. from the Sax. droppa*) As much of any liquor as falls at once when there is not a continued stream, a globule of any liquor; a pendent, an ornament worn in the ear.

DROP (*v. t. from the Sax. droppan*) To pour in drops, to pour in single globules; to let fall, to let go, to quit, to intermit, to utter casually, to insert indirectly, to hint, to bedrop.

Drop (*v. int.*) To fall in drops, to fall, to come from a higher place, to come unexpectedly, to sink into silence, to die.

Dro'pacism (*s. from dropax*) The application of the dropax.

Dro'pacist (*s. from dropax*) One that uses the dropax.

DRO'PAX (*s. with physicians*) A depilatory, a medicine to take off superfluous hair.

Drop'let (*s. from drop*) A little drop.

Drop'ped (*p. from drop*) Let fall in drops, let fall, dismissed.

Drop'ping (*p. a. from drop*) Letting fall in drops, letting fall, quitting, falling.

Drop'ping (*s. from the part.*) That which falls in drops, that which falls when the continued stream ceases.

Drops (*s. in architecture*) An ornament representing drops or little bells.

Drop'fical (*adj. from dropfy*) Diseased with a dropfy, tending to a dropfy.

Drop'ficalness (*s. from dropfical*) The quality of being dropfical, a tendency to a dropfy. *Scott.*

Drop'fied (*adj. from dropfy*) Diseased with a dropfy.

Drop'stone (*s. in natural history, from drop, and stone*) A spar found in the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROPSY (*s. from the Greek ὕδρω ὕδαρ, and ὡς an appearance*) A disease occasioned by a collection of water in some part of the body.

Drop'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant of various species.

DROSOM'ELI (*s. from the Greek*) Honey-dew, manna.

DROSSO'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, sundew.

DROSS (*s. from the Sax. dros*) The scum or refuse of melted metal, the rust of metal; refuse, dregs, corruption.

Dros'sal (*s. from dross*) Scum, dross. *Johnson.*

Dros'siness (*s. from dross*) The quality of being drossy, fullness of dross.

Dross'y (*adj. from dross*) Full of dross, worthless, foul.

Drotch'el (*s. in the Scotch dialect, perhaps corrupted from drotchil*) An idle wench.

DRO'VA (*s. in old records*) A common way, a road for driving cattle.

Drove (*v. t. pret. of drive*) Did drive.

Drove (*s. from drive*) A number of cattle, a collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

Dro'ven (*p. from drive, but not much used*) Driven. *Sb.*

Dro'ver (*s. from drove*) One who drives cattle on the road for sale.

Drough (*v. t. obsolete*) Drew, did draw. *Chaucer.*

DROUGHT (*s. from the Sax. drugode*) Dry weather, thirst, want of drink.

Drought'iness (*s. from drought*) The state of being droughty.

Drought'y (*adj. from drought*) Wanting rain, thirsty, dry.

Droune (*v. t. obsolete*) To draw. *Chaucer.*

Droune (*p. from the verb, obsolete*) Drawn. *Chaucer.*

Drouth (*s. not so common a spelling*) Drought, thirst. *Milt.*

Dro'vy (*adj. obsolete*) Muddy. *Chaucer.*

Dro'zen (*adj. a local word*) Fond. *Cole.*

Drowe, Drowghe (*v. t. obsolete*) Drew, did draw. *Cb.*

DROWN (*v. t. from the German drunden below*) To suffocate in water, to overwhelm in water, to immerge, to overflow; to lose in something profound.

Drown (*v. int.*) To be suffocated in water.

Drown'ed (*p. from drown*) Suffocated in water, overwhelmed, lost in any thing profound.

Drown'ing (*p. a. from drown*) Suffocating in water, overwhelming.

DROWSE (*v. t. from the Dutch droosen*) To make heavy with sleep.

Drowse (*v. int.*) To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, to look sleepy.

Drow'sed (*p. from drowse*) Made heavy with sleep, stupified with sleep.

Drow'ched (*s. obsolete*) Sleepiness, inclination to sleep. *Spenser.*

Drow'fier (*adj. comp. of drowsy*) Drowsy in a greater degree.

Drow'fiest (*adj. sup. of drowsy*) Drowsy in the greatest degree.

Drow'fily (*adv. from drowsy*) In a drowsy manner.

Drow'finess (*s. from drowsy*) Sleepiness, indolence.

Drow'fy (*adj. from drowse*) Sleepy, heavy, stupid.

DRU (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a wood.

DRU (*s.*) The name of a man.

DRUB (*v. t. from the Danish druber to kill, used chiefly in familiar or droll style*) To beat, to thrash, to bang, to thwack.

Drub (*s. from the verb, in familiar or droll style*) A thump, a knock, a blow.

Drub'bed (*p. from drub, in familiar or droll style*) Beaten, banged, thumped.

Drub'bing (*p. from drub*) Beating, thumping.

Drub'bing (*s. from the part. in familiar or droll style*) A beating, a thumping.

DRUDGE (*v. int. from the Sax. drecian to vex*) To labour in mean offices, to labour without much profit or honour.

Drudge (*v. t.*) To throw flower on meat while roasting.

Drudge (*s. from the verb*) One employed in drudgery, a slave, one doomed to low employment.

Drud'ged (*p. from drudge*) Sprinkled with flower in roasting.

Drudg'er (*s. from drudge*) A mean labourer, the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat.

Drudg'ery (*s. from drudge*) Mean labour, servile occupation.

Drudg'ing (*p. a. from drudge*) Labouring in mean employment, scattering flower on meat while roasting.

Drudg'ingbox (*s. from drudge, and box*) The box or instrument with which flower is scattered on meat while roasting.

Drudg'ingly (*adv. from drudging*) Laboriously, toilsomely.

DRUG (*s. from the French drogue*) A medicinal simple, an ingredient used in physic; any thing without value, that which cannot be sold; a drudge. *Shaw.*

Drug (*v. t. from the sub.*) To season with medicinal ingredients, to tincture with something offensive.

Drug'ged (*p. from drug*) Seasoned with medicinal ingredients, tinctured with something offensive. *Milton.*

Drug'german (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dragoman, an interpreter. *Scott.*

DRUG'GET (*s. in commerce*) A slight kind of woollen cloth.

Drug'gist (*s. from drug*) One who sells ingredients for medicine, one who deals in drugs.

Drug'fter (*s. from drug, but not so common a word*) A druggist.

DRU'ID (*s. supposed to be from the Greek δρως an oak*) A priest or philosopher amongst the ancient Britons.

DRUM (*s. from the Erie drumme*) An instrument of martial music; the tympanum of the ear; a drummer. *Drum.*

DUB

Drum (*v. int. from the sub.*) To beat a drum, to beat with a pulsatory motion, to tabber.

Drum'ble (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To drone, to be sluggish.

DRUM'BOLE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster.

Drum'fish (*s. from drum, and fish*) The name of a fish.

DRUM'LANRICK (*s.*) A town in Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale.

Drum'major (*s. from drum, and major*) The chief drummer in a regiment.

Drum'maker (*s. from drum, and make*) One who makes drums, one who sells drums.

Drum'med (*p. from drum*) Driven, discarded by beat of drum.

Drum'mer (*s. from drum*) One that beats the drum.

Drum'ming (*p. a. from drum*) Beating a drum, discarding by beat of drum.

Drum'stick (*s. from drum, and stick*) One of the sticks with which a drum is beaten.

Drank (*v. t. pret. of drink*) Did drink.

Drunk (*p. of drink*) Drunken.

Drunk (*adj. from drink*) Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated, drenched with moisture.

Drunk'ard (*s. from drunk*) One given to excessive drinking, a sot.

Drunk'en (*p. from drunk*) Drunk, inebriated, given to habitual drunkenness, saturated with moisture.

Drun'ken (*v. int. not much used*) To drink to excess. *Sc.*

Drun'kenly (*adv. from drunken*) In a drunken manner.

Drun'kenness (*s. from drunken*) The state of being drunken, intoxication, habitual ebriety.

Drunk'wort (*s. a cant word*) Tobacco.

Dru'rie (*s. obsolete*) Sobriety. *Chaucer.*

Dru'ry (*s. obsolete*) Sobriety, modesty. *Chaucer.*

DRUSIL'LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

DRY (*adj. from the Sax. drig*) Void of moisture, having little or no rain, thirsty, hard, severe, sapless, jejune, barren, plain, void of pathos.

Dry (*v. t. from the adj.*) To free from moisture, to exhale, to drain, to scorch with thirst.

Dry (*v. int.*) To lose moisture, to be drained of moisture.

DRYADÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The dryas.

DRY'ADES, DRY'ADS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The nymphs which were supposed to inhabit the woods.

DRY'AS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Dry'ed (*p. from dry, not so common a spelling*) Dried, freed from moisture, drained, scorched, hardened with heat.

Dry'er (*s. from dry*) That which has the quality of absorbing moisture, a drier.

Dry'eyed (*adj. from dry, and eye*) Having dry eyes, void of tears.

Dry'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To bear, to suffer. *Chaucer.*

Dry'ing (*p. a. from dry*) Making dry.

Dry'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dry.

DRY'INUS (*s. in zoology*) The oak serpent.

Dry'ites (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone found at the root of trees.

Dry'ly (*adv. from dry*) Without moisture, coldly, without affection.

Dry'ness (*s. from dry*) The state of being dry, want of moisture, want of sap; want of affection, coldness in devotion.

Dry'nurse (*s. from dry, and nurse*) A woman who brings up a child without the breast; one who takes care of another in contempt of the person who is taken care of.

Dry'nurse (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feed without the breast, to bring up without the breast.

Dry'nursed (*p. from drynurse*) Brought up without the breast.

DRYOPH'ONON (*s. in botany*) The oak fern.

DRYOPHYTE (*s. in zoology*) A kind of frog. *Phillips.*

DRYOP'TERIS (*s. in botany*) The oak fern.

Dry'rhod (*adj. from dry, and shoe*) Having the feet dry.

Dry'rhod (*adv. from the adj.*) With the feet dry, without treading above the shoes in water.

DUAL (*adj. from the Lat. duo two*) Belonging to the number two, denoting the number two.

Dual'ity (*s. not much used, from dual*) The quality of being two. *Scott.*

DUA'R'IUM (*s. in old records*) The jointure of a wife.

DU'ARCHY (*s. not much used, from the Greek δυο two, and αρχη the chief*) That form of government in which two persons rule jointly.

DUB (*v. t. from the Sax. dubbon*) To make, to make a man a knight; to confer any dignity.

Dub (*s. from the verb*) A blow, a knock.

Dub (*s. a local word*) A pool of water.

Dub'bed (*p. from dub*) Made, created, invested with a new title or dignity.

DUE

Dub'bing (*p. a. from dub*) Making, conferring some new office or dignity.

Dub'bing (*s. with cock fighters*) The act of cutting off the combs and wattles.

Dubious'ity (*s. from dubious, but not used*) A doubtful thing, the state of being doubtful.

DU'BIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. dubito to doubt*) Doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

Du'biously (*adv. from dubious*) Doubtfully, questionably.

Du'biousness (*s. from dubious*) The state of being doubtful.

DU'BITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. dubito to doubt*) Doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

DUBITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. dubito to doubt*) The act of doubting.

DUB'LIN (*s.*) The capital city of Ireland; it has a noble college, and is the see of an archbishop.

Du'cal (*adj. from duke*) Belonging to a duke.

DUCA'PE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of silk.

Du'cat (*s. from duke*) A coin struck by dukes, a foreign coin both silver and gold of different value in different places.

Ducato'on (*s. from ducat*) A foreign coin, a kind of ducat.

DUCE (*s. in low or droll style*) The devil.

DUCE (*s. from the Lat. duo two*) The number two at cards or dice.

DUCENARIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An officer who had the command of two hundred men.

DUCENARIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. duo two, and centum a hundred*) Belonging to the number two hundred.

Duch'ess (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) Dutcheess, the wife of a duke.

Duch'y (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) A dutchy, a dukedom.

DUCK (*s. from the Dutch duken to dip*) A water fowl; a term of fondness and endearment; a declension of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to rebound. *Pope.*

Duck (*v. int. from the sub.*) To dive under water as a duck, to drop down the head as a duck; to bow, to cringe. *Shakespeare.*

Duck (*v. t.*) To put under water.

Duck'ed (*p. from duck*) Put under water.

Duck'er (*s. from duck*) A diver, a cringer.

Duck'ing (*p. a. from duck*) Putting under water, diving under water, dropping down the head.

Duck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.

Duck'ingstool (*s. from duck, and stool*) A chair in which scolds are tied and put under water.

Duck'legged (*adj. from duck, and leg*) Short legged.

Duck'ling (*s. from duck*) A young duck, a little duck.

Duck'meat (*s. in botany*) A plant growing in standing water, so called because ducks are fond of it.

DUCKO'Y (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A decoy, an inticement, the means of inticement.

Ducko'y (*v. t.*) To entice, to ensnare, to entice to a snare.

Duckoy'ed (*p. from duckoy*) Enticed to a snare.

Duckoy'ing (*p. a. from duckoy*) Enticing to a snare.

Ducks'foot (*s. in botany*) A kind of snakeroot.

Duck'up (*v. a. a sea term, used only in the imp. mode*) Haul up, draw up.

Duck'weed (*s. in botany*) An herb growing in standing water, duck meat.

DUCT (*s. from the Lat. ductus led*) A channel or passage through which any thing is conducted, a guidance, a direction.

Ductabi'lity (*s. from ductable*) Easiness of belief, the quality of being easily led.

DUC'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. duco to lead*) Easy of belief, easy to be led, ductile.

Duc'tible (*adj. not much used*) Easy to be led, compliant.

DUC'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. ductilis*) Pliant, easy to be drawn, tractable, complying.

Duc'tileness (*s. from ductile*) Ductility, flexibility.

Duc'tility (*s. from ductile*) Flexibility, compliance.

Duc'tion (*s. not much used, from duct*) The act of leading.

Duc'torium (*adj. not much used*) Drawing, leading.

DUC'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A duct.

DUD'GEON (*s. from the German dolch a dagger*) A small dagger; malice, fullness, ill will.

Dud'geondagger (*s.*) A small dagger.

DUD'LEY (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 120 miles from London.

Dud'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Dudley, made at Dudley.

Dud'man (*s. a local word*) A scarecrow, a malkin.

Duds (*s. a cant word*) Goods.

DUE (*adj. from the French du*) Owing, owed, fit, proper, exact.

Due (*s. from the adj.*) A right, a claim, a just title, custom, tribute, that which is owing.
Due (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pay as due. *Shakespeare.*
DUEL (*s. from the Lat. duellum*) A combat between two, a single fight.
Du'el (*v. int. from the subs.*) To fight a single combat.
Du'el (*v. t.*) To fight with, to attack singly. *Milton.*
DUEL/LA (*s.*) The third part of an ounce. *Scott.*
Du'eller (*s. from duel*) A single combatant.
Duel'ling (*p. a. from duel*) Fighting in single combat.
Du'ellist (*s. from duel*) A single combatant; one who professes to conduct himself by the rules of honour. *Ben. Johnson.*
DUEL/LO (*s. from the Italian*) The duel, the rules of duelling.
Due'ness (*s. from due*) The quality of being due. *Scott.*
DUEN'NA (*s. from the Spanish*) An old woman kept to guard a younger.
Due'te (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Duty. *Chaucer.*
DUET'TI, DUET'TO (*s. in music*) A song or air in two parts.
DUG (*s. from the Islandic deggia*) The teat of a beast; the pap, the nipple; but this use of the word implies contempt.
Dug (*v. t. pret. of dig*) Did dig.
Dug (*p. from dig*) Digged.
Dug'tree (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub.
DUKE (*s. from the Lat. dux a leader*) One of the highest order of nobility in England.
Duke'dom (*s. from duke*) The possession of a duke, the title or quality of a duke.
Dul (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To make dull, to stupify. *Ch.*
Dul'brained (*adj. from dull, and brain*) Stupid, foolish.
DUL/CACID (*adj. from the Lat. dulcis, and acidus sour, but not much used*) Sweet and sour. *Cole.*
DULCAMA'RA (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightshade.
DULCAR'NON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A difficult question, a difficulty that cannot be got over. *Ch.*
DUL'CET (*adj. from the Lat. dulcis*) Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, melodious.
Dulcifica'tion (*s. from dulcify*) The act of sweetening.
Dul'cified (*p. from dulcify*) Made sweet, sweetened.
DULCIF/LUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. dulcis sweet, and fluo to flow, but not much used*) Flowing sweetly. *Scott.*
DUL'CIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. dulcis sweet, and facio to make*) To sweeten, to make sweet.
Dul'cifying (*p. a. from dulcify*) Making sweet.
DULCIL/OQUY (*s. from the Lat. dulcis sweet, and lo- quor to speak*) A soft and sweet manner of speaking.
DUL'CIMER (*s. supposed to be from dulcis sweet, and mel honey*) A musical instrument.
DUL'CINISTS (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians who assigned different periods to the dominion of the Father, Son and Spirit.
DULCI'NO (*s. from the Ital.*) A small kind of bassoon.
DUL'CORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. dulcis sweet*) To sweeten, to make sweet.
Dul'corated (*p. from dulcorate*) Sweetened, made sweet.
Dul'corating (*p. a. from dulcorate*) Sweetening, making sweet.
Dulcora'tion (*s. from dulcorate*) The act of sweetening.
Dul'edge (*s. in gunnery*) The wooden peg which joins the fellows of the wheel of a gun carriage.
Dul'head (*s. from dull, and head*) A blockhead, a stupid fellow.
DU'LIA (*s. from the Greek δαλεια*) A kind of inferior worship, inferior adoration.
DULL (*adj. from the Sax. dole*) Stupid, slow of understanding, blunt, obtuse, gross, cloggy, heavy, sad, melancholy, drowsy, sleepy; with *or*: as, "He was very dull of bearing."
Dull (*v. t. from the subs.*) To stupify, to infatuate, to blunt, to weaken, to damp, to clog, to foul, to make weary, to sadden, to make melancholy.
Dull'ard (*s. from dull*) A blockhead, a stupid fellow.
Dull'ed (*p. from dull*) Made dull.
Dull'er (*adj. comp. of dull*) Dull in a greater degree.
Dull'est (*adj. sup. of dull*) Dull in the greatest degree.
Dull'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To make dull, to stupify. *Ch.*
Dull'ing (*p. a. from dull*) Making dull.
Dull'y (*adv. from dull*) Stupidly, slowly, sluggishly.
Dul'ness (*s. from dull*) Stupidity, slowness of apprehension, drowsiness, sluggishness, dimness, bluntness.
DULOC'RACY (*s. from the Greek δαλος a servant, and αρχη the chief*) That form of government in which slaves and servants have so much liberty as to domineer. *Scott.*
DUL'VERTON (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 169 miles from London.

Dul'verton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dulverton made at Dulverton.
Du'ly (*adv. from due*) In a due manner.
DU'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying silence*) A district in the land of Israel.
DUMAL (*adj. from the Lat. dumus a bush*) Pertaining to briars, bushy.
DUMB (*adj. from the Sax. dumbe*) Mute, deprived of speech, silent.
Dumb'found (*v. t. from dumb, but not much used*) To strike dumb, to confound. *Spectator.*
DUMBLAI'N (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Mentieth.
Dumb'ly (*adv. from dumb*) Silently, mutely, without words.
Dumb'ness (*s. from dumb*) The state of being dumb.
DUM/FERLING (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Fife.
DUM'FRIES (*s.*) A county in Scotland, the capital of that county.
DU'MOSE (*adj. from the Lat. dumus a briar*) Full of briars, full of bushes.
Dumos'ity (*s. from dumose*) The state of being overgrown with bushes. *Scott.*
DUMP (*s. from the Dutch dom stupid*) Sorrow, melancholy, sadness; absence of mind, reverie.
Dump'ish (*adj. from dump*) Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.
Dump'ishly (*adv. from dumpish*) In a dumpish manner. *Scott.*
Dump'ling (*s. from dump*) A sort of pudding.
Dumps (*s. plu. of dump, and more frequently used*) A melancholy fit.
DUN (*adj. from the Sax.*) Brown and black, dark, gloomy.
DUN (*v. t. from the Sax. dunan*) To claim a debt with importunity, to follow a person for money.
Dun (*s. from the verb*) A clamorous troublesome creditor.
DU'NA (*s. in old records*) A bank of earth thrown out of a ditch.
DUN'BAR (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Lothian.
DUNBAR'TON (*s.*) A county in Scotland, a parliament town the capital of that county.
DUNCAN'ON (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and principality of Leinster.
DUNCE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A dullard, a stupid, unteachable animal.
Dunch (*adj. obsolete*) Deaf. *Phillips.*
DUNCK'TON (*s.*) A borough town in Wilts; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 83 miles from London.
Dunck'ton (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunckton, made at Dunckton.
DUN'DALK (*s.*) A port town of Ireland in the county of Louth, and principality of Leinster.
DUNDEE' (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Angus.
DUNG (*s. from the Sax. dineg*) Excrement, compost, manure for land, any thing worthless and vile.
Dung (*v. t. from the subs.*) To make fat with compost, to manure.
Dung (*v. int.*) To void excrements.
DUNGAN'NON (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tyrone and principality of Ulster.
DUNGAR'VON (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford and principality of Munster.
Dung'cart (*s. from dung, and cart*) A cart to carry dung.
Dung'led (*p. from dung*) Manured, made fat with compost.
Dun'geon (*s. from donjon*) A close prison, a dark disagreeable place.
Dung'fork (*s. from dung, and fork*) A fork to toss dung out of the stable, a fork with three points.
Dung'hil (*s. from dung, and hill*) A heap of dung, a mean situation, a term of reproach for one that is meanly born.
Dung'hil (*adj. from the subs.*) Mean, low, base, vile.
Dung'ing (*p. a. from dung*) Manuring, making rich with dung, voiding excrements.
Dung'meer (*s. in husbandry*) A place prepared for making dung.
Dung'y (*adj. from dung*) Full of dung, mean, vile, base, low, odious.
Dung'yard (*s. from dung, and yard*) The yard or place where dung is made.
DU'NIO (*s. in old records*) A double, a sort of base coin.
DUN'KELD (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the county of Perth, formerly a bishop's see.

DUN/MOW (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 36 miles from London.
Dun'mow (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunmow, made at Dunmow.
Dun'neck (s. *in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
DUN'NEGAL (s.) A county of Ireland; the capital of that county.
Dun'ner (s. *from dun*) One who is employed in soliciting small debts.
Dun'ninefs (s. *not much used, from dunny*) Deafness.
Dun'ning (p. a. *from dun*) Soliciting the payment of a debt with importunity.
DUN'NINGTON (s.) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 116 miles from London.
Dun'nington (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunnington, made at Dunnington.
Dun'ny (*adj. a low word*) Deafish.
Dun'sets (s. *in old records*) A people that dwell on hilly places.
Dun'fical (*adj. from dunce*) Dull, stupid, incapable of learning.
Dun'ficaly (*adv. from dunfical*) In the manner of a dunce.
DUN/STABLE (s.) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 34 miles from London.
Dun'stable (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunstable, made at Dunstable.
DDN/STAN (s.) The name of a man.
DUN/STER (s.) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 163 miles from London.
Dun'ster (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunster, made at Dunster.
Du'num (s. *in old records*) A down, a hilly place.
DUN/WICH (s.) A borough town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 99 miles from London.
Dun'wich (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dunwich, made at Dunwich.
DU/O (s. *in music*) A song or piece of music to be performed in two parts.
DUODECEN'NIAL (*adj. from the Lat. duodecim twelve, and annus a year*) Containing the space of twelve years.
DUODE'CIMO (*adj. from the Lat.*) Belonging to the number twelve.
Duode'cimo (s. *from the adj.*) A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve pages.
DUO'DECUPLE (*adj. from the Lat. duo two, and decuplus tenfold*) Belonging to twelves.
DUODE'NA (s. *in old records*) A jury of twelve men.
DUODE'NUM (s. *in anatomy*) The first of the small intestines about twelve fingers breadth in length.
Dup (v. *used imperatively, a local word*) Enter, open.
DUPE (s. *from the French*) A credulous person, one easily tricked.
Dupe (v. t. *from the subs.*) To trick, to cheat.
Du'ped (p. *from dupe*) Tricked, cheated, befooled.
Du'ping (p. a. *from dupe*) Tricking, cheating, deceiving.
DU/PLE (*adj. from the Lat. duplus*) Double, repeated once.
Du'plicate (v. t. *from duple*) To double, to fold together.
Du'plicate (*adj. from the verb*) Belonging to the proportion of squares.
Du'plicate (s. *from the adj.*) A second part, one of two.
Duplica'tion (s. *from duplicate*) The act of doubling, the act of folding; a fold, a double.
Du'plicature (s. *from duplicate*) A fold, any thing doubled.
Duplic'ity (s. *from duple*) Doubleness, the number two; deceit, double dealing.
DUPON'DIUS (s. *in antiquity*) A weight of two pounds.
DU'RA (s. *from the Heb. signifying duration*) The name of a place.
Durability (s. *from durable*) The power of lasting, duration, continuance.
Du'rabile (*adj. from dure*) Lasting, continuing, having successive existence.
Du'rableness (s. *from durable*) The quality of being durable.
Du'rably (*adv. from durable*) In a durable manner.
DURA MATER (s. *in anatomy*) The strong thick membrane which includes the whole brain.
Du'rance (s. *from dure*) Continuance, duration, imprisonment.
DURAN'TA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.
Dura'tion (s. *from dure*) Continuance of time, the power of continuance, length of time.
Dur'den (s. *in old records*) A copse, a thicket in a valley.

DURE (v. *int. from the Lat. duro to last*) To last, to continue, to endure.
Dure'ful (*adj. from dure*) Lasting, of long continuance, durable.
Dure'less (*adj. from dure*) Having no duration, short, transitory.
Du'rense (s. *obsolete*) A kind of fruit. *Chaucer.*
Du'res (s. *an obsolete spelling*) Duresse, hardship, uneasiness.
DU'RESSE (s. *from the French*) Imprisonment, constraint.
DU'RESSE (s. *in law*) A plea to set aside any act or deed procured by compulsion.
Dur'gen (s. *of uncertain derivation*) A dwarf, a short thick person.
DUR/HAM (s.) A county Palatine in the north of England; it is one of the best bishopricks in the kingdom, rich in iron and lead mines, but especially in coal, which, for the most part, lies near the surface; it contains many towns, but sends only four members to parliament, two for the shire, and two for the city of Durham.
DUR/HAM (s.) A city, the capital of the bishoprick of the same name; it has a plentiful market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 257 miles from London.
Dur'ham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Durham, made at Durham, produced in the bishoprick of Durham.
Du'ring (p. a. *from dure*) Continuing, continuing for a time. "During for a while it passeth away."
Du'ris (v. *int. third pers. sing. obsolete*) Endures, lasts. *Ch.*
DU'RITY (s. *from the Lat. durus hard*) Hardness. *Wot.*
DU'ROTRIGES (s. *in geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Dorsetshire.
DURS'LEY (s.) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 106 miles from London.
Durs'ley (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Dursley, made at Dursley.
Durst (v. *int. pret. of dare*) Did dare.
DUSK (*adj. from the Dutch dicyfter*) Tending to darkness, dark coloured, tending to blackness.
Dusk (s. *from the adj.*) Tendency, to darkness, darkness of colour.
Dusk (v. t. *not much used, from the subs.*) To make dusky.
Dusk (v. *int.*) To grow dark, to begin to lose light, to grow dim.
Dus'kid (v. *pret.*) Grew dim. *Chaucer.*
Dus'kily (*adv. from dusky*) In a dusky manner.
Dus'kish (*adj. from dusk*) Inclined to darkness, tending to blackness, dark coloured.
Dus'kishly (*adv. from dusky*) Cloudily, darkly.
Dus'ky (*adj. from dusk*) Tending to darkness, obscure, tending to blackness, dark coloured, gloomy, sad, melancholy.
DUST (s. *from the Sax.*) Earth reduced to small particles, any substance pulverized; a mean and dejected state; the grave, a state of dissolution.
Dust (v. t. *from the subs.*) To sprinkle with dust; to clean from dust.
Dust'cart (s. *from dust, and cart*) A cart in which dust is carried out of the streets.
Dus'ted (p. *from dust*) Sprinkled with dust, cleaned from dust.
Dus'tiness (s. *from dusty*) The state of being dusty. *Sc.*
Dus'ting (p. a. *from dust*) Sprinkling with dust, cleaning from dust.
Dust'man (s. *from dust, and man*) One who is employed in carrying away the dust.
Dus'ty (*adj. from dust*) Filled with dust, clouded with dust, covered with dust.
Dutch'ess (s. *from duke*) The wife of a duke, the widow of a duke, a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
Dutch'y (s. *from duke*) The territory which gives title to a duke.
Dutchy/court (s. *from dutchy, and court*) The court of the dutchy of Lancaster.
Du'te (s. *an obsolete spelling*) Duty. *Chaucer.*
Du'teous (*adj. from duty*) Obedient, respectful, obsequious, enjoined by duty.
Du'tiful (*adj. from duty*) Obedient, respectful, reverent.
Du'tifully (*adv. from dutiful*) Obediently, respectfully, reverently.
Du'tifulness (s. *from dutiful*) Obedience, submission, respect, reverence.
Du'ty (s. *from due*) That conduct to which there is a natural or legal obligation, obedience, respect, reverence; service, business of war; tax, impost.
Duumvi'rate (s. *from duumviri*) The office of the duumviri.

DUUMVIRI (*s. among the Romans*) Two magistrates who were joined together in office, and sworn to administer justice faithfully.

DUYK (*v. int. in the Scotch dialect*) To make a reverence, to bow. *Johnson.*

Dwal (*s. in heraldry*) The night shade, the representation of the herb nightshade.

DWALE (*s. in botany*) Nightshade.

DWARF (*s. from the Sax. dweorg*) A person below the common size, an attendant on a lady in romance; any plant or animal below the natural size.

Dwarf (*adj. from the sub.*) Small, low, below the natural size: "A dwarf kidneybean."

Dwarf (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hinder from growing to the natural bulk, to make little.

Dwarfed (*p. from dwarf*) Stopped in growth, made little. *Addison.*

Dwarfish (*adj. from dwarf*) Low, small, below the natural bulk, petty, despicable.

Dwarfishly (*adv. from dwarfish*) Like a dwarf, in the manner of a dwarf.

Dwarfishness (*s. from dwarfish*) Lowness, littleness.

DWAULE (*v. int. from the Sax. dwellian*) To be delirious. *Junius.*

DWELL (*v. int. from the old Teut. duala to stay*) To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to be suspended with attention, to hang upon with fondness, to continue long speaking; *with on: as, "He dwelt too long on that subject."*

Dwell (*v. t.*) To inhabit. *Milton.*

Dweller (*s. from dwell*) An inhabitant, one that dwells in any place.

Dwelling (*p. a. from dwell*) Inhabiting, abiding, continuing long.

Dwelling (*s. from the part.*) A habitation, an abode; a manner of living, a state of life.

Dwellinghouse (*s. from dwelling, and house*) The house at which any one dwells, a house to dwell in.

Dwellingplace (*s. from dwelling, and place*) The place of residence.

Dwined, Dwind (*adj. obsolete*) Wasted, consumed. *Ch.*

DWIN'DLE (*v. int. from the Sax. dwinan*) To shrink, to grow less; to degenerate, to sink.

Dwindled (*p. from dwindle*) Shrunk, grown little, sunk, degenerated.

Dwindling (*p. a. from dwindle*) Shrinking, growing less, degenerating.

Dwindlingly (*adv. from dwindling*) In a dwindling manner.

DYÆDIC (*adj. applied to arithmetic*) Binary.

Dye (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To die, to lose life.

Dye (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To die, to tinge.

Dye (*s. not so common a spelling*) A colour, a die, a square body, the middle of a pedestal often made in the form of a cube or die.

Dyed (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) Died, did die.

Dyed (*v. t. pret. not so common a spelling*) Died, tinged.

Dyed (*p. from dye, but not so common a spelling*) Died, tinged.

Dyeing (*p. from dye*) Tinging, giving a lasting colour to silks.

Dyeing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tinging, the act of giving a fine and durable colour to silks. *Dict. of Arts.*

Dyer (*s. from dye, but not so common a spelling*) A dier, one who is employed in the art of dying.

Dyer'sweed (*s. from dyer, and weed*) An herb much used by diers in dying yellow.

Dying (*p. from die*) Losing life, sinking; tinging, giving a colour to any thing.

Dyke (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dike, a kind of dam.

Dyke'reeve (*s. in old statutes*) An officer who had the oversight of the dikes in the fen countries.

Dyl (*s. obsolete*) A part, a share. *Chaucer.*

DYNASTY (*s. from the Greek δυναστεία*) Government, sovereignty; a superior, a demigod.

DYNDYME'NE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of the goddesses Vesta.

DYP'TYCHA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of public register among the ancients.

DYP'TYCHS (*s.*) The dyptycha.

Dyrge (*s. not so common a spelling*) A dirge, a mournful song.

Dyr'ked (*adj. obsolete*) Darkened. *Chaucer.*

DYSÆTHESIA (*s. from the Greek*) A difficulty or defect in sensation.

DYSCINE'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) An incapacity to move, a difficulty of moving.

DYS'CRACY (*s. not much used, from the Greek δυσκρασία*) An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juices, a distemperature of the humours in a human body.

DYSECOY'A (*s. from the Greek δυσ difficulty, and ακουω to hear*) A dullness of hearing.

Dysen'teric (*adj. from dysentery*) Belonging to a dysentery, tending to a dysentery, attended with a dysentery.

DYSEN'TERY (*s. from the Greek δυσ with difficulty, and εντερον a bowel*) A looseness of the belly, a bloody flux.

DYSEPULO'TICA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of large ulcers very hard to be cured. *Scott.*

DY'SERT (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Fife.

DYSHEL'CES (*s. from the Greek δυσ hard, and ελκος an ulcer*) An ulcer hard to be cured. *Scott.*

DY'SIS (*s. in astrology, from the Greek δυνα to set*) The seventh house in a scheme of the heavens.

DYS'NOMY (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and νομος a law*) The act of constituting bad laws.

DYSO'DES (*adj. from the Greek δυσ bad, and οδωρ an odour*) Sending forth a disagreeable odour, offensive to the smell.

DYSOP'SY (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and ωψ an eye*) Dimness of sight.

DYSOREXE'A (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and ορεξις the appetite*) A want of appetite.

DYSPA'THIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and παθος passion*) An impatience of temper.

DYSPEP'SIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and πεψις concoction*) A bad digestion.

Dyspep'sy (*s. from dyspepsia*) The want of digestion, a bad digestion.

DYS'PHONY (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and φωνη a sound*) A difficulty in speaking occasioned by an ill construction of the organs.

DYSPHO'RIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and φερω to bear*) An impatience in bearing affliction.

DYSPNOE'A (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and πνεω to breathe*) A difficulty in breathing.

DYSTHERAPEU'TA (*s. from the Greek δυσ bad, and θεραπεω to heal*) Diseases hard to be cured.

DYSTHY'MIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ hard, and θυμος the mind*) An indisposition of mind.

DYSTI'CHIA (*s. from the Greek δυνα, and σιχας a row*) A double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DYSTO'CHIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ hard, and τινω to bring forth*) A preternatural birth, a difficulty of bringing forth.

DYSTRYACHI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A continued defluxion of tears occasioned by the short points of the hairs growing under the eyelids.

DYSU'RIA (*s. from the Greek δυσ hard, and ουρον urine*) An obstruction of urine.

Dys'ury (*s. from dysuria*) An obstruction of the urinary passages attended with excessive heat.

Dyte (*s. obsolete*) A tract, a treatise. *Chaucer.*

Dytis'cus (*s. in zoology*) A genus of insects.

E.

E. (*s.*) The fifth letter in the alphabet; it has three sounds, the broad, the narrow, and the intermediate; a note in music. *As a numeral it stands for two hundred and fifty.*

EACH (*pro. from the Sax. ele*) Either of two, every one of a number.

Each (*adj. from the pro.*) Every. "Each man his helmet wore."

EAD (*s. used chiefly in the composition of proper names, from the Sax.*) Happiness, blessedness.

EA'DELMAN (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A nobleman, an earl.

Ea'dish (*s. not so common a spelling*) Eddish, latergrafs.

EA'DITH (*s. the old spelling*) Edith, a woman's name.

EA'DULPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

EA'DWIN (*s. the old spelling*) Edwin, a man's name.

EA'GER (*adj. from the Sax. eager*) Earnest, vehement, hot of desire, prompt, quick; *with of, on, or after: as, "He was too eager of gain." "Eager on his bliss."* Sour, sharp, severe; brittle, inflexible; *This last sense is a cant word with artificers.* *Johnson.*

Ea'ger (*s. not so common a spelling*) An eagle.

Ea'gerly

Ea'gerly (*adv. from eager*) With great desire, with great impetuosity; hotly, sharply.
Ea'gerness (*s. from eager*) Keenness of desire, vehemence, impetuosity.
EA'GLE (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. aquila*) A bird of prey.
Ea'gle (*s. in antiquity*) The standard of the ancient Romans.
Ea'gleeyed (*adj. from eagle, and eye*) Having an eye like an eagle, sharp-sighted.
Ea'gleflower (*s. in botany*) The balsamina.
Ea'gleowl (*s. in ornithology*) The bubo.
Ea'glespeed (*s. from eagle, and speed*) Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.
Ea'glestone (*s. in natural history*) The ætites, a stone supposed to be found in the nest of an eagle.
Ea'glet (*s. from eagle*) A young eagle.
EA'GRE (*s. from the Runic æger the ocean*) A tide swelling above another tide observable, it is said, in the river Severn. *Dryden.*
EAK (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. æak*) Eternity. *Scott.*
Eal'derman (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A Saxon magistrate, an alderman.
Eal'dorman (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An alderman.
EAL'DRED (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
EALHOR'DA (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The privilege of affizing and selling beer. *Scott.*
EAL'RED (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
EAME (*s. now become a local word, from the Sax. eam*) An uncle.
EAN (*v. int. from the Sax. eanian to conceive*) To bring forth young as an ewe.
Ean'ed (*p. from ean*) Brought forth as a lamb.
Ean'ing (*p. a. from ean*) Bringing forth as an ewe.
Ean'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth young as an ewe.
Ean'ingtime (*s. from ean, and time*) The season in which ewes bring forth their young.
EAR (*s. from the Sax. eare*) The organ of hearing, that part of the organ of hearing that projects from the head, the sense of hearing, the power of distinguishing musical sounds, taste, discernment; the privilege of being heard; the prominent part of any thing serving as a handle; the spike of corn containing the seed. *By the ears in low or droll style; in a state of hostility.*
Ear (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shoot out in ears as corn.
EAR (*v. t. but not much used, supposed to be from the Lat. aro to plough*) To till, to plough. *Isai xxx. 24.*
Ear'able (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Arable, fit to be plowed, tillable. *Scott.*
Ear'ach (*s. from ear, and ach*) A pain in the ear.
EARD'ORBURG (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The metropolis, the chief city.
Ear'ed (*p. from ear*) Shot out in ears, furnished with ears. *Pope.*
Ear'ed (*p. now grown obsolete*) Tilled, ploughed. *Deut. 21. 4.*
Ear'ing (*p. a. from ear*) Shooting out in ears, tilling.
Ear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shooting out in ears, the act of tilling the ground, the act of gathering the ears of corn.
Ear'ing (*s. a sea term*) That part of the bolt rope which is left open at the corner of the sails in form of a ring.
Ear'ingtime (*s. from earing, and time*) The time of harvest.
EARL (*s. from the Sax. eorl*) A nobleman who ranks between a marquis and a viscount.
Earl'dom (*s. from earl*) The dignity of an earl, the jurisdiction of an earl.
Ear'less (*adj. from ear*) Having no ears, void of ears.
Ear'lier (*adj. comp. of early*) More early.
Ear'liest (*adj. sup. of early*) Most early.
Ear'liness (*s. from early*) The state of being early.
Earlmar'hal (*s. from earl, and marshal*) The officer who has the chief care of military solemnities.
EAR'LY (*adj. from the Sax. ær before*) Coming soon, ripe soon.
Ear'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Soon, betimes.
EARN (*v. t. from the Sax. earnian*) To obtain, to gain, to gain by labour.
Earn (*v. int. an incorrect spelling*) To yearn, to move with compassion.
Ear'ned (*p. from earn*) Obtained, gotten by labour.
EAR'NEST (*adj. from the Sax. eornest*) Warm, ardent, intent, eager.
Ear'nest (*s. from the adj.*) Reality, seriousness.
EAR'NEST (*s. from the French arres*) A pledge, a hand-sel, the money given to ratify a bargain.
Ear'ne'stful (*adj. obsolete*) Sorrowful, very earnest. *Ch.*

Ear'nestly (*adv. from earnest*) Warmly, affectionately, eagerly.
Ear'nestness (*s. from earnest*) Warmth, eagerness, importunity, zeal, sollicitude, intentness.
Earn'ing (*p. a. from earn*) Obtaining, getting by labour.
Earn'ing (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A yearning, a commiseration.
Earn'ing (*s. a local word*) Runnet to turn milk into curd for making cheese.
Ear'pick (*s. from ear, and pick*) An instrument to pick the ear.
Ear'ring (*s. from ear, and ring*) An ornament for the ear.
Earth (*s. from ear to plough*) A ploughed field. *May.*
Ear'shell (*s. from ear, and shell*) A species of shell resembling the form of the ear.
Ear'shot (*s. from ear, and shoot*) The reach of the ear, the space in which words may be heard.
Earst (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Erst, formerly. *Spenser.*
EARTH (*s. from the Sax. eorth*) The globe on which we dwell, the world, the inhabitants of the world, the soil, the ground, any kind of earthy matter; a ploughing or turn of the soil.
Earth (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with earth, to hide in the earth.
Earth (*v. int.*) To get under ground.
Earth'bag (*s. in fortification*) A bag filled with earth, a sand bag to keep off the shot of the enemy.
Earth'board (*s. from earth, and board*) The board of a plough that shakes off the earth.
Earth'born (*adj. from earth, and born*) Born of the earth, meanly born.
Earth'bound (*adj. from earth, and bind*) Fastened by the weight of the earth.
Earth'en (*adj. from earth*) Made of earth, made of clay.
Earth'flax (*s. from earth, and flax*) A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward.*
Earth'iness (*s. from earth*) The quality of being earthy, grossness.
Earth'ing (*p. a. from earth*) Covering with earth, driving to the earth as a fox or badger in hunting.
Earth'iness (*s. from earthy*) The quality of being earthy, grossness.
Earth'ling (*s. from earth*) An inhabitant of the earth, a frail mortal, one that cleaves too much to the earth.
Earth'ly (*adj. from earth*) Belonging to the earth, vile, fordid; corporeal, belonging to the present state.
Earth'nut (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the pignut.
Earth'quake (*s. from earth, and quake*) A convulsion or trembling in the earth.
Earth'shaking (*adj. from earth, and shake*) Having power to shake the earth.
Earth'worm (*s. from earth, and worm*) A worm bred under ground, a mean fordid wretch.
Earth'y (*adj. from earth*) Consisting of earth, inhabiting the earth, relating to the earth, foul, gross.
Ear'wax (*s. from ear, and wax*) The wax or exudation that gathers in the inside of the ear.
EAR'WIG (*s. from the Sax. eare the ear, and wigga a grub*) An insect with sheathed wings imagined to creep into the ear.
Ear'witness (*s. from ear, and witness*) One who can attest any thing as heard by himself.
EASE (*s. from the French aise*) Rest, quiet, rest after labour, freedom from pain, easiness of behaviour.
Ease (*v. t. from the sub.*) To free from pain, to mitigate, to alluage, to free from any thing disagreeable; to slacken, to give more room.
Ea'sed (*p. from ease*) Freed from pain, delivered from any thing disagreeable, disencumbered; slackened.
Ea'seful (*adj. from ease*) Full of ease, quiet, fit for rest.
EA'SEL (*s. with painters*) The frame on which the canvas is placed to be painted.
Ea'selpieces (*s. with painters, from easel, and piece*) Pieces done on the easel distinguished from those that are drawn on walls and ceilings.
Ea'sement (*s. from ease*) Relief, assistance, support. *In law,* a way or watercourse on a neighbour's ground; a service which one neighbour has on another by prescription without profit.
Ea'sier (*adj. comp. of easy*) Easy in a greater degree.
Ea'siest (*adj. sup. of easy*) Easy in the greatest degree.
Ea'sily (*adv. from easy*) Without difficulty, without pain; readily, without reluctance.
Ea'siness (*s. from easy*) Rest, tranquillity, freedom from difficulty; complaisance, readiness, ease of behaviour.
EAS'INGWOLD (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 210 miles from London.
Easingwold (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Easingwold, made at Easingwold.

EAST (*s. from the Sax. east*) The quarter where the sun rises, the eastern part of the world.
East (*adj. from the sub.*) Coming from the east, eastern. "The east wind."
EAS'TER (*s. from the Sax. eastre*) The time set apart by the church for the commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection; the feast of the Passover. *Acts xii. 4.*
Eas'ter (*adj. from the sub.*) Pertaining to Easter, belonging to the time set apart for the commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection.
Eas'terling (*adj. from east*) Belonging to the money of the easterlings, sterling. "Easterling money."
Eas'terlings (*s. from east*) The people who lived easterly of England, the merchants of the Hans towns in Germany.
Eas'terly (*adj. from east*) Coming from the east, lying towards the east.
Eas'tern (*adj. from east*) Belonging to the east, oriental; lying towards the east.
EAST'LOOE (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 231 miles from London.
East'ward (*adv. from east, and towards*) Towards the east.
Ea'sy (*adj. from ease*) Quiet, undisturbed, free from difficulty, free from pain; ready, complying; void of want; void of formality.
EAT (*v. t. from the Sax. etan*) To devour with the mouth, to consume, to corrode; to call back a word.
Eat (*v. int.*) To feed upon, to go to meals, to take food.
Eat (*v. pret. of eat*) Ate, did eat.
Eat (*p. from the verb*) Eaten.
Eat'able (*adj. from eat*) Fit to eat, capable of being eaten.
Eat'bee (*s. from eat, and bee*) A small insect that feeds on bees.
Eat'en (*p. from eat*) Devoured with the mouth, consumed, corroded.
Eat'er (*s. from eat*) One that eats, a corrosive.
EATH (*adj. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Easy, feasible. *Spens.*
Eath (*adv. from the adj. obsolete*) Easily, feasibly. *Spens.*
Eat'ing (*p. a. from eat*) Devouring with the mouth, consuming, corroding.
Eat'inghouse (*s. from eat, and house*) A house where provisions are sold ready dressed, a house for eating.
EAVES (*s. from the Sax. efese*) The edges of a roof which hang over the wall.
Eaves'catch (*s. in building, from eaves, and catch*) A thick board with a featheredge to receive the lower course of tiles on the roof of a house.
Eaves'drop (*v. t. from eaves, and drop*) To catch what falls from the eaves; to listen under a window.
Eaves'dropper (*s. from eavesdrop*) One that listens under windows. *Shakespeare.*
Eaves'lath (*s. in building, from eaves, and lath*) The eaves'catch.
E'BAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a heap*) A mountain in the land of Israel.
EBB (*s. from the Sax. ebba*) The reflux or return of the tide towards the sea; a decline, a decay.
Ebb (*v. int. from the sub.*) To flow back towards the sea, to decline, to decay.
Eb'berman (*s. from ebb, and man*) One who fishes below bridge, one who fishes in ebbing water.
Eb'bing (*p. a. from ebb*) Returning towards the sea, declining, decaying.
EBDOMA'RIUS (*s. in ecclesiastical writings*) An officer formerly appointed weekly to superintend the performance of divine service in a collegiate church.
E'BED (*s. from the Heb. signifying a servant*) A man's name.
E'BEDME'LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the servant of the king*) A man's name.
E'BEN (*s. from ebenus*) A black, hard, and valuable sort of wood, ebony.
E'ben (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of ebony, belonging to ebony.
EBENE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stone of help*) A man's name.
E'bentree (*s. in botany*) A tree which grows in Æthiopia and India without either leaves or fruit, the ebony.
EBE'NUS (*s. in botany*) The ebentree.
E'BER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a passage*) A man's name.
Eb'eremorth (*s. obsolete*) Downright murder.
Eb'eremurder (*s. obsolete*) Downright murder, murder which could not be expiated by fine.
EBIAS'APH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a father that increaseth*) A man's name.

E'BIONITES (*s. in church history*) A sect in the first century that denied the divinity of Christ, and rejected all the gospels except that of Saint Matthew.
EBIS'EUS (*s. in botany*) The marshmallow.
E'bon (*s. from ebenus*) The ebony, the ebony.
E'bon (*s. from the sub.*) Made of ebony, belonging to ebony; black. "Her ebon throne."
E'bonist (*s. from ebon*) A worker in ebony. *Scott.*
Eb'ony (*s. from ebon*) A black, solid, and valuable wood, the wood of the ebentree.
Eb'onywood (*s. from ebony, and wood*) The wood of the ebentree. *Scott.*
E'braike, E'brak, E'brake (*s. obsolete*) The Hebrew, the language of the Jews. *Chaucer.*
EBRI'ETY (*s. from ebrius drunken*) Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors.
EBRIL/LADE (*s. in the manage*) The check which is given to a horse by one rein of the bridle when he refuses to turn.
Ebrios'ity (*s. from ebrius*) Habitual drunkenness.
E'BRIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ebrius*) Drunken, given to drunkenness.
EBUL/LIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ebullio to bubble*) To bubble out.
Ebul'liency (*s. not much used*) A bubbling out, an ebullition.
Ebulli'tion (*s. from ebulliate*) The act of boiling up with heat, an intestine motion, an effervescence.
E'BULUM, E'BULUS (*s. in botany*) The wallwort, the dwarf elder.
E'BUR (*s. from the Lat.*) Ivory.
Ebur'nean (*adj. from ebur*) Consisting of ivory, made of ivory.
ECA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name. *2 Esd. xiv. 24.*
ECARTELE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Quarterly.
Ecatombæ'on (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The hecatombæon, the first month of the Athenian year.
ECAVASSA'DE (*s. in the manage*) A jerk of the cavasson.
EC'BASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric, a digression.
EC'BATANE (*s.*) The name of a place. *1 Esd. vi. 23.*
ECBOLA'DES (*s. with physicians*) Medicines to facilitate the delivery in hard labour, medicines to procure abortion.
ECBOLI'A, ECBOLI'NA (*s. from the Greek ex out, and βαλλω to throw*) Medicines to expedite delivery, medicines to cause abortion. *Scott.*
ECBO'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The adhatoda, the malabarnut.
ECCATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ex out, and καθαίρω to purge*) Purgative.
Eccathar'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A purgative medicine.
ECCATH'ISM (*s. with physicians*) A bath so contrived as to accommodate the patient with a seat.
EC'CEHO'MO (*s. with painters, from the Lat. ecce behold, and homo a man*) The representation of our Saviour as presented before Pilate by the Jews.
ECCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and centrum the centre*) Deviating from the centre, deviating from a known principle, irregular.
Eccen'trical (*adj. from eccentric*) Eccentric.
Eccentric'ity (*s. from eccentric*) A deviation from the centre, an excursion from the proper orb; the distance between the focus and centre of an elliptical orbit.
Ec'cho (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An echo.
ECCHYMO'MA (*s. from the Greek ex out, and χυω to flow*) A chymical extract.
ECCHYMO'MA (*s. with physicians*) The ecchymosis.
ECCHY'MOSIS (*s. from the Greek ex out, and χυω to flow*) An extravasation, the livid spots occasioned by extravasated blood.
EC'CLESHALL (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 142 miles from London.
Ec'cleshall (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Eccleshall, made at Eccleshall.
ECCLE'SIA (*s. from the Greek*) A church, the church, an assembly.
Eccle'sian (*s. from ecclesia*) One who adheres to the church, a churchman.
ECCLESIA'NI (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) Those who adhered to the church in opposition to the civil magistrate.
ECCLE'SIARCH (*s. from the Greek εκκλησια the church, and αρχος a chief*) The ruler of a church.
Eccle'siast (*s. now grown obsolete*) An ecclesiastic. *Ch.*
ECCLESIAS'TES (*s.*) One of the books of the Old Testament supposed to be written by Solomon.
Ecclesiast'ic (*adj. from ecclesia*) Relation to the church.
Ecclesiast'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A person dedicated to the ministry of religion, a man in holy orders. *Ecclesi.*

Ecclesiastical (*adj. from ecclesia*) Belonging to the church, ecclesiastic.
Ecclesiastically (*adv. from ecclesiastical*) In an ecclesiastical manner.
ECCLESIAS'TICUS (*s.*) One of the apocryphal books supposed to be written by the son of Sirach.
EC'CLESTONE (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 205 miles from London.
Ec'clestone (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Ecclestone, made at Ecclestone.
EC'CLISIS (*s. from the Greek*) A dislocation, a laxation of the joints of an animal body.
Ec'co (*s. in music books*) A part of a song to be sung in a low voice in imitation of a natural echo.
EC'COPE (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ from, and $\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\omega$ to cut*) An amputation, a fracture of the scull by a simple incision. *Scott.*
ECCOPROT'IC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out of, and $\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ dung*) Purging gently by stool.
Eccoprot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A gentle purgative, a medicine to open the body so as to bring away little more than the natural excrement.
ECCRIMOCRI'TIC (*s. with physicians*) A symptom or indication of a disease arising from a particular excretion of humours. *Scott.*
ECDI'CUS (*s. in civil law*) An attorney or proctor of a corporation, a recorder.
ECHAPÉ' (*s. with horsecourers*) A horse of a mixed breed, a colt from a horse and a mare of different countries.
E'CHAPER (*v. in the manage, from the French*) To give a horse the head, to let a horse go forward.
ECHARPE' (*s. in gunnery*) An oblique direction.
E'CHAUGETTE (*s. in the military art*) A kind of tower made of wood.
Eche (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Each, every. *Chaucer.*
Eche (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To eke, to add, to help out. *Chaucer.*
Ech'en (*s. obsolete*) Increase, help. *Cole.*
ECHE'NEIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes, the remora.
E'CHEVIN (*s. from the French*) A magistrate in France and Holland elected by the inhabitants of a city or town to take care of their common concerns.
ECHE'TÆ (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of grasshopper.
ECHID'NA (*s. in zoology*) The viper, a serpent.
ECHID'NION (*s. in botany*) Viper's grass.
Echina'te, Echina'ted (*adj. from echinus*) Bristled, set with prickles like a hedgehog.
Echina'tus (*adj. with botanical writers*) Prickly, having the seed vessels set round with prickles, echinated.
ECHINA'TUM (*s. in botany*) The trefoil producing prickly seeds.
ECHINI'TES (*s. in natural history*) The centronia, a fossil found in chalk pits.
ECHINODDER'MATA (*s. in natural history*) The centronia.
ECHINOMELOCA'TIAS (*s. in botany*) The melocarduus, an Indian plant.
ECHINOME'TRA (*s. in natural history*) The centronia.
ECHINOPH'ORA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caucalis.
ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA (*s. with physicians*) A disorder of the eyes occasioned by hairs growing under the eyelids.
E'CHINOPS, ECHINO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of thistle.
ECHI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog. *In ichthyology,* A shell fish set with prickles. *In botany,* The prickly head or top of a plant. *In architecture,* An ornament resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut.
E'CHION (*s. in botany*) The wild borage.
ECHIQUETTE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Checky.
E'CHITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a dark green colour.
E'CHITES (*s. in botany*) A kind of clivers.
E'CHIUM (*s. in botany*) Vipers bugloss, wild borage.
EC'HO (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\chi\omega$ to sound*) The sound returned, the return of a sound.
EC'HO (*s. in heathen mythology*) A nymph supposed to have pined away into a sound for love of Narcissus.
Ec'ho (*v. int. from the subs.*) To resound, to give back the sound of the voice.
Ec'ho (*v. t.*) To send back a voice, to return what has been uttered.
Ec'hoed (*p. from echo*) Sounded back, returned in an echo.

ECHO'ICUS (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verse which returns the last syllable like an echo.
Ec'hoing (*p. a. from echo*) Sounding back, returning in an echo.
ECHOM'ETRE (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\chi\omega$ a sound, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega$ to measure*) An instrument to measure the ratio and duration of sounds.
E'CHUS (*s. in music books*) The part of a song to be sung in a low voice resembling an echo.
Ec'kle (*v. int. a local word*) To aim, to intend.
ECLAIRCIS'EMENT (*s. from the French*) An explanation, the act of clearing up any thing by a verbal expostulation.
ECLA'T (*s. from the French*) Shew, splendor, lustre.
ECLEC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out of, and $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ collected*) Choosing at will, selecting.
ECLEC'TICI (*s. plu. from eclectic*) The ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, selected those opinions which they judged to be most consistent with reason.
ECLEG'MA, ECLIG'MA (*s. in medicine, from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ from, and $\lambda\epsilon\iota\chi\omega$ to lick*) A kind of lozock, a medicine compounded of oils and syrups usually taken on the end of a liquorish stick.
ECLIPSE (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ from, and $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ to leave*) The obscuration of the sun, moon, and other luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscurity.
Eclipse (*v. t. from the subs.*) To darken a luminary, to extinguish, to put out, to becloud, to obscure, to disgrace.
Eclipsed (*p. from eclipse*) Darkened, obscured, clouded, disgraced.
Eclipsing (*p. a. from eclipse*) Darkening, obscuring, disgracing.
ECLIP'TIC (*s. in astronomy*) A great circle of the sphere supposed to run through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of twenty three degrees and an half, which is the sun's greatest declination; the orbit of the earth so called because it is the line in which eclipses happen.
Ecliptic (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the ecliptic, belonging to the line in which the eclipses happen. "The ecliptic way."
ECLOGA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A learned man, one that has made a number of extracts from the writings of others. *Scott.*
EC'LOGUE (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out, and $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$ to say*) A kind of pastoral, a poem in which shepherds are introduced as conversing together.
Ecl'y'ped (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Ycleped, called, named.
ECLY'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A dissolution, a failure of strength and spirits, a discharge from the bowels.
ECON'OMY (*s. from the Greek $\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ a house, and $\nu\epsilon\mu\omega$ to distribute*) The management of a family, the government of a household; frugality; regulation, a proper distribution.
Econom'ic (*adj. from economy*) Pertaining to the distribution of a family, frugal.
Econom'ical (*adj. from economic*) Economic, frugal.
ECOUTE' (*adj. in the manage*) Moving steadily; listening, attending to the spur.
EC'PHASIS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out, and $\phi\alpha\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ to give*) A plain declaration, an explicit proposition.
ECPHONEMA (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out, and $\phi\omega\mu\eta$ a voice*) A rhetorical figure, an exclamation.
ECPHONESIS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out, and $\phi\omega\mu\eta$ a voice*) An exclamation, a figure in rhetoric by which the speaker expresses the passion of his own mind, and endeavours to excite that of the hearers.
EC'PHORA (*s. in architecture, from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out, and $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ to bear*) The moulding or distance between the extremity of a member and the part from which it projects.
ECPHRAC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ from, and $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ to break*) Attenuating, dissolving tough humours.
Ecphrac'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to attenuate and promote the discharge of tough humours.
ECPHRAX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) The removal of obstructions.
ECPHYSE'SIS (*s. in physic and surgery, from the Greek*) The act of breathing thick, a difficulty of breathing; a process, a knob adhering to a bone.
EC'PHYSIS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out of, and $\phi\omega\omega$ to grow*) The act of sprouting forth, that part where the intestines take rise from the lower orifice of the stomach.
ECPIES'MA (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\kappa$ out of, and $\mu\iota\kappa\epsilon\omega$ to press*) An expressed juice, the remains of any thing after

after the juice has been pressed out; the act of pressing out; the fracture of the skull in which the broken parts press on the meninges of the brain.

ECPIES'MUS (*s. from ecpiēsina*) A straining, a protuberance of the eyes.

ECPLEX'IS (*s. from the Greek ex from, and πλῆσσω to strike*) A distraction of mind, astonishment, consternation.

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek ex out, and πνεύμα the breath*) The power or faculty of breathing out.

ECPNO'E (*s. from the Greek ex out, and πνέω to breathe*) A difficulty of breathing.

ECPTO'MA (*s. from the Greek ex out, and πτώω to fall*) A dislocation, a laxation of the joints.

ECPTO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) The act of falling, the act of slipping down.

Ecpye'ma (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An empyema.

ECPYET'ICA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines of a suppurating quality.

ECRITH'MUS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ex out of, and μέτρος a measure*) An irregular pulse.

ECSAR'COMA (*s. from the Greek ex out of, and σαρξ flesh*) An excrescence of flesh.

Ecstasied (*adj. from ecstasy*) Ravished, enraptured, filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

EC'STASY (*s. from the Greek ex out of, and στασις a standing*) A rapture, excess of joy, a passion in which the mind is absorbed, excessive grief, enthusiasm, distraction, madness.

Ecstas'ic (*adj. from ecstasy*) Elevated to ecstasy.

Ecstas'ical (*adj. from ecstatic*) Rapturous, elevated to ecstasy.

ECSTAT'ICI (*s. plu. in Grecian antiquity*) A sort of diviners who frequently fell into a kind of trance in which they continued motionless for some considerable time, and, when recovered out of it, related many strange things which they pretended to have seen and heard during that state.

EC'TASIS (*s. from the Greek ex out, and τεννύω to stretch*) An extension, the act of stretching out, a figure in poetry by which a short syllable is made long.

EC'THESIS (*s. in church history*) A confession of faith in the form of an edict published about the middle of the seventh century, and soon after repealed by the emperor Heraclius.

ECTHLIM'MA (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek ex from, and θλίβω to press*) An ulceration proceeding from a violent pressure of the skin.

ECTHLIP'SIS (*s. from the Greek ex from, and θλίβω to press*) The act of pressing, the act of threshing out; the cutting off of a vowel or consonant at the end of a word in scanning when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*.

ECTHY'MATA (*s. from the Greek ex out, and θυμώ to swell*) The pimples that appear in the small pox and other eruptive fevers.

ECTILLO'TICA (*s. from the Greek ex out, and τιλλώ to pluck*) Corrosive medicines, medicines to take off superfluous hair.

EC'TOME (*s. from the Greek ex from, and τέμνω to cut*) An amputation.

ECTRAPILOGAS'TROS (*s. from the Greek ex out, τρεπω to turn, and γαστήρ the belly*) One who has a monstrous prominent belly.

ECTRO'PIUM (*s. from the Greek ex from, and τρεπω to turn*) An inversion of the lower eyelid, which hinders it from covering the nether part of the eye.

EC'TROSIS (*s. from the Greek ex out, and τρωσις a hurt*) An abortion.

EC'TYPE (*s. from the Greek ex out, and τυπος a type*) A copy.

E'CURIE (*s. from the French*) A kind of shed for horses to lodge under.

Ecus'son (*s. in heraldry*) A little escutcheon. *Scott.*

ECZE'MATA (*s. from the Greek*) Red burning pimples which are exceedingly painful but discharge no matter. *Scott.*

ED (*s. from the Heb. signifying a witness*) The name given to an altar. *Josh. xli. 34.*

EDA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. edax*) Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

Edac'iousness (*s. from edacious*) Edacity, voraciousness. *Scott.*

EDAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. edax voracious*) Voracity, rapacity, greediness.

ED'DER (*v. t. supposed from edge*) To bind, to interweave a fence.

Ed'der (*s. from the verb*) A long pliable stick put on the top of a fence to bind it down.

ED'DERBECHE (*s. from the Sax. now obsolete*) The offence of hedge breaking.

ED'DISH (*s. from the Sax. edisc*) The stubble after the corn is cut, the latter grass.

ED'DY (*s. from the Sax. ed backward, and ea water*) The water that runs back contrary to the main stream, a turn of the water, a whirlpool.

Ed'dy (*adj. from the subs.*) Whirling, moving circularly. "Whb eddy wind."

Edem'atose (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Oedematose, full of humours.

Edem'atous (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Oedematous, full of humours.

E'DEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying pleasure*) The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed soon after their creation, the country in which that garden was situate.

EDEN'TATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. e out of, and dens a tooth*) Deprived of teeth.

ED'GAR (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

EDGE (*s. from the Sax. edge*) The cutting part of a blade, a narrow part rising from a broader, the brink, the margin; keenness, acrimony of temper, intenseness of desire.

Edge (*v. t. from the subs.*) To sharpen, to give an edge; to border, to fringe; to put forward, to exasperate, to embitter.

Edge (*v. int.*) To move forward as upon an edge; with upon: "I must edge upon a point of wind."

Edg'ed (*p. from edge*) Made keen, furnished with an edge, bordered, fringed, put forward, exasperated.

Edge'less (*adj. from edge*) Void of an edge, blunt, obtuse.

Edge'tool (*s. from edge, and tool*) A tool with a cutting edge.

EDGE'WARE (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 8 miles from London.

Edge'ware (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Edgeware, made at Edgeware.

Edge'wise (*adv. from edge*) With the edge foremost, with the edge in some particular direction.

Edg'ing (*p. a. from edge*) Furnishing with an edge, fringing, putting forward, exasperating.

Edg'ing (*s. from the part.*) A narrow lace, that which is put on the edge of any thing by way of ornament.

ED'HELING (*s. from the Sax.*) Atheling, the title formerly given to the king's eldest son.

E'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. edo to eat*) Fit to be eaten, eatable.

E'dibleness (*s. not much used, from edible*) The quality of being edible. *Scott.*

E'DICT (*s. from the Lat. e out, and dico to say*) A law, a law promulgated.

Edifica'tion (*s. from edify*) The act of building up in faith and holiness; instruction, improvement.

Ed'ifice (*s. from edify*) A fabric, a building, a structure.

Ed'ified (*p. from edify*) Built up in faith and holiness, established, instructed, improved.

Ed'ifier (*s. from edify*) One that edifices.

ED'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. ædes a building, and fieri to be made*) To build, to instruct, to improve, to establish.

Ed'ified (*p. not so common a spelling*) Edified.

Ed'ifying (*p. a. from edify*) Building up, instructing, establishing.

Ed'ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of building up, instruction, edification.

E'DILE (*s. from the Lat. ædilis*) A Roman magistrate whose office seems to have been much like that of our justice of the peace. *Shakespeare.*

ED'INBURGH (*s.*) The capital city of that part of Great Britain called Scotland; it has a celebrated university, and is said to exceed all the cities of the world in the height of its houses, some of which are eleven or twelve stories.

Ed'ise (*s. not so common a spelling*) Eddish, latter grass.

ED'ISH (*s. from the Sax. edisc*) Eddish, latter grass.

Edisera'tor (*s. not used*) One that declares, one that shews. *Cole.*

E'DITH (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.

EDI'TION (*s. from the Lat. edo to put forth*) The publication of a book, a publication, a republication.

ED'ITOR (*s. from the Lat. edo to put forth*) A publisher, one that revises or prepares any work for publication.

Edit'uate (*s. v. t. not used*) To defend, to govern. *Cole.*

ED'MUND (*s.*) A man's name.

ED'NA (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Tob. vii. 2.*

E'DOM (*s. from the Heb. signifying red*) The name of a man, the name of a country.

E'domite (*s. from Edom*) A descendant of Edom, an inhabitant of Edom.

EDRE'I (*s. from the Heb. signifying a huge mass*) The name of a city. *Deut. i. 4.*
E'DUCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and duco to lead*) To bring up, to instruct youth.
Educa'tion (*s. from educate*) The formation of manners in young people, the manner of breeding up youth, nurture.
E'ducated (*p. from educate*) Brought up, instructed, nurtured.
E'ducating (*p. a. from educate*) Breeding up youth, instructing, forming the manners of young people.
EDU'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and duco to lead*) To bring out, to extract, to produce to view.
Edu'ced (*p. from educe*) Brought forth, extracted; *with* out of, and from: as, "The world was educed out of the power of space." "The good educed from ill."
Edu'cing (*p. a. from educe*) Bringing out, extracting, producing to view.
Edu'ction (*s. from educe*) The act of producing to view, the act of bringing out.
EDUL'CORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. dulcis sweet*) To sweeten.
Edul'corated (*p. from edulcorate*) Sweetened, made sweet.
Edul'corating (*p. a. from edulcorate*) Making sweet.
Edu'coration (*s. from edulcorate*) The act of sweetening.
EDU'LIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to give nourishment to infants.
ED'WARD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
ED'WIN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
EEK (*v. t. from the Sax. ecan, but not so common a spelling*) To eke, to add to, to supply a deficiency.
EEL (*s. in ichthyology, from the Sax. el*) A serpentine slimy fish; it is excellent food.
Eel'backed (*adj. applied to an horse*) Having a black list along the back.
Eel'fares (*s. in old statutes*) The fry or brood of eels.
Eel'pout (*s. from eel*) A fish of the gadus kind, a young eel. *Scott.*
Eel'pear (*s. from eel, and spear*) An instrument for catching eels.
Eel'vares (*s. in old statutes*) The fry or young of eels.
Eene (*s. obsolete*) Eyes. *Chaucer.*
EFF (*s. not so common a spelling*) The est, a kind of lizard that lives in the water.
EF'FABLE (*adj. from the Lat. e out, and fabulo to tell*) Fit to be told, capable of being uttered.
Eff'ableness (*s. from effable*) The quality of being effable. *Scott.*
EFFA'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and facies the face*) To destroy the form, to blot, to strike out; to destroy, to wear away.
Effa'ced (*p. from efface*) Destroyed, blotted out, worn away.
Effa'cing (*p. a. from efface*) Destroying, blotting out, disfiguring.
EFFA'RE (*adj. in heraldry*) Reared on the hinder legs, frightened, irritated.
EFFAS'CINATE (*v. not used*) To bewitch, to fascinate. *Cole.*
Eff'ated (*adj. obsolete*) Defaced.
EFFEC'T (*v. a. from the Lat. ex of, and facio to make*) To bring to pass, to accomplish, to produce.
Effect (*s. from the verb*) That which is produced by a cause, a purpose, a general intention, a consequence, an event, advantage, success, a reality. *In the plu.* Goods, chattels.
Effect'ed (*p. from effect*) Done, performed, produced.
Effect'ible (*adj. from effect*) Practicable, feasible, capable of being effected.
Effect'ing (*p. a. from effect*) Performing, bringing to pass, producing.
EFFEC'TION (*s. in geometry*) A construction, a proposition, a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition.
Effective (*adj. from effect*) Operative, active, having power to produce effects.
Effect'ively (*adv. from effective*) Powerfully, with effect.
Effect'iveness (*s. from effective*) The quality of being effective. *Scott.*
Effect'less (*adj. from effect*) Impotent, unmeaning, having no effect.
Effect'or (*s. from effect*) A maker, a creator, one that produces an effect.
Effect'rix (*s. from effect*) A woman that effects. *Scott.*
Effect'ual (*adj. from effect*) Sufficient to produce the effect desired, operative, efficacious, true, real. *Shakesp.*
Effect'ually (*adv. from effectual*) In an effectual manner.

Effect'ualness (*s. from effectual*) The quality of being effectual. *Scott.*
Effect'uate (*v. t. from effect, not much used*) To effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish. *Sidney.*
Effect'uated (*p. not much used, from effectuate*) Effected.
Effem'inate (*s. from effeminate*) Unmanly delicacy, softness, servile submission; lasciviousness, unlawful pleasure.
EFFEM'INATE (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and foemina a woman*) Having the qualities of a woman, soft, tender, voluptuous, luxurious.
Effem'inate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make womanish, to soften, to unman. *Locke.*
Effem'inate (*v. int.*) To grow womanish, to weaken, to melt into softness. *Pope.*
Effem'inated (*p. from effeminate*) Become womanish, softened, unmanly.
Effem'inatedly (*adv. from effeminate*) In an effeminate manner. *Scott.*
Effem'inatefulness (*s. from effeminate*) The state or quality of being effeminate. *Scott.*
Effemina'tion (*s. from effeminate*) The state or quality of being effeminate.
EFFERA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fera a wild beast*) The act of making wild.
EFFER'VESCE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and ferveo to grow hot*) To generate heat by intestine motion, to grow warm by fermentation. *Mead.*
Efferves'cence (*s. from effervece*) The act of growing hot by fermentation.
Efferves'cency (*s. not so common a spelling*) Effervescence, the act of growing hot by intestine motion.
Efferves'cent (*adj. from effervece*) Growing hot, producing intestine motion.
EFFE'TE (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and foetus young*) Barren, incapable of generation, worn out with age.
EFFICA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and fio to be done*) Productive of effects, sufficient to produce what was intended.
Efficac'iously (*adv. from efficacious*) Effectually, in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.
Efficac'iousness (*s. from efficacious*) The quality of being efficacious.
Efficac'ity (*s. from efficacy, but not much used*) Efficacy.
EFFICACY (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and facio to do*) The power of producing effects, sufficiency to produce the consequence intended.
EFFIC'IENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and facio to do*) The act of producing effects, agency.
Effic'ieny (*s. not so common a spelling*) Efficiency.
EFFIC'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and facio to make*) Causing effects, making any thing to be what it is.
Effic'ient (*s. from the adj.*) The cause producing an effect, that which effects. *In arithmetic*, one of the numbers given to be multiplied.
EFFIC'TION (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. ex out of, and fingo to fashion, but not much used*) The act of fashioning, the act of representing. *Scott.*
EFFI'GIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and figo to fix, but little used*) To form a resemblance, to portray.
Effigia'tion (*s. from effigiate, not much used*) The act of forming a resemblance, the act of portraying.
EFFI'GIES (*s. from the Lat.*) An effigy.
Eff'igy (*s. from effigies*) An image, a representation, a representation in painting or sculpture; an idea.
EFFLAGITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and flagito to crave, but not much used*) An earnest desire. *Sc.*
Effla'ted (*adj. obsolete*) Puffed up. *Chaucer.*
EFFLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and fio to blow, but not much used*) The act of belching, the act of breaking wind. *Scott.*
EFFLORES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and floresco to flourish*) The production of flowers, an excrescence in the form of flowers. *In physic*, an eruption on the skin.
Efflores'cency (*s. not so common a spelling*) An efflorescence.
EFFLORES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and floresco to flourish*) Shooting out in the form of flowers.
EFFLU'ENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and fluo to flow*) That which issues from some other principle.
Efflu'ency (*s. not so common a spelling*) An effluence.
EFFLU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and fluo to flow*) Flowing from, running out. *Cole.*
Efflu'entness (*s. from effluent*) The state of being effluent. *Scott.*
EFFLU'VIA (*s. plural of effluvium*) The small particles which flow from odoriferous bodies. *Efflu'vion*

- Efflu'vion** (*s. not so common a spelling*) An efflux, an efflu'vium. *Brown.*
- EFFLU'VIUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) Any small particle arising from an odoriferous body, an efflux, a vapour, an emanation.
- EFFLUX** (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and fluo to flow*) The act of flowing out, that which flows out, an emanation.
- Efflu'x** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To flow out, to flow away.
- Efflux'ed** (*p. from efflux*) Evaporated, run out. *Boyle.*
- Efflux'ion** (*s. from efflux*) The act of flowing out, an effusion, an emanation.
- EFFORCE** (*v. t. from the French efforcer*) To force, to break through by violence, to ravish. *Spenser.*
- EFFORM** (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and forma a form*) To make in any certain form, to fashion, to shape.
- Efforma'tion** (*s. from efform*) The act of fashioning, the act of giving a form.
- Effor'med** (*p. from efform*) Formed, fashioned.
- Effor'ming** (*p. a. from efform*) Forming, fashioning. *Taylor.*
- EFFORT** (*s. from the French*) A struggle, an exertion of power.
- EFFOS'SION** (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and fodio to dig*) The act of digging out of the ground. *Arbutnot.*
- EFFRAC'TOR** (*s. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and frango to break*) One that breaks through, one that breaks into a house, a burglar.
- EFFRÆNA'TION** (*s. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and træna a bridle*) Ungovernableness. *Cole.*
- EFFRAI'ABLE** (*adj. not used, from the French effrayable*) Dreadful, frightful, terrible. *Harvey.*
- Effraye** (*adj. in heraldry*) Reared up on the hinder legs, affrighted, exasperated.
- EFFRING'ED** (*adj. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and frango to break*) Broken, ground to powder. *Cole.*
- EFFRON'TERY** (*s. from the French effronterie*) Impudence, assurance.
- EFFUL'GENCE** (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and fulgeo to shine*) Lustre, brightness.
- EFFUL'GENT** (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and fulgeo to shine*) Shining, bright, luminous.
- Efful'gid** (*adj. not used*) Effulgent, bright, shining. *Scott.*
- EFFUMABIL'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and fumus smoke*) The quality of flying off in fumes. *Boyle.*
- EFFU'ND** (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and fundo to pour*) To pour out. *Scott.*
- EFFU'NDE** (*v. t. now grown obsolete, from the Lat. ex out of, and fundo to pour*) To pour out. *Chaucer.*
- EFFU'SE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and fundo to pour out*) To pour, to spill, to shed.
- Effu'se** (*s. not much used, from the verb*) An effusion, a waste. *Shakespeare.*
- Effu'sed** (*p. from effuse*) Poured out.
- Effu'sion** (*s. from effuse*) The act of pouring out, the thing poured out; bounty, liberality.
- Effu'sive** (*adj. from effuse*) Pouring out, dispersing plentifully.
- EFFUTI'TIOUS** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and fundo to pour*) Lavishly distributed, foolishly uttered. *Scott.*
- EFT** (*s. from the Sax. efeta*) An evet, a newt, a kind of lizard that lives mostly in water.
- EFT** (*adv. from the Sax. dow, grown obsolete*) Soon, speedily, quickly. *Spenser.*
- Eft'irs** (*s. obsolete*) Ways, walks, entries, galleries. *Ch.*
- Eft'ris** (*s. obsolete*) Eftirs, ways, passages. *Chaucer.*
- Eft'sone** (*adv. obsolete*) Soon afterwards, again. *Chaucer.*
- Eft'sones, Eft'sonis** (*adv. obsolete*) Soon, again, quickly. *Ch.*
- Eft'soons** (*adv. now grown obsolete*) Soon afterwards, in a short time. *Spenser.*
- E'gal, E'gall** (*adj. obsolete*) Equal. *Chaucer.*
- EG'BERT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- EGE'AN** (*adj. from the Lat. Ægæum the Archipelago*) Belonging to the Archipelago. *Cole.*
- E'gar** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Eager, sharp, sour. *Ch.*
- E'ger** (*s. from eager*) An irregular tide, an impetuous flood. *Brown.*
- EGERMINA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and germino to sprout*) The act of budding, the act of sprouting forth.
- E'gers** (*s. with florists*) Early tulips, tulips that blow early in the spring. *Scott.*
- EGE'ST** (*v. t. from the Lat. e out of, and gero to carry*) To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*
- Eges'tion** (*s. from egest*) The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.
- Eges'tuofe** (*adj. from egest*) Poor, needy.
- Egestuof'ity** (*s. from egestuofus*) Extreme poverty. *Scott.*
- Eges'tuofus** (*adj. from egest*) Poor, necessitous.
- EGG** (*s. from the Sax. egg*) The substance layed by feathered and some other animals, from which their young are produced; any thing in the form of that substance.
- EGG** (*v. t. from the Sax. æggian*) To incite, to instigate, to provoke to action; *with on, or forward: as, "She egged him on to it."*
- Egg** (*s. obsolete*) The edge. *Chaucer.*
- Eg'ged** (*p. from egg*) Incited, instigated, provoked to action.
- Eg'gement** (*s. obsolete*) The act of setting on, an instrument, the means by which any thing is accomplished. *Chaucer.*
- Eg'ging** (*p. a. from egg*) Inciting, provoking to action. *Urry.*
- Egilo'pa** (*s. not so common a word*) The ægilops, a tumour in the corner of the eye.
- Egilop'ical** (*adj. from egilopa*) Affected with the ægilops, tending to the ægilops. *Cole.*
- E'gair** (*adj. obsolete*) Eager, sharp, severe. *Chaucer.*
- Egis'tment** (*s. a law term*) The agistment, the composition for feeding cattle in the king's forest, cattle fed at a certain rate. *Scott.*
- EG'LAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an heifer*) The name of a woman.
- EG'LAIM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying drops of the sea*) The name of a place. *Isai xv. 8.*
- EG'LANTINE** (*s. from the French esglautier*) A species of rose, sweetbriar.
- Eg'latere** (*s. obsolete*) Eglantine, sweetbriar. *Chaucer.*
- Eg'lentere** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Eglantine. *Chaucer.*
- Eg'lentine** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Eglantine. *Urry.*
- EGLOM'ERATE** (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. e out of, and glomero to gather into a round mass*) To unwind itself. *Cole.*
- EG'LON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying round*) A man's name.
- EGO'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. ego I*) The state of my own being, the essence of I myself. *Scott.*
- E'GOTISM** (*s. from the Lat. ego I*) A too frequent repetition of the word I, the too frequent mention of one's self in writing or conversation.
- E'gotist** (*s. from egotism*) One who is continually repeating the word I, one who talks of himself.
- E'gotize** (*v. int. from egotism*) To talk much of one's self.
- E'gotizing** (*p. a. from egotize*) Talking of one's self.
- E'gre** (*adj. obsolete*) Eager, sharp, sour. *Chaucer.*
- E'gre** (*adj. obsolete*) Sorely, badly. *Chaucer.*
- EGRE'GIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. e out of, and grex the flock*) Eminent, remarkable, excelling; eminently bad, very wicked.
- Egre'giously** (*adv. from egregious*) Eminently, shamefully.
- Egre'giousness** (*s. from egregious*) The state of being eminent, the state of excelling others in good or bad qualities. *Scott.*
- EG'REMONT** (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 297 miles from London.
- Eg'remont** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Egremont, made at Egremont.
- Eg'remony** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Agrimony. *Chaucer.*
- E'GRESS** (*s. from the Lat. e out of, and gradior to go*) The act of going out, a departure.
- Egres'sion** (*s. from egress*) The act of going out, an egress.
- E'GRET** (*s. in ornithology*) A fowl of the heron kind.
- E'GRIOT** (*s. from the French aigret*) A four kind of cherry. *Bacon.*
- E'GRITUDE** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. æger sick*) Sickness. *Scott.*
- E'grotting** (*s. not used*) A feigned sickness. *Cole.*
- E'gual** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Equal. *Chaucer.*
- EGUISCE'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Aiguisee, having the corners cut off so as to make a blunt point. *Scott.*
- E'GYPT** (*s. in geography*) An extensive country, and once flourishing kingdom of Africa now subject to the grand Signior.
- Egypt'tian** (*adj. from Egypt*) Belonging to Egypt.
- Egypt'tian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Egypt, a gypsy.
- E'HUD** (*s. from the Heb. signifying he that praises*) A man's name.
- EIA** (*s. from the Sax.*) An island.
- EJAC'ULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e out of, and jaculo to throw*) To throw, to shoot, to dart out.
- Ejac'ulated** (*p. from ejaculate*) Thrown, darted out.
- Ejac'ulating** (*p. a. from ejaculate*) Throwing, darting out. *Ejacu.*

Ejacula'tion (*s. from ejaculate*) The act of throwing out, an emission, a short prayer put up occasionally without solemn retirement.

Ejac'ulatory (*adj. from ejaculate*) Sudden, hasty, darted out, uttered in short sentences.

EI'DER (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck.

EJE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and jacio to throw*) To throw out, to cast forth, to expel, to drive away, to reject.

Ejec'ta (*s. in old records*) A woman deflowered.

Ejecta'tion (*s. not much used, from eject*) The act of casting out. *Scott.*

Ejec'ted (*p. from eject*) Cast out, rejected.

Ejec'ting (*p. a. from eject*) Casting out, emitting.

Ejec'tion (*s. from eject*) The act of casting out, an emission, an expulsion. *In physic*, a discharge by vomit, stool, or any other method of secretion.

Ejec'titious (*adj. from eject, not much used*) Cast out, rejected. *Scott.*

Eject'ment (*s. a law term, from eject*) A writ by which the inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate is commanded to depart.

EJECTUM (*s. in old records*) The wreck or goods drawn out of a ship.

Ei'en (*s. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Ei'ger (*adj. obsolete*) Eager, fierce, cruel. *Chaucer.*

Eigh (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An eye. *Chaucer.*

EIGH (*interj.*) An exclamation expressive of sudden joy.

Eighe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An eye. *Chaucer.*

EIGHT (*s. from the Sax. eiht*) An island, a plantation of oaks on a little island in a river.

EIGHT (*adj. from the Sax. eaht*) Containing twice four.

Eight (*s. from the adj.*) The number which contains twice four; a kind of coin, a piece of eight.

Eigh'teen (*adj. from eight, and ten*) Consisting of ten and eight.

Eigh'teen (*s. from the adj.*) The number which contains ten and eight.

Eigh'teenth (*adj. from eighteen*) Next in order to the seventeenth.

Eigh'teenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the seventeenth.

Eight'foil (*adj. in heraldry*) Having eight leaves.

Eight'fold (*adj. from eight*) Multiplied by eight.

Eighth (*adj. from eight*) Next in order to the seventh.

Eighth (*s. from the sub.*) The next in order to the seventh.

Eighth'ly (*adv. from eighth*) In the eighth place.

Eight'ieth (*adj. from eighty*) Next in order to the seventy-ninth.

Eight'ieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the seventy-ninth.

Eight'score (*adj. from eight, and score*) Consisting of eight times twenty.

Eight'score (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of eight times twenty.

Eight'y (*adj. from eight*) Consisting of eight times ten, fourscore.

Eight'y (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of eight times ten.

Eigne (*adj. a law term, from the French aigne*) Entailed, unalienable; eldest. *Bacon.*

Ein (*s. plu. obsolete*) Eyes, the eyes. *Chaucer.*

EINE'CIA (*s. a law term*) Priority of age, eldership.

Eire (*s. not so common a spelling*) The eyre, the court of itinerant justices.

Eire (*s. obsolete*) The air, an heir. *Chaucer.*

EI'RENARCH (*s. from the Greek signyn peace, and αρχη chief*) A magistrate who was to keep the peace for the space of one year.

Ei'renarchy (*s. from eirenarch*) A peaceable government, a magistracy for preserving the peace.

EIS'PNOE (*s. from the Greek eis into, and πνεω to breathe*) The faculty of breathing with ease. *Scott.*

EIS'EL (*s. from the Sax. eofil*) Vinegar, verjuice, any acid. *Shakespeare.*

Etch'ing (*s. not so common a spelling*) A etching, a particular kind of engraving.

Eith, Eithe (*adj. obsolete*) Easy, ready, willing. *Chaucer.*

EI'THER (*pron. from the Sax. ægther*) One of two, one or the other, each, both.

Ei'ther (*conj. from the pron.*) Or. "It is either the one or the other."

EJULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ejulo to cry*) An outcry, a lamentation.

EJULA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. ejulo to cry*) The crier, a wild beast which is said to make a noise like the crying of a child.

Eke (*conj. obsolete*) Also, likewise, moreover,

Eke (*v. t. from the Sax. eacan*) To add, to supply, to fill up deficiencies, to lengthen, to spin out.

E'ked (*p. from eke*) Supplied, added, lengthened out.

E'king (*p. a. from eke*) Adding, supplying, lengthening out.

E'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of supplying deficiencies, the act of making out. "Such eking hath made my heart sore." *Shakespeare.*

EK'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying barrenness*) A city belonging to the Philistines.

Ek'ronite (*s. from Ekron*) A native of Ekron, an inhabitant of Ekron.

E'LA (*s.*) The highest note in the scale of music.

ELAB'ORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and laboro to labour*) To produce with labour, to improve by successive endeavours.

Elab'orate (*adj. from the verb*) Finished with labour, finished with diligence.

Elab'orately (*adv. from elaborate*) With great labour, with great study.

Elabora'tion (*s. from elaborate*) The act of working, the act of improving by successive labour.

Elab'oratory (*s. from elaborate*) A laboratory, the apartment where the chymist performs his operations.

ELÆ'A (*s. in botany, from the Greek ελαια*) The olive, the fruit of the olive.

ELÆAGNUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the Dutch myrtle.

ELÆAGNON (*s. in botany*) The vitex, the agnus castus.

ELÆOM'ELI (*s. with ancient physicians*) A kind of sweet oil of the consistence of honey, said to flow from the trunk of a tree in Syria, and to be very efficacious in bilious complaints.

ELÆOPH'ILLON (*s. in botany*) The mercury.

ELÆOSAC'CHARUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A composition of oil and sugar.

ELÆOTHE'SIUM (*s. in antiquity*) A room or place where the athletes were wont to bathe and anoint themselves.

E'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an oak*) A place in the land of Israel, the valley in which David slew Goliath.

E'LAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a young man*) The name of a man, the name of a country.

E'LAMI (*s.*) A note in the scale of music.

E'lamite (*s. from Elam*) A descendent of Elam, an inhabitant of Elam.

ELAN'CE (*v. t. from the French elancer*) To throw out, to cast as a dart. *Prior.*

Elan'ced (*p. from elance*) Thrown out, darted out. *Pr.*

Elan'guid (*adj. from languid*) Faint, weak. *Scott.*

Elaphebo'lia (*s. in antiquity, from elaphebolium*) The feasts which were celebrated in honour of Diana in the month Elaphebolium.

ELAPHEBO'LIIUM (*s. in botany*) Wild parsley.

ELAPHEBO'LIIUM (*s. in Grecian chronology*) The month of the Greeks which answers to our February.

EL'APHIS (*s. in zoology*) A species of serpents.

ELAPHO'BOSCON (*s. in botany*) The wild parsnip.

ELAPHOCAM'ELUS (*s. in zoology*) The glama, a kind of camel.

ELAP'IDATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. e but of, and lapis a stone*) Cleared of stones. *Scott.*

ELAPIDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and lapis a stone*) The act of clearing a place from stones.

ELA'PSE (*v. int. from the Lat. e from, and laboro to slide*) To pass away, to run out in a gradual manner.

Elap'sed (*p. from elapse*) Passed away, gone.

Elap'sing (*p. a. not much used, from elapse*) Passing away, running out without notice.

Elap'sion (*s. from elapse*) The act of sliding away, the act of passing away without notice. *Scott.*

ELA'QUEATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and laqueus a trap*) To disentangle, to set free from a snare.

Elaquea'tion (*s. from elaqueate*) The act of disentangling, the act of setting free.

ELARGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and largior to bestow*) The act of freely bestowing.

ELAS'MIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of talcs.

ELAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ελαω to repel*) Having a power or disposition to return to the original form after impulsion, springy, having the power of a spring.

Elast'ical (*adj. from elastic*) Elastic, springy.

Elastic'ity (*s. from elastic*) That power in bodies by which they endeavour to recover their original form after impulsion.

Elast'icness (*s. from elastic*) The quality of being elastic. *Scott.*

ELA'TE (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and fero latus to carry*) Flushed with success, elevated, lofty, proud. *Elate*

late (*v. t. from the adj.*) To elevate with success, to puff up; to exult. *Thompson.*
ELATE (*s. in botany*) A kind of fir, a datetree.
Elate (*p. from elate*) Elevated with success, puffed up.
Elate (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of four winged flies.
Elate (*s. from elaterium*) One who holds the doctrine of the elasticity of the air. *Boyle.*
ELATE'RIUM (*s. from the Greek ελατηριον*) The elasticity of the air.
ELATE'RIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The juice of wild cucumbers made up into a kind of paste, the wild cucumber.
ELATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a hind*) The name of a city.
ELATINE (*s. in botany*) A kind of buckwheat.
Elation (*s. from elate*) Haughtiness proceeding from prosperity, pride.
ELATITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of blood stone.
ELATRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. eou, and latro to bark*) The act of barking out.
ELAW'ANDUM (*s. in zoology*) A species of monkey.
ELAX'ATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. e from, and laxus loose*) To unloose, to widen. *Cole.*
Elaxation (*s. from elaxate*) The act of unloosing.
ELBETH'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of God*) The name given to an altar. *Gen. xxxv. 7.*
Elbo'ic (*s. from elbow*) A rude kind of composition in prose or verse, a rough line or verse.
EL'BOW (*s. from the Sax. elboge*) The next joint of the arm below the shoulder, an angle, a bent or flexure.
El'bow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To push with the elbow, to drive, to encroach upon.
El'bow (*v. int.*) To bend, to jut out as an elbow.
El'bowchair (*s. from elbow, and chair*) A chair with arms.
El'bowing (*p. a. from elbow*) Pushing with the elbows, encroaching upon, bending out like an elbow.
El'bowroom (*s. from elbow, and room*) Room for the elbows, freedom from confinement.
El'bowshaker (*s. a cant word*) A gamester, a sharper, one who lives by gaming.
ELD (*s. now grown obsolete, from the Sax. eald*) Old age, decrepitude; old people, people worn out with age. *Milton.*
EL'DAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the love of God*) A man's name.
Elde (*v. t. obsolete, from eld*) To make old. *Chaucer.*
Elde (*v. int.*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*
El'den (*s. a local word*) Fewel. *Cole.*
El'den (*v. int. obsolete*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*
El'den (*v. t. obsolete*) To make old. *Chaucer.*
El'der (*adj. comp. of eld*) Older, surpassing another in years, having the privilege of primogeniture.
El'der (*s. from the adj.*) One that surpasses another in years, one whose age gives him a claim to respect, an ancestor, an ecclesiastic, an officer in the christian church. *In the Jewish polity, a ruler of the people. In the kirk of Scotland, a layman who has a voice in the synod.*
El'der (*s. in botany*) The eldertree, a kind of wood.
El'der (*s. a local word*) The adder.
El'derberry (*s. from elder, and berry*) The fruit of the eldertree.
El'derly (*adj. from elder*) Past the time of youth, bordering on old age.
El'derhip (*s. from elder*) The office or dignity of an elder, seniority, primogeniture.
El'dertree (*s. in botany*) The elder.
El'dest (*adj. supposed to be the sup. of eld*) Oldest, first born.
El'din (*v. int. obsolete*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*
El'din (*v. t. obsolete*) To make old. *Chaucer.*
EL'DRED (*s.*) A man's name.
Ele (*s. obsolete*) Help. *Phillips.*
ELE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Italy.
ELE'ALETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the ascension of God*) A city in the land of Canaan.
Ele'an (*adj. from Elea*) Belonging to Elea, belonging to the philosophy of Parmenides, who was a native of Elea.
EL'EANOR (*s.*) A woman's name.
ELEANO'RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
ELEASA (*s.*) The name of a place. *1 Mac. ix. 5.*
Elea'tic (*adj. from Elea*) Belonging to Elea, belonging to the sect founded by Parmenides a native of Elea.
ELEA'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the help of God*) A man's name.
ELECAMP'NE (*s. in botany*) The starwort.
ELEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. e out of, and lego to choose*) To choose in preference to some other, to choose out of, to choose to eternal salvation.

Elec't (*adj. from the verb*) Chosen, taken in preference to some other, chosen to some office; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.
Elec'tary (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) An electuary.
Elec'ted (*p. from elect*) Chosen, taken from among others, chosen to eternal mercy, chosen to some office.
Elec'ting (*p. a. from elect*) Choosing, choosing in preference to others, choosing to eternal salvation.
Election (*s. from elect*) The act of choosing, the power of choice, voluntary choice, a choice to eternal salvation.
Elec'tive (*adj. from elect*) Belonging to choice, exerting the power of choice.
Elec'tively (*adv. from elective*) By choice, with preference.
Elec'tor (*s. from elect*) One who chooses, one who has a vote in the choice of any public officer; a German prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor.
Elec'toral (*adj. from elector*) Having the dignity of an elector, belonging to an elector.
Elec'torate (*s. from elector*) The territory of an elector.
Elec'tores (*s. from elector*) The wife of an elector. *Scott.*
Elec'tre (*s. from electrum*) Amber; a mixed metal.
Elec'tric (*adj. from electrum*) Attractive by a peculiar quality once supposed to belong chiefly to amber; produced by an electrical body, belonging to a kind of elementary fire collected by attrition.
ELEC'TRICA (*s. with physicians*) Medicines which have the quality of drawing.
Electrical (*adj. from electric*) Electric, produced by an electric body, belonging to electricity.
Electricalness (*s. from electrical*) The quality of being electrical. *Scott.*
Electricity (*s. from electric*) The property of some bodies which produces a kind of elementary fire by attrition, the process by which a kind of elementary fire is collected and dispersed at pleasure.
ELECTRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. electrum amber, and fero to bear*) Bearing amber, producing amber.
Electrine (*adj. from electrum*) Belonging to amber.
ELEC'TRUM (*s. in natural history, from the Lat. e out of, and lego to gather*) Amber, so called from its attractive quality.
ELEC'TUARY (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine made of conserves and powders about the consistence of honey.
ELEEMOS'YNÆ (*s. in old records*) The possessions of the church.
ELEEMOS'YNARY (*adj. from the Greek ελεος mercy*) Belonging to alms, depending on charity.
Eleemosynary (*s. from the adj.*) The place in a monastery where alms were deposited, the office of the almoner.
Eleemosynarius (*s. in old records*) An almoner, the officer who received the eleemosynary gifts and rents and disposed of them to charitable uses.
Eleemosynat (*v. int. not used*) To give alms. *Cole.*
EL'EGANCE (*s. from the Lat. elegans neat*) Neatness, beauty without grandeur.
El'egancy (*s. not so commonly used*) Elegance.
EL'EGANT (*adj. from the Lat. elegans*) Neat, nice, beautiful, pleasing.
El'egantly (*adv. from elegant*) Neatly, with minute beauty.
El'egantness (*s. from elegant*) The state or quality of being elegant.
Elegi'ac (*adj. from elegy*) Used in elegies, belonging to elegies, mournful, sorrowful.
ELEGIAM'BIC (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a particular kind of verse.
Elegibi'lity (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Eligibility.
El'egible (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Eligible.
El'egibleness (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Eligibleness.
ELEGIOR'APHER (*s. from the Greek ελεγεια an elegy, and γραφω to write*) A writer of elegies.
E'LEGIT (*s. a law term*) A writ lying in the court against one who is become insolvent.
EL'EGY (*s. from the Greek ελεγεια*) A mournful song, a funeral song, a short poem rather in a plaintive style.
ELELESPHA'COS (*s. in botany*) The sage.
ELELO'HE, IS'RAEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of Israel*) The name given to an altar. *Gen. xxxiii. 20.*
EL'EMENT (*s. from the Lat. elementum*) The first principle of any thing; earth, fire, air, or water; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing.
Element (*v. t. from the sub.*) To constitute, to make a first principle, to compound elements.
Elemental (*adj. from element*) Arising from first principles; produced by one of the four elements, earth, air, fire, or water.

Elemen-

Elemen'tariness (*s. from elementary*) The state of being elementary. *Scott.*
Elementar'ity (*s. from elementary*) The state of being elementary.
Elemen'tary (*adj. from element*) Uncompounded, having one principle, belonging to the elements.
Elemen'tated (*adj. not much used, from element*) Made up of the elements, composed of the elements. *Scott.*
ELE'MI (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of resin or gum brought from Æthiopia.
Ele'my (*s. from elemi*) The elemy.
ELE'NCH (*s. from the Greek ελεγχος*) An argument, a sophism.
Elen'chical (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Elenctical, tending to confute.
ELEN'CHUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A sophistical argument, a confutation, an index.
Elen'ctical (*adj. not much used*) Tending to convince, tending to confute. *Scott.*
Elen'ge (*adj. obsolete*) Strange, odd. *Chaucer.*
Elen'gelich (*adv. obsolete, from elenge*) Strangely, oddly.
Elen'geness (*s. from elenge*) Strangeness, oddness. *Ch.*
E'LEOS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of night bird, a kind of bird that preys on mice and moles in the night. *Pbil.*
E'leot (*s.*) A kind of apple excellent for cyder.
ELEOSAC'CHARUM (*s. from the Greek ελαιος oil, and the Lat. saccharum sugar*) A mixture of oil and sugar.
EL'EPHANT (*s. in zoology*) The largest of all quadrupeds, a beast very remarkable for its faithfulness and sagacity; ivory, the teeth of elephants.
ELEPHANT'IA (*s. from elephant*) The elephantiasis, the leprosy.
Elephan'tiac (*adj. from elephant*) Troubled with the elephantiasis, leprosy.
Elephant'i'asis (*s. from elephant*) The leprosy so called because it makes the skin like that of an elephant.
Elephan'tine (*adj. from elephant*) Belonging to the elephant.
ELEPHANTO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of scabians.
EL'EPHAS (*s. in zoology*) The elephant.
EL'EVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and levo to lift up*) To raise up, to exalt, to elate; to lessen by detraction. *This last sense is now grown obsolete. Hooker.*
El'evate (*adj. from the verb*) Exalted, raised up, elevated.
El'evated (*p. from elevate*) Raised up, exalted, elated, cheered by drinking.
El'evatedness (*s. from elevated*) The state of being elevated. *Scott.*
El'evating (*p. a. from elevate*) Raising up, exalting, elating.
Eleva'tion (*s. from elevate*) The act of raising aloft, an exaltation, raisedness of mind; the height above the horizon, the angle made with the horizon.
Eleva'tor (*s. from elevate*) One that elevates, an instrument in surgery to raise the bone of the skull, a muscle that lifts up or elevates any part of the body.
Eleva'tory (*s. in surgery*) An elevator, an instrument to raise a fractured or depressed part of the skull.
ELE'VE (*s. from the French, and little used*) A pupil, a scholar. *Scott.*
ELE'VEN (*adj. from the Sax. endlefen*) Ten and one.
El'e'ven (*s. from the adj.*) The number eleven.
El'e'venth (*adj. from eleven*) Next in order to ten.
El'e'venth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the tenth.
ELEUSI'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The mysteries of the goddess Ceres; a festival in honour of Ceres celebrated every fourth year.
ELEUTHE'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A festival solemnized every fifth year by delegates from the cities of Greece in honour of Jupiter the assertor of liberty.
ELEUTHERUS (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a river. *Mac. ii. 7.*
ELF (*s. from the Brit. eilf*) A fairy, a wandering spirit, a demon.
Elf (*v. t. from the subj.*) To entangle hair in such a manner as not to be untangled, supposed to be the work of fairies in the night. *Shakespeare.*
El'f'arrows (*s. in natural history*) A kind of flints anciently fashioned into arrowheads.
El'fed (*p. from elf*) Entangled so as not to be unravelled.
El'fin (*adj. from elf*) Belonging to an elf, belonging to fairies.
El'f'lock (*s. from elf, and lock*) A knot of hair supposed to be twisted by fairies.
EL'GIN (*s.*) The capital of the county of Murray in Scotland.

EL'GUZE (*s. in astronomy*) The bright star in the left shoulder of Orion.
ELHA'NAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the grace of God*) A man's name.
EL'LI (*s. from the Heb. signifying an offering*) A man's name; my God.
EL'LIAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying God is my father*) The name of a man.
ELI'ADA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the knowledge of God*) A man's name.
ELI'AKIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of the resurrection*) A man's name.
ELI'AM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the people of God*) A man's name.
ELI'AS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the powerful God*) A man's name.
ELI'ASHIB (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of conversion*) A man's name.
ELI'ATHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying my God comes*) The name of a man.
ELICHRY'SUM (*s. in botany*) A species of gnaphalium.
ELIC'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and lacio to allure*) To fetch out, to strike out. *Hammond.*
Elic'it (*adj. from the verb*) Brought into act, brought from a state of possibility into that of reality. *South.*
Elicita'tion (*s. from elicit*) The power of the will deduced into act. *Bramhall.*
Eli'cite (*v. t. from elicit*) To elicit, to fetch out, to draw forth into act. *Johnson.*
Elic'ited (*p. from elicit*) Fetched out, drawn into act. *Hale.*
ELI'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and lædo to hurt*) To cut in pieces, to destroy. *Johnson.*
Eli'ded (*p. from elide*) Cut in pieces, dashed in pieces, destroyed. *Hooker.*
ELIE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the help of God*) A man's name.
Eligibi'lity (*s. from eligible*) Fitness to be chosen.
EL'IGIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and lego to choose*) Worthy of choice, fit to be chosen.
El'igibleness (*s. from eligible*) Eligibility, fitness to be chosen.
ELIGURI'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and ligurio to waste*) The act of eating hastily, the act of devouring. *Scott.*
ELI'HOREPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of winter*) A man's name.
ELI'HU (*s. from the Heb. signifying my God*) A man's name.
ELI'JAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mighty God*) A man's name.
ELI'KA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the pelican of God*) A man's name.
EL'IM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the valleys*) The name of a place between the Red Sea and the land of Canaan.
ELIMATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and limo to file*) To polish, to smooth. *Scott.*
ELIME'LECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my king*) A man's name.
ELIMINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and limen a threshold, but not much used*) The act of turning out of doors, the act of banishing, a rejection.
ELINGUA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and lingua the tongue*) The act of cutting out the tongue. *Scott.*
ELIN'GUID (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and lingua the tongue*) Tongue tied, dumb. *Cole.*
ELIOE'NAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my eyes are towards him*) A man's name.
ELI'PHALET (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of deliverance*) A man's name.
EL'IPHAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying the work of God*) A man's name.
ELI'QUAMENT (*s. from the Lat. e from, and liqueo to melt*) The fat juice of meat. *Scott.*
ELIQUA'TION (*s. in metallurgy*) The act of separating the parts of mixed bodies by fusion.
Elis (*s. obsolete*) Eels. *Chaucer.*
ELIS'ABETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the oath of God*) The name of a woman.
ELISE'US (*s.*) Elisha, a man's name.
ELI'SHA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the salvation of God*) A man's name.
ELI'SHAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying it is God*) A man's name.
ELI'SHAMAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying God heareth*) A man's name.
ELI'SHEBA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the oath of God*) The name of a woman.
ELI'SHUA

- ELI'SHUA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my salvation*) A man's name.
- ELI'SION** (*s. from the Lat. elido to cut off*) The act of cutting off; the act of shortening a word by cutting off a syllable; a separation of parts.
- ELI'SIUM** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The elysium, the supposed habitation of heroes and good men after death.
- ELIXA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. e from, and liqueo to melt*) The act of boiling, the method of extracting the virtues of any ingredient by boiling.
- ELIX'IR** (*s. from the Arab.*) A medicine made by strong infusion, the quintessence of any thing, a cordial, an unknown menstruum by which the chymists supposed that all metals might be turned into gold.
- ELIX'IS** (*s. with old physicians*) A linctus.
- ELIXI'VATED** (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and lixivium lye*) Cleared from lye.
- ELI'ZA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- ELIZ'ABETH** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- ELIZE'US** (*s.*) The name of a man. *Ecclus. xlviii. 12.*
- ELI'ZUR** (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my rock*) A man's name.
- ELK** (*s. in zoology, from the Sax. ælc*) A large and stately animal of the deer kind.
- ELK** (*s. in old records*) A kind of yew of which bows were anciently made.
- ELKA'NAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the reed of God*) A man's name.
- ELL** (*s. from the Sax. æln*) A measure of length containing one yard and one quarter. *Proverbially, A long measure.* *Herbert.*
- Elle** (*s. the old spelling*) An ell. *Chaucer.*
- EL'LEBORINE** (*s. in botany*) The sanicle.
- ELLEBORI'TES** (*s. in botany*) The lesser centaury.
- Elles** (*adv. obsolete*) Else, otherwise. *Chaucer.*
- ELLES'MERE** (*s.*) A town in Shropshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 172 miles from London.
- Elles'mere** (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Ellesmere, made at Ellesmere.
- ELLIPOMACROS'TYLA** (*s. in natural history*) A genus of imperfect crystals.
- ELLIP'SIS** (*s. from the Greek εἰς in, and λείπω to fail*) A deficiency; a figure in rhetoric and grammar by which something is left out necessary to be supplied or understood to complete the sense; a geometrical figure generated by the section of a cone, an oval.
- Ellip'tic** (*adj. from ellipsis*) Having the form of an ellipsis, defective, wanting a supplement.
- Ellip'tical** (*adj. from elliptic*) Having the form of an ellipsis, oval, defective.
- Elliptoi'des** (*s. from ellipsis, in geometry*) An ellipsis of a higher order than the Apollonian.
- El'lis** (*adv. obsolete*) Else, elsewhere. *Chaucer.*
- EL'LOPS** (*s. in the ichthyology of the ancients*) A fish affording delicious food, which some think to be the surgeon of the moderns.
- ELM** (*s. from the Sax.*) A tall timber tree.
- ELMIN'THES** (*s. from the Greek*) Small worms which breed in the intestines, especially in the rectum.
- ELMO'DAM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the God of measure*) A man's name.
- Eln** (*s. obsolete*) An ell, a measure of three feet and one inch. *Phillips.*
- ELNA'THAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of God*) A man's name.
- ELOCU'TION** (*s. from the Lat. e out, and loquor to speak*) The power of speaking out, a flow of language, eloquence.
- ELO'DES** (*s. in botany*) A species of hypericum.
- ELO'DES** (*s. with ancient physicians*) A kind of fever, a fever attended with a profuse and continual sweat.
- ELO'DES** (*s. from the Greek ελος a marsh*) A bog, a place full of fens. *Phillips.*
- EL'OGE** (*s. from the French, but not so common a spelling*) An elogy. *Hill.*
- EL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek ευ well, and λογος a word*) Praise, panegyric.
- ELO'HIM** (*s. pl. from the Heb.*) One of the names of God.
- ELO'I** (*s. from the Heb.*) My God!
- ELOI'GNE** (*v. t. from the French eloigner, but now grown obsolete*) To put at a distance, to remove. *Donne.*
- E'LON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an oak*) A man's name.
- ELONGA'TA** (*s. a law term*) A return of the sheriff that cannot be found or are so far removed that he cannot make deliverance.
- ELON'GATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and longus long*) To lengthen, to draw out, to protract.
- Elon'gate** (*v. int.*) To go off to a distance.
- Elon'gating** (*p. a. from elongate*) Going off to some distance: *with from: as, "Elongating from the coast."*
- Elonga'tion** (*s. from elongate*) The act of stretching, the state of being stretched, distance, departure, removal; an imperfect laxation, the stretching of a joint so as to lengthen the limb.
- E'lonite** (*s. from Elon*) A descendent of Elon.
- Elo'pe** (*v. t. from the Dutch loopen to run*) To run away, to get loose, to escape from any kind of confinement.
- Elo'ped** (*p. from elope*) Run away, escaped from any confinement, escaped from just restraint.
- Elo'pement** (*s. from elope*) An escape from just restraint, a rejection of lawful authority.
- E'LOPS** (*s. from the Greek*) A fish; a kind of serpent. *Milton.*
- EL'OQUENCE** (*s. from the Lat. e from, and loquor to speak*) The power of speaking with fluency and elegance, elegant language, oratory.
- EL'OQUENT** (*adj. from the Lat. e out of, and loquor to speak*) Having the power of fluent and elegant speech, having the power of oratory.
- El'oquently** (*adv. from eloquent*) In an eloquent manner.
- El'oquentness** (*s. from eloquent*) Eloquence. *Scott.*
- El'quence** (*s. obsolete*) The queen of the fairies. *Chaucer.*
- Els** (*adv. obsolete*) Else, elsewhere. *Chaucer.*
- ELSE** (*pron. from the Sax. elles*) Another, other, one besides.
- Else** (*adv. from the pron.*) Otherwise, beside.
- El'sewhere** (*adv. from else, and where*) In any other place, in some other place.
- Elth** (*s. obsolete*) Old age. *Chaucer.*
- Elu'cidary** (*s. from elucid, not much used*) An explanation, a comment.
- ELU'CIDATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and luceo to shine*) To explain, to make plain, to clear.
- Elu'cidated** (*p. from elucidate*) Explained, cleared of difficulty.
- Elu'cidating** (*p. a. from elucidate*) Explaining, clearing, throwing light upon any thing.
- Elucida'tion** (*s. from elucidate*) An explanation, a comment.
- Elucida'tor** (*s. from elucidate*) One that elucidates.
- ELUCUBRA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. e from, and lucubro to study by candlelight*) The act of studying by candle light, the produce of close study.
- ELU'DE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and ludo to play*) To escape by stratagem, to avoid, to deceive by an unexpected escape.
- Elu'ded** (*p. from elude*) Deceived by an unexpected escape.
- Elu'dible** (*adj. from elude*) Capable of being eluded, possible to be defeated.
- Elu'ding** (*p. a. from elude*) Escaping, avoiding, deceiving by an unexpected escape.
- Elve'lock** (*s. from elves, and lock*) A knot in the hair supposed to be tangled by fairies.
- El'vers** (*s. plu. a local word*) Small eels, the brood of eels.
- Elves** (*s. plu. of elf*) Fairies, spirits, demons.
- El'vish** (*adj. from elf*) Relating to elves, done by fairies.
- E'LUL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an outcry*) The sixth month of the ecclesiastical year of the Jews answering to the moon of our August.
- ELUM'BATED** (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and lumbus the loins*) Weakened in the loins. *Scott.*
- ELUSCA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. elusco to make blind, but not much used*) The state of being purblind. *Scott.*
- Elu'sion** (*s. from elude*) An escape, a fraud, an artifice.
- Elu'sive** (*adj. from elude*) Practising elusion, using arts to escape.
- Elu'soriness** (*s. from elusory*) The state of being elusory.
- Elu'sory** (*adj. from elude*) Tending to elude, fraudulent, fallacious.
- ELU'TE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and luo to wash*) To wash off.
- Elu'ted** (*p. from elute*) Washed off. *Arbutnot.*
- ELUTHE'RIA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The solemn feasts celebrated in honour of Jupiter the assertor of liberty.
- Eluthe'rian** (*adj. from elutheria*) Belonging to the elutheria, belonging to Jupiter the assertor of liberty. *Co.*
- ELU'TRIATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and lutum a sediment*) To decant, to strain out.
- Elu'triated** (*p. from elutriate*) Decanted, strained off.
- Elu'triating** (*p. a. from elutriate*) Decanting, straining off. *Arbutnot.*
- Elutria'tion** (*s. from elutriate*) The act of straining off, the act of cleansing ore by a large quantity of water.
- ELUXA'TED** (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and luxo to loosen*) Strained, put out of joint. *Scott.*
- ELU'ZAI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying God my strength*) A man's name.
- E'LY** (*s.*) A city in Cambridgeshire; it is the see of a bishop.

bishop, a county of itself, has a judge of its own to determine all causes civil and criminal within its jurisdiction, sends no member to parliament, and is 68 miles from London.

E'ly (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Ely, made at Ely.

Elych'nious (*adj. not used*) Having no match, void of light. *Cole.*

ELYMA'IS (*s.*) The name of a city. *Mac.*

EL'YMAS (*s. from the Arabic, signifying a magician*) A man's name.

EL'YMUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Elyn'ge (*adj. obsolete*) Strange, odd. *Chaucer.*

Ely'sian (*adj. from Elysium*) Pertaining to Elysium, pleasant, delightful, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM (*s. in heathen mythology*) The place of happy spirits after death, a place exquisitely pleasant.

ELYTRA'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The second membrane involving the testes.

EMAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and macero to melt away*) To waste, to make lean. *Scott.*

Emacera'tion (*s. from emacerate*) The act of making lean, a soaking. *Scott.*

EMAC'iate (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and macio to be lean*) To waste, to deprive of flesh.

Emac'iate (*v. int.*) To lose flesh, to pine away, to grow lean.

Emac'iated (*p. from emaciate*) Deprived of flesh, grown lean.

Emac'iating (*p. a. from emaciate*) Depriving of flesh, growing lean.

Emacia'tion (*s. from emaciate*) The act of making lean, the state of one grown lean.

Emac'ity (*s. not used*) Emaciation. *Cole.*

EMACULA'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. e from, and macula a spot*) The act of freeing from spots.

EM'ANANT (*adj. from the Lat. e out, and mano to run*) Issuing from, flowing from.

Emana'tion (*s. from emanant*) The act of issuing out, the act of flowing out; that which issues from another, substance, an effluvia.

Eman'ative (*adj. not much used, from emanant*) Issuing from, flowing from another.

EMAN'CIPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and mancipio to deliver*) To free from servitude, to restore to liberty.

Eman'cipated (*p. from emancipate*) Set at liberty, restored to liberty.

Eman'cipating (*p. a. from emancipate*) Setting at liberty, restoring to liberty.

Emancipa'tion (*s. from emancipate*) The act of setting free, a deliverance from slavery.

Eman'uel (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Immanuel, a name given to Christ.

EMANUEN'SIS (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An amanuensis, one who writes what another dictates.

EMAR'GINATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and margo the margin*) To take away the margin.

Emar'ginated (*p. from emarginate*) Deprived of the margin, cut or indented in the form of a heart, indented on the edge.

Emargina'tion (*s. from emarginate*) The act of cleaning off the scurf which gathers about the edge of a wound. *Scott.*

EMAS'CULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and mas the male*) To deprive of manhood, to castrate; to weaken, to effeminate.

Emas'culated (*p. from emasculate*) Castrated, weakened, become effeminate.

Emas'culating (*p. a. from emasculate*) Castrating, depriving of virility, rendering effeminate.

Emascula'tion (*s. from emasculate*) A castration, effeminacy, an unmanly softness.

EMAUS (*s. in heraldry*) The metal, the colour.

EMBA'LE (*v. t. from the French emballer*) To make up into a bale, to bind up, to enclose.

Emba'led (*p. from embale*) Made up into a bale, bound up, enclosed. *Spenser.*

Emba'ling (*p. a. from embale*) Making up in a bundle, binding up. *Shakespeare.*

EMBA'LL (*v. t. from the French emballer*) To make up in a ball. *Shakespeare.*

EMBA'LM (*v. t. from the French embaumer*) To impregnate a dead body with aromatics to keep it from putrefaction.

Embal'med (*p. from embalm*) Impregnated with aromatics so as to prevent putrefaction.

Embal'mer (*s. from embalm*) One that embalms, one that practises the art of preserving dead bodies.

Embal'ming (*p. a. from embalm*) Impregnating with spices so as to prevent putrefaction.

Embal'ming (*s. from the part.*) The process of preserving dead bodies so as to prevent putrefaction.

EMBAM'MA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A medicine to help the appetite.

EMBA'PHIUM (*s. not much used*) A small vessel in which medicines are measured. *Phillips.*

Emba'r (*v. t. from bar*) To shut, to enclose, to stop, to hinder.

Embarcadere (*s. on the American coast*) A haven or bay which serves some inland city as a port or place for shipping. *Scott.*

Embar'ed (*p. from embar*) Shut up, stopped, hindered. *Donne.*

EMBAR'GO (*s. from the Span. embargar*) A prohibition, an order not to depart, a stop put to trade.

Embar'go (*v. t. from the sub.*) To prohibit, to order an arrest, to put a stop to trade. *Scott.*

EMBAR'K (*v. t. from the French embarquer*) To put on shipboard, to engage another in any affair.

Emba'rk (*v. int.*) To go on shipboard, to engage in any affair.

Embar'ked (*p. from embark*) Put on shipboard, engaged in any affair.

Embar'king (*p. a. from embark*) Putting on shipboard, going on shipboard, engaging in any affair.

EMBAR'RASS (*v. t. from the French embarrasser*) To perplex, to entangle.

Embar'rased (*p. from embarrass*) Perplexed, distressed, entangled.

Embar'rassing (*p. a. from embarrass*) Perplexing, distressing, entangling.

Embar'rassment (*s. from embarrass*) Perplexity, distress, an entanglement.

Emba'se (*v. t. from base*) To vitiate, to impair, to deprave, to degrade, to vilify.

Emba'sed (*p. from embase*) Vitiating, impaired, degraded, vilified. *King Charles.*

EM'BASIS (*s. from the Greek εἰς in, and βασις to go*) The act of going in, an entrance; a kind of bath.

EM'BASSADE (*s. from the French ambassade, but now grown obsolete*) An embassy. *Chaucer.*

Embas'sador (*s. not so common a spelling*) An ambassador.

Embas'sadrefs (*s. from embassador*) A woman sent on a message, the wife of an ambassador.

Embas'sadrie (*s. obsolete*) An embassy. *Chaucer.*

EM'BASSAGE (*s. from the French ambassade*) An embassy.

EM'BASSY (*s. from the French ambassade*) An embassy, a public message, a message of business between princes and states, a solemn message; an errand in droll style.

EMBA'TER (*s.*) The sight or hole to look through on a crossbow.

Embat'telled (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the form of battlements.

Embat'tle (*v. t. from battle*) To range in order of battle.

Embat'tled (*p. from embattle*) Drawn up in order of battle, put in array.

EMBA'Y (*v. t. from the French embaigner*) To bathe, to wet, to wash.

Emba'y (*v. t. from bay*) To inclose in a bay.

Embay'ed (*p. from embay*) Inclosed in a bay, locked up by the land.

Em'belf (*adj. obsolete*) Oblique, ambolic. *Cole.*

Embel'lish (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Embellished. *Chau.*

EMBEL'LISH (*v. t. from the French embellir*) To adorn, to beautify, to decorate.

Embel'lished (*p. from embellish*) Adorned, beautified, set off; with with: as, "Embellished with her first created green."

Embel'lishing (*p. a. from embellish*) Adorning, beautifying, setting off with ornaments.

Embel'ishment (*s. from embellish*) An ornament, a decoration.

EM'BER (*adj. supposed to be from embers ashes*) Belonging to one of those four seasons of the year which the church has set apart for fasting. "The ember days of the four seasons are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday."

Em'bering (*s. from ember, now grown obsolete*) An ember week, an ember day. *Tufts.*

Em'beringday (*s. obsolete, from embering, and day*) An ember day. *Scott.*

Emberi'za (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

EM'BERS (*s. from the Sax. æmyria*) Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

Em'berweek (*s. from ember, and week*) The week in which the ember days fall; one of the four seasons of the year set apart by the church to implore the divine blessing, by prayer and fasting, on the ordination of ministers, performed at those seasons.

EMBEZZLE (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To appropriate by breach of trust, to waste, to swallow up in riot.
Embezzled (*p. from embezzle*) Appropriated by breach of trust, spent in riot.
Embezzlement (*s. from embezzle*) The act of appropriating by breach of trust, the thing appropriated.
Embezzling (*p. a. from embezzle*) Appropriating by breach of trust, wasting, swallowing up in riot.
EMBLAZE (*v. t. from the French blasonner*) To blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial, to adorn, to ornament with glittering embellishments.
Emblazed (*p. from emblaze*) Blazoned, embellished with glittering ornaments, depicted with ensigns armorial.
Emblazing (*p. a. from emblaze*) Blazoning, embellishing with glittering ornaments, depicting with ensigns armorial.
EMBLAZON (*v. t. from the French blasonner*) To adorn with figures of heraldry, to grace with ensigns armorial, to deck in glaring colours, to set off pompously.
Emblazoned (*p. from emblazon*) Blazoned, depicted with ensigns armorial.
Emblazoning (*p. a. from emblazon*) Gracing with ensigns armorial, decking in glaring ornaments.
EMBLEM (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to throw*) An inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance; an occult representation, an allusive picture, a typical designation.
Emblem (*v. t. from the sub.*) To represent in a distant or allusive manner. *Granville.*
Emblematic (*adj. from emblem*) Belonging to an emblem, allusive, distantly represented.
Emblematical (*adj. from emblematic*) Belonging to an emblem, allusive.
Emblematically (*adv. from emblematical*) In the manner of an emblem, allusively.
Emblematicness (*s. from emblematical*) The state of being emblematical. *Scott.*
Emblematist (*s. from emblem*) A writer of emblems, an inventor of emblems.
EMBLEMENTS (*s. from the French emblaver to sown with corn*) The product of land sown, the natural produce of the ground. *Scott.*
Embody (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To embody. *Pb.*
Embolden (*v. t. obsolete*) To make bold, to imbolden.
Emboldened (*p. from embolden*) Made bold, imboldened.
Embolise (*adj. obsolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*
EMBOLISM (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to throw*) An intercalation, the insertion of a day or year to produce regularity; the time inserted, intercalatory time.
Embolismatical (*adj. in astronomy*) Belonging to the embolismical month, which is sometimes added to make the common lunar year equal to the solar. *Scott.*
Embolismic (*adj. from embolism*) Belonging to an embolism, intercalary.
Embolismical (*adj. in astronomy*) Belonging to the lunar month which is added to make the common lunar year equal to the solar.
Embolite (*adj. obsolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*
Embolned (*adj. obsolete*) Swelled. *Cole.*
EMBOLUS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to throw*) Any thing inserted and acting in another as a sucker in a pump.
Embolyse (*adj. obsolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*
EMBOSS (*v. t. from the French bosse a protuberance*) To form with protuberances, to engrave with rising work.
EMBOSS (*v. t. from the French emboïsser*) To inclose, to include, to cover.
EMBOSS (*v. t. from the Italian emboscare*) To inclose in a thicket, to hunt hard.
Embossed (*p. from emboss*) Formed with embossments, embossed.
Embossing (*p. a. from emboss*) Forming with protuberances, engraving with raised work; inclosing, covering, inclosing in a thicket, hunting hard.
Embossing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming embossments.
Embossment (*s. from emboss*) Any thing standing out from the main substance; relief, raised work.
Emboss (*v. pret. of emboss*) Did emboss, embossed.
Emboss (*p. from emboss*) Formed with embossments, covered with raised work, inclosed in a thicket, hunted hard, swollen in the knee with hard running, foaming at the mouth.
Emboss (*v. t. from bottle*) To include in bottles.
Embossed (*p. from emboss*) Included in bottles, put into bottles. *Philips.*
Embossment (*s. obsolete*) An embossment. *Cole.*

Embowel (*v. t. from bowel*) To take out the bowels, to deprive of entrails, to eviscerate.
Embowelled (*p. from embowel*) Deprived of entrails, eviscerated.
Embowelling (*p. a. from embowel*) Depriving of entrails, eviscerating.
EMBRA'CE (*v. t. from the French embrasser*) To hold fondling in the arms, to squeeze in kindness, to comprehend, to comprize, to receive, to admit, to take, to find, to seize with eagerness.
Embrace (*v. int.*) To join in an embrace.
Embrace (*s. from the verb*) A fond pressure in the arms, a clasp, a hostile squeeze, a crush.
Embraced (*p. from embrace*) Held fondly in the arms, seized with eagerness, comprized, admitted.
Embracement (*s. from embrace*) An embrace, a comprehension, the state of being inclosed, conjugal endearment.
Embraceor (*s. a law term*) An embraceour.
Embraceour (*s. a law term, from embrace*) One who endeavours to tamper with or overawe a jury.
Embracer (*s. from embrace*) One that embraces.
Embracery (*s. a law term*) The offence of an embraceor, the crime of tampering with a jury.
Embracing (*p. a. from embrace*) Joining in embraces, seizing with eagerness, receiving, admitting, enclosing.
Embraceur (*s. a law term*) An embraceour.
EMBRA'SURE (*s. in fortification, from the French*) An aperture in a wall through which a cannon is pointed, a battlement.
Embra've (*v. t. now grown obsolete*) To decorate, to embellish. *Spenser.*
Embrowed (*adj. in heraldry*) Dipt in blood.
EMBRO'CATÉ (*v. t. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to moisten*) To rub any part diseased with medical liquors.
Embrowed (*p. from embrocate*) Rubbed with medicated liquors, fomented.
Embrowing (*p. a. from embrocate*) Fomenting, rubbing with medicated liquors.
Embrowation (*s. from embrocate*) The act of rubbing any diseased part with medicated liquors, the lotion with which any diseased part is embrowed.
Embrowe (*s. in medicine, from embrocate*) A kind of decoction or lotion to bathe or bind up any diseased part. *Scott.*
EMBRO'DER (*v. t. from the French broder*) To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work, to adorn a ground with raised figures.
Embroidered (*p. from embroider*) Bordered with ornaments, ornamented with figure work.
Embroiderer (*s. from embroider*) One that embroiders.
Embroidering (*p. a. from embroider*) Ornamenting with figured work.
Embroidery (*s. from embroider*) The figures raised by needlework, variegated needlework, diversity of colours, variegation.
Embroid (*v. t. from broil*) To disturb, to confuse, to distract, to involve in trouble, to broil, to burn.
Embroid (*s. from the verb*) An embarrassment, a perplexity. *Scott.*
Embroided (*p. from embroid*) Disturbed, perplexed, involved in trouble.
Embroiding (*p. a. from embroid*) Disturbing, perplexing, involving in trouble.
Embrowel (*v. t. from brothel*) Inclosed in a brothel.
Embroweled (*p. from embrowel*) Shut up in a brothel. *Donne.*
Embrow'did (*adj. obsolete*) Embroidered. *Chaucer.*
EMBRYO, EMBRYON (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to grow*) The offspring yet unfinished in the womb, the state of any thing not yet fit for production.
Embryonate (*adj. from embryo*) Belonging to an embryo. *Scott.*
Embryopant (*s. from embryo, and plant*) The embryo of a plant as it lies in the seed.
EMBRYOTES (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to break the bones of a child in the womb when it cannot be otherwise delivered.
Embryosulphur (*s. from embryo, and sulphur*) The sulphur that unites with metals and other minerals.
EMBRYOTHALES (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to break the bones of the fœtus when it cannot be otherwise delivered.
EMBRYOTOMY (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ to cut*) The anatomical dissection of a child newly formed.
Embryoworm (*s. from embryo, and worm*) The small worms contained in the bodies of viviparous flies.
EMERYU'LCUS (*s. in midwifery*) A kind of hook or instrument to extract the child from the womb in difficult labours.

Embu'ise (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To imburse. *Sc.*
EME (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. eame*) An uncle. *Spenser.*
EMED'ULLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and medulla marrow*) To take out the marrow, to take out the pith. *Scott.*
EMEM'BRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and membrum a member*) To geld, to castrate. *Scott.*
EMEN'DABLE (*adj. from the Lat. emendo to mend*) Capable of emendation.
Emen'dals (*s. in the inner temple*) Remains, stock in hand.
Emenda're (*v. t. a law term*) To make amends for any crime or trespass.
EMENDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. emendo to mend*) An amendment, an alteration by verbal criticism.
EMENDA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. emendo*) A corrector, one that alters for the better.
EMERALD (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a green colour.
EMERAN'dis (*s. obsolete*) Emeralds. *Chaucer.*
EMER'GE (*v. int. from the Lat. e from, and mergo to plunge*) To rise out of any surrounding element, to issue, to rise from a state of oppression and obscurity.
Emer'gence (*s. from emerge*) The act of rising from any surrounding element, the act of rising into view; a sudden occasion, a pressing necessity.
Emer'gency (*s. not so common a word, from emerge*) An emergency.
Emer'gent (*adj. from emerge*) Rising from any surrounding element, rising into view, sudden, unexpected; getting out of the beams of the sun, becoming visible.
Emer'gentness (*s. from emergent*) The state of being emergent. *Scott.*
Emer'ging (*p. a. from emerge*) Rising from any surrounding element, coming into view, rising from oppression or obscurity.
Em'eril (*s. not so common a spelling*) The emery.
Em'er'lon (*s. obsolete*) A merlin, a kind of hawk. *Ch.*
Em'erods, Em'eroides (*s. a corruption of hemorrhoids*) The painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, the piles.
Em'er'ed (*adj. from emerge*) Raised up, risen up from a state of oppression or obscurity.
Em'er'sion (*s. from emerge*) The act of rising above the surface of any surrounding fluid, the time when a star emerges from the beams of the sun and becomes visible.
EM'ERY (*s. from the French eimeril*) A kind of iron ore much used in polishing steel; a glazier's diamond.
EMET'IC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ to vomit*) Having the quality of provoking vomits.
Emet'ic (*s. in medicine, from the adj.*) A vomit, a medicine to provoke vomiting.
Emet'ical (*adj. from emetic*) Having the power to promote vomiting.
Emet'ically (*adv. from emetical*) In such a manner as to provoke a vomit.
EME'U (*s. in ornithology*) The cassowary.
Emfor'th (*adv. obsolete*) As far as, so far as. *Chaucer.*
EMICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and mico to shine*) A sparkling, the act of flying off in shining particles.
EMIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. e out, and mingo to piss*) Urine, that which is voided by the urinary passages.
Emid'dis (*adv. obsolete*) In the middle, in the midst of. *Chaucer.*
EMI'GRANT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and migro to depart*) Departing from a place, wandering.
Emi'grant (*s. from the adj.*) One who goes out of his own country to reside in another.
EMI'GRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. e from, and migro to depart*) To remove from one place to another.
Emi'grating (*p. a. from emigrate*) Removing from one place to another.
Emigra'tion (*s. from emigrate*) A removal, a change of habitation.
EMI'LIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
EM'IMS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a formidable people*) The gigantic inhabitants of Ar in the land of Canaan.
EM'INENCE (*s. from the Lat. e from, and mineo to be ready to fall*) The loftiness, the height, the summit, the highest part, exaltation, the place or state of being exposed to view, notice, distinction, supreme degree, the title of a cardinal.
Em'inency (*s. from eminence*) Eminence.
EM'INENT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and mineo to be ready to fall*) High, lofty, exalted, dignified, conspicuous, remarkable.
Eminen'ter (*adv. an academical term*) Eminently. *Scott.*
Eminen'tial (*adj. in algebra*) Belonging to a kind of artificial equation.

Em'inently (*adv. from eminent*) In a high degree, conspicuously.
EM'IR (*s. with the Turks and Saracens*) A title of dignity.
E'mis'pere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An hemisphere. *Ch.*
EM'ISSARY (*s. from the Lat. e from, and mitto to send*) One sent on a private message, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot.*
Emis'sile (*adj. not much used*) Capable of being cast out, capable of being sent out. *Scott.*
Emis'sion (*s. from emit*) The act of sending out, a vent.
Emis'sitious (*adj. not much used*) Cast out. *Scott.*
EMI'T (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and mitto to send*) To send forth, to let go, to give vent to, to let fly, to dart; to issue out judicially.
Emit'ted (*p. from emit*) Sent forth, darted out, issued judicially.
Emit'ting (*p. a. from emit*) Sending forth, darting out, issuing judicially.
EM'MA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
EMMA'US (*s.*) The name of a place in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem.
EMMENAGO'GUES (*s. in physic, from the Greek $\epsilon\mu\mu\eta\nu\alpha\iota\alpha$ the menses, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$ to provoke*) Medicines to promote the monthly courses.
EMMENALO'GIA (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\mu\mu\eta\nu\alpha\iota\alpha$ the menses, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ a discourse*) A treatise on the emmenia.
EMME'NIA (*s. from the Greek*) The menses, the monthly courses of women.
EM'MET (*s. from the Sax. ænette*) The ant, the pismire.
Emme'w (*v. t. from mew*) To mew, to coop up.
Emmew'ed (*p. from emew*) Mewed, cooped up.
Emmew'ing (*p. a. from emmew*) Cooping up.
Emmo'ied (*adj. obsolete*) Comforted. *Cole.*
EM'MOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying an ass*) The name of a man.
Em'mot (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An emmet, an ant.
Emmo'tion (*s. not so common a spelling*) An emotion.
Em'move (*v. t. now grown nearly obsolete*) To rouse, to put into emotion. *Spenser.*
EMMUSELLE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Muzzled.
Emodula'tion (*s. from modulation*) The act of singing in just measure and proportion.
Emol'lid (*adj. not much used*) Soft, tender. *Scott.*
EMOL'LIENT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and mollis to soften*) Softening, suppling.
Emol'lient (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.
Emol'liment (*s. not much used*) The act of asswaging, the act of softening, a softening application.
EMOLI'TION (*s. with physicians*) The act of softening, a relaxation. *Bacon.*
EMOL'UMENT (*s. from the Lat. emolumentum*) An advantage, a profit.
Emon'g, Emong'is (*prep. obsolete*) Amongst. *Chaucer.*
Emon'g, Emong'is (*adv. obsolete*) Commonly, sometimes, now and then. *Chaucer.*
Emon'g, Emong'is (*conj. obsolete*) Likewise, also. *Ch.*
Emon'gst (*prep. obsolete*) Among. *Spenser.*
Em'on'y (*s. with florists, an incorrect spelling*) The anemony.
EMO'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and moveo to move*) A disturbance of mind, a vehemence of passion good or bad.
Empai're (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To impair. *Chaucer.*
Empair'ement (*s. obsolete*) A damage, a hurt. *Chaucer.*
Empair'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To impair, to damage. *Ch.*
EMPA'LE (*v. t. from the French empaler*) To fence with pales, to fortify, to inclose, to shut in, to put to death by spitting the body on a stake or pole set upright.
Empal'ed (*p. from empale*) Fenced with pales, inclosed, fortified, put to death by being spitted on a pole.
Empal'ement (*s. in antiquity*) An ancient and barbarous kind of punishment in which a sharp pole was thrust up the fundament.
Empal'ement (*s. in botany*) The calyx, that part which surrounds and supports the petals or flower leaves of a plant.
Empa'ling (*p. a. from empale*) Fencing with a pole, fortifying, inclosing, putting to death by spitting the body on a pole.
Empan'nel (*v. t. from pannel*) To summon to serve on a jury, to swear in a jury.
Empan'nel (*s. from pannel*) The list of jurors summoned to appear in a court of judicature.
Empan'neled (*p. from empannel*) Summoned to serve on a jury, sworn to serve on a jury.

Empan'neling (*p. a. from empannel*) Summoning to serve on a jury, putting into the list of those who are to serve on the jury.

EMPAR/LANCE (*s. a law term, from the French parler*) The petition of a day in court to consider on what is best to be done; the conference of a jury on the cause committed to their determination.

EMPA/SM (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ to sprinkle*) A powder to correct the bad scent of the body, a perfume.

Empas/sion (*v. t. from passion*) To move with passion, to put into a passion, to affect strongly.

Empas/sioned (*p. from empassion*) Moved with passion, strongly affected.

Empa/sing (*s. in painting*) The laying on of thick and bold colours.

Empa'tement, Empat'tement (*s. in fortification*) The talus.

Empea'ch (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To impeach, to hinder.

Empeo'ple (*v. t. from people*) To form into a people, to form into a community.

Empeo'pled (*p. from empeople*) Formed into a community. *Spenser.*

Em'peress (*s. from emperour*) The wife of an emperour, a woman invested with imperial dignity.

EM'PEROR (*s. the modern spelling*) An emperour, a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EM'PEROUR (*s. the old spelling, from the French*) An emperor, a sovereign prince superior to a king.

Em'pery (*s. not much used*) Empire, sovereign power. *Sb.*

EMPE'TRON (*s. in botany*) The samphire.

EMPE'TRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the heath spurge.

EM'PHASIS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\phi\alpha\sigma\omega$ to speak*) A remarkable stress laid on any word or sentence, peculiar force impressed by stile or pronunciation.

Empha'tic (*adj. from emphasis*) Strong, forcible, giving an emphasis; appearing, seeming.

Empha'tical (*adj. from emphatic*) Strong, giving an emphasis; appearing, seeming.

Empha'tically (*adv. from emphatical*) Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner, in appearance.

Empha'ticalness (*s. from emphatical*) The state of being emphatical. *Scott.*

EMPHERE'PY'RA (*s. in mineralogy*) A genus of iron stone.

EMPHRAC'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\phi\pi\alpha\sigma\omega$ to bedge up*) Stopping up the pores of the skin.

Emphrac'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine which, by its clamminess, shuts up the pores of the skin. *Scott.*

EMPHRAG'MA (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\phi\pi\alpha\gamma\omega$ to obstruct*) A kind of colic.

EMPHRAX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) An obstruction in any part of the body.

EMPHYSE'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A bloated kind of swelling, a swelling occasioned chiefly by wind.

Emphyse'matous (*adj. from emphysema*) Affected with an emphysema, bloated, swollen.

EMPHYSO'DES (*s. with physicians*) An extreme heat in fevers which occasions pustules and inflammations in the mouth.

EMPHYTEU'SIS (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\phi\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$ to plant*) The act of planting, the act of clearing lands for plantation, the tenure of lands on condition of planting, the alienation of lands on condition of planting, and paying a small annual rent to the original proprietor.

Emphyteu'ta, Emphyteu'tes (*s. from emphyteutic*) The tenant that rents land on condition of planting it.

EMPHYTEU'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\phi\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$ to plant*) Belonging to emphyteusis, let out to farm, let on condition of planting. *Scott.*

Empie'rce (*v. t. from pierce*) To pierce into, to enter by a violent impulse.

Empie'rce'd (*p. from empierce*) Pierced, entered with a violent impulse. *Spenser.*

Empi'ght (*adj. obsolete, from pight*) Settled in its place, fixed. *Spenser.*

EM'PIRE (*s. from the Lat. imperium*) Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended.

EM'PIRIC (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$ an experiment*) One that makes experiments in physic, a physician who depends on hearsay and observation only, a quack.

Em'piric (*adj. from the subst.*) Versed in experiments, practised by rote, practised without rational grounds.

Empi'rical (*adj. from empiric*) Versed in experiments, practised by rote, practised without rational grounds.

Empi'rically (*adv. from empirical*) After the manner of an empiric.

Empir'ice (*s. from empiric*) The practice or profession of an empiric, quackery.

Empir'icism (*s. from empiric*) The practice of an empiric, the profession of a quack.

EMPLA'GIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A palsy. *Scott.*

Emplais'ter (*s. not used*) Plaster, plaister. *Cole.*

Emplais'ter (*v. t. obsolete*) To point, to set forth to advantage. *Chaucer.*

EMPLAS'TER (*s. always pronounced and commonly written plaster, from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ to anoint*) A plaster. *Wifeman.*

Emplas'ter (*v. from the subst.*) To cover with a plaster.

Emplastera'tion (*s. not used, from emplaster*) The application of plaster, the act of daubing over any thing. *Cole.*

Emplas'tered (*p. from emplaster*) Covered over with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EMPLAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ to besmear*) Glutinous, viscous, fit to make a plaster.

Emplas'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A viscous medicine which shuts the pores of the body, a plaster.

EMPLASTO'MENA (*s. plu. in physic*) Emplastics, plasters, medicines which by their viscous quality shut up the pores of the skin. *Scott.*

Emplead (*v. t. from plead*) To accuse, to bring a charge, to indict.

Emplead'd (*p. from emplead*) Accused, indicted.

EMPLO'Y (*v. t. from the French employer*) To find in work, to keep at work, to exercise, to use, to spend, or pass in business, to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Emplo'y (*s. from the verb*) Business, public office.

Employ'able (*adj. from employ*) Capable of being employed, fit to be used. *Boyle.*

Employ'ed (*p. from employ*) Kept to work, exercised, used, intrusted with the management of affairs.

Employ'er (*s. from employ*) One that employs.

Employ'ing (*p. a. from employ*) Keeping to work, exercising, using, intrusting in the management of affairs.

Employ'ment (*s. from employ*) The object of labour, business.

EMPNEUMA'TOSIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek $\epsilon\upsilon$ in, and $\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$ the breath*) The act of respiration, the alternate widening of the chest in respiration.

Empoi'son (*v. t. from poison*) To destroy by poison, to taint with poison, to envenom.

Empoi'soned (*p. from empoison*) Tainted with poison, envenomed.

Empoi'soner (*s. from empoison*) One who destroys another by poison.

Empoi'soning (*p. a. from empoison*) Tainting with poison, envenoming.

Empoi'sonment (*s. from empoison*) The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPONE'MA (*s. not much used, from the Greek $\epsilon\mu\pi\omega\epsilon\upsilon$ to labour*) The method of enriching ground by labour. *Scott.*

Empore'tic (*adj. from emporium*) Used at markets, used in merchandize.

Empore'tical (*adj. from emporetic*) Belonging to merchandize, used at markets.

EMPO'RIMUM (*s. from the Greek $\epsilon\mu\pi\omega\epsilon\upsilon$*) A mart, a place of merchandize, a town of trade, a commercial city; the common sensory of the brain.

Em'pory (*s. from emporium*) A market town, a place where a great fair or market is held.

EMPOVER'ISH (*v. t. from the French pauvre*) To make poor, to reduce to indigence, to lessen fertility.

Empov'erished (*p. from empoverish*) Made poor, reduced to indigence, rendered less fertile.

Empov'erisher (*s. from empoverish*) One that empoverishes.

Empov'erishing (*p. a. from empoverish*) Making poor, reducing to want, rendering less fertile.

Empov'erishment (*s. from empoverish*) Waste, diminution, the cause of poverty.

Empow'er (*v. t. from power*) To authorize, to commission, to give natural force, to enable.

Empow'ered (*p. from empower*) Authorized, commissioned, endued with power, enabled.

Empow'ering (*p. a. from empower*) Authorizing, commissioning, giving power, enabling.

Em'press (*s. the more common spelling*) An emperess, the wife of an emperor.

Empres's (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To impress. *Chaucer.*

Empres'sion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An impression. *Chau.*

Empri'med (*adj. with hunters*) Separated from the herd.

Empri'se (*s. obsolete*) An empress; a design, a favour. *Cb.*

Empri'se

- Empri'le** (*s. nearly obsolete*) An enterprize, an attempt of danger. *Milton.*
- Empris'on** (*v. t. from prison, but not so common a spelling*) To imprison.
- EMPROSTHOTO'NIA** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek εμπροσθεν forward, and τεινω to stretch*) A convulsion of the neck which draws the head forward. *Scott.*
- EMPROSTHOTO'NOS** (*s. from the Greek εμπροσθεν forward, and τεινω to stretch*) The stiffness of the back bone when it is bent forward.
- Emp'te** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To empty, to make empty. *Chaucer.*
- Emp'tied** (*p. from empty*) Made empty, deprived of contents, exhausted, evacuated.
- Emp'tier** (*s. from empty*) One that empties.
- Emp'tier** (*adj. comp. of empty*) Empty in a greater degree.
- Emp'tiest** (*adj. sup. of empty*) Empty in the greatest degree.
- Emp'tiness** (*s. from empty*) The state of being empty.
- EMP'TION** (*s. from the Lat. emo to buy*) The act of buying. *Arbutnot.*
- Emp'tional** (*adj. from emption*) Belonging to buying.
- Empti'tious** (*adj. from emption*) Capable of being bought, salable. *Scott.*
- EMP'TIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. emo to buy, but not much used*) Bought, hired. *Scott.*
- EMP'TORY** (*s. not so common a word*) An emporium, a mart. *Cole.*
- EMPTY** (*adj. from the Sax. æmtig*) Void, having nothing contained, devoid, unfurnished, uninhabited, unsatisfactory, insufficient, vacant of head; vain, ignorant, having no solidity.
- Emp'ty** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To exhaust, to deprive of contents, to evacuate.
- Emp'tying** (*p. a. from empty*) Making empty, depriving of contents, exhausting.
- EMPTURI'TION** (*s. not used, from the Lat. emptus bought*) The inordinate desire of buying. *Cole.*
- Empur'ple** (*v. t. from purple*) To make of a purple colour, to stain with purple.
- Empur'pled** (*p. from empurple*) Made of a purple colour, stained with purple.
- Empur'pling** (*p. a. from empurple*) Making of a purple colour, staining with purple.
- EMPU'SA** (*s. from the Greek*) A hobgoblin, a spirit which was supposed to go on one leg. *Phillips.*
- Empuz'zle** (*v. t. from puzzle*) To perplex, to put to a stand. *Brown.*
- EMPYE'MA** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A collection of purulent matter, a collection of matter in the cavity of the breast, an operation to discharge any morbid matter with which the midriff is loaded by a perforation in the breast.
- EMPY'REAL** (*adj. from the Greek εν in, and πυρ fire*) Formed of the pure element of fire, refined beyond the common air; heavenly.
- EMPY'REAN** (*s. from the Greek εν in, and πυρ fire*) The highest heaven where the element of pure fire is supposed to subsist.
- Empy'rean** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the purest region, belonging to the highest heaven.
- EMPY'REUM** (*s. in chymistry, from the Greek εν in, and πυρ fire*) The taste and smell of the fire which remains after distillation performed by too intense a heat.
- EMPYREU'MA** (*s. in chymistry, from the Greek*) The empyreum.
- EMPYREU'MATA** (*s. with physicians and chymists*) The reliques of a fever after the crisis; the sediment in distillation.
- Empyreuma'tical** (*adj. from empyreuma*) Belonging to the empyreuma, having the smell or taste of burnt substance in distillation. *Boyle.*
- EMPY'ROSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) A conflagration, a general fire. *Haile.*
- Em'rod** (*s.*) The glaziers diamond, an emory.
- Em'rods** (*s. a corruption of*) Hæmorrhoides.
- Em'rose** (*s. from rose*) The name of a flower.
- EMU'CID** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. muceo to be musty*) Mouldy. *Scott.*
- EMULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. æmulo*) To rival, to imitate, to imitate with hope of equal or superior excellence.
- Em'ulating** (*p. a. from emulate*) Rivaling, imitating, imitating with hope of equal or superior excellence.
- Emula'tion** (*s. from emulate*) Rivalship, desire of superiority, envy, contention.
- Em'ulative** (*adj. from emulate*) Inclined to emulation, disposed to competition.
- Emula'tor** (*s. from emulate*) One who emulates, a rival, a competitor.
- EMU'LGE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and mulgeo to milk*) To stroke gently. *Scott.*
- EMU'LGE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and mulgeo to milk*) To milk out.
- Emul'gent** (*adj. from emulge*) Milking out, draining out. In anatomy, belonging to the arteries and veins leading to and from the kidneys.
- EM'ULOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. æmulo*) Emulative, disposed to emulation; with of: as, "Of other excellence not emulous."
- Em'ulously** (*adv. from emulous*) With desire of superiority, with desire of excelling.
- Em'ulousness** (*s. from emulous*) The quality of being emulous. *Scott.*
- Emul'sion** (*s. from emulge*) A softening medicine, a medicine prepared from the milky juice of seeds and kernels.
- EMUNC'TORY** (*s. seldom used in the singular, from the Lat. e from, and mungo to wipe*) That part of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected in readiness for ejection.
- EMUNDA'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and munda to cleanse*) The act of cleansing. *Scott.*
- EMUSCA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. e from, and muscus moss*) The act of clearing a tree from moss. *Scott.*
- Ena'ble** (*v. t. from able*) To make able, to give power.
- Ena'bled** (*p. from enable*) Made able, endued with power.
- Ena'bling** (*p. a. from enable*) Making able, enduing with power.
- EN'ACH** (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) The satisfaction for a crime, the recompence for a fault.
- Enac't** (*v. t. from act*) To act, to perform, to effect; to establish, to decree; to represent in action. *Shake.*
- Enac't** (*s. little used, from the verb*) A purpose, a determination.
- Enac'ted** (*p. from enact*) Acted, performed, established, decreed.
- Enac'ting** (*p. a. from enact*) Acting, performing, establishing, decreeing.
- Enac'tor** (*s. from enact*) One who acts, one who establishes a law, one who makes a decree.
- ENA'MON** (*s. from the Greek εν in, and αιμα blood*) A medicine for staunching blood.
- ENÆO'REMA** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek εν in, and αιμα to bear up*) The pendulous substance floating in urine representing a little cloud.
- ENAL'LAGE** (*s. from the Greek εν in, and αλλα to change*) A figure in rhetoric in which the terms of a discourse are put out of their natural order; a figure in grammar by which one pronoun or one mode or tense of a verb is put for another.
- ENALU'RON** (*s. in heraldry*) A bordure charged with birds.
- Enam'bush** (*v. t. from ambush*) To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.
- Enam'bushed** (*p. from enambush*) Laid in ambush, hid with hostile intention.
- Enam'el** (*v. t. from amel*) To inlay, to variegate with colours.
- Enam'el** (*v. int.*) To practise the use of enamel.
- Enam'el** (*s. from the verb*) Any thing enamelled, any thing variegated with colours, the substance inlaid in other substances.
- Enam'elled** (*p. from enamel*) Inlaid, variegated with colours.
- Enam'eller** (*s. from enamel*) One that enamels.
- Enam'elling** (*p. a. from enamel*) Inlaying, variegating with colours.
- Enam'our** (*v. t. from the Lat. amor love*) To inflame with love, to captivate with love.
- Enam'oured** (*p. from enamour*) Inflamed with love, captivated with love; with of: as, "Enamoured of a chyster."
- Enam'ouring** (*p. a. from enamour*) Enflaming with love, or captivating with charms.
- ENANGIOMONOSPER'MOUS** (*adj. in botany, from the Greek εν in, αγγιον a vessel, μονος alone, and σπερμα a seed*) Belonging to that class of plants which have but one seed in the seed vessel.
- ENANTI'OSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric, a kind of antithesis; a contrariety.
- ENAR'GIA** (*s. from the Greek, but not much used*) A strength and clearness of expression. *Scott.*
- ENARRA'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and narro to declare*) An explanation, a narrative.
- ENARTH'ROSIS** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek εν in, and αρθρον to joint*) A species of articulation, the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.
- ENA-**

- ENATA'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and nato to swim*) The act of swimming out, an escape by swimming. *Scott.*
- ENAVIGA'TION** (*s. little used, from the Lat. e from, and navigo to sail*) The act of sailing out, the act of sailing by.
- Enaun'ter** (*adv. obsolete*) Left that. *Spenser.*
- Enbi'bing** (*adj. obsolete*) Proper to be inhibited. *Chau.*
- Enblanch'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Whitened, adorned. *Cole.*
- Enbol'ned** (*adj. obsolete*) Swollen. *Chaucer.*
- Enbos'ed** (*adj. a term in hunting, now obsolete*) Embossed. *Chaucer.*
- Enbos'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Embossed. *Chaucer.*
- Enbra'se** (*v. t. obsolete*) To embrace; to undertake. *Ch.*
- Enbrau'did** (*adj. obsolete*) Embroidered, variegated. *Ch.*
- Enbrau'din** (*v. t. obsolete*) To embroider. *Chaucer.*
- Enbrau'drid** (*adj. obsolete*) Embroidered. *Chaucer.*
- Enbush'ment** (*adj. obsolete*) An ambush, a lying in wait. *Ch.*
- ENCÆ'NIA** (*s. from the Greek ἐγκαίνια a renewal*) An annual festival anciently celebrated to commemorate the building of a city, a festival to commemorate the consecration of a church or other religious foundation.
- Enca'ge** (*v. t. from cage*) To shut up in a cage, to confine.
- Enca'ged** (*p. from cage*) Shut up in a cage, cooped up, confined.
- Enca'mp** (*v. int. from camp*) To pitch tents, to sit down for sometime in a march.
- Enca'mp** (*v. t. from camp*) To order to camp, to form an army into a regular encampment.
- Encamp'ed** (*p. from encamp*) Disposed in an encampment.
- Encamp'ing** (*p. from encamp*) Pitching tents, resting in a march.
- Encamp'ing** (*s. from the part.*) An encampment, the act of encamping. "*Strong encampings.*" *Bacon.*
- Encamp'ment** (*s. from encamp*) The act of encamping; a camp, an army in camp.
- ENCAN'THIS** (*s. in surgery*) A tumor in the larger corner of the eye attended with a continual flow of tears; that part of the eye from which the tears flow.
- ENCAN'THUS** (*s. in surgery*) The encanthis, a tumor in the larger corner of the eye.
- ENCAR'DIA** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone in the form of a heart.
- ENCAR'PA** (*s. in architecture*) An ornament of flowers or fruit carved on the chapter of a pillar.
- ENCATHIS'MA** (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of bath in which the patient is to sit down.
- Enca've** (*v. t. from cave*) To hide as in a cave.
- Enca'ved** (*p. from encave*) Hid in a cave.
- ENCAU'MA** (*s. in surgery*) An ulcer in the eye, the frequent consequent of a fever; a brand, a mark caused by burning, a push or wheel occasioned by a burn. *Sc.*
- ENCAUS'TES** (*s. from the Greek εἰν, and καίω to burn*) An enameller, one that engraves with fire.
- ENCAUS'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek εἰν, and καίω to burn*) Belonging to the act of enamelling or painting by fire.
- Encaust'ice** (*s. from encaustic*) The act of enamelling, the act of painting by fire.
- ENCAUS'TUM** (*s. from the Greek εἰν, and καίω to burn*) Enamel.
- ENCEI'NSE** (*s. a military term, from the French*) An inclosure, a ground inclosed.
- ENCELA'DUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) A huge giant, the largest and last, which conspired against Jupiter.
- Encen'ce** (*v. int. obsolete*) To burn incense, to offer incense.
- En'cens** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Incense. *Chaucer.*
- Encen'sen** (*v. int. obsolete*) To burn incense. *Wickliffe.*
- Encens'ying** (*s. obsolete*) The act of burning incense. *Wi.*
- ENCEPH'ALI** (*s. plu. from the Greek εἰν, and κεφαλή the head*) Worms generated in the head.
- ENCEPH'ALOS** (*s. from the Greek εἰν, and κεφαλή the head*) The whole of what is contained in the head.
- ENCEPPE'** (*adj. in heraldry*) Fettered, chained, girded about the middle with a chain.
- Encha'fe** (*v. t. from chafe*) To enrage, to provoke.
- Encha'fed** (*p. from enchafe*) Enraged, provoked.
- Enchain** (*v. t. from chain*) To fasten with a chain, to bind, to hold in bondage.
- Enchain'ed** (*p. from enchain*) Fastened with a chain, bound, held in bondage.
- ENCHAN'T** (*v. t. from the French enchanter*) To affect by enchantment, to subdue by charms, to delight in a high degree.
- Enchant'ed** (*p. from enchant*) Affected by enchantment, subdued by charms, delighted beyond measure.
- Enchant'er** (*s. from enchant*) One that enchants.
- Enchan'tersnight'shade** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the circæa.
- Enchant'ing** (*p. a. from enchant*) Affecting with enchantments, subduing by charms, greatly delighting.
- Enchant'ingly** (*adv. from enchanting*) With the power of enchantment.
- Enchant'ment** (*s. from enchant*) A magical charm, an incantation, irresistible influence, overpowering delight.
- Enchant'refs** (*s. from enchanter*) A forceress, a woman versed in magical arts, a woman possessed of irresistible charms.
- ENCHARAX'IS** (*s. in surgery*) The act of scarifying, the act of lancing the flesh.
- ENCHASE** (*v. t. from the French enchasser*) To infix, to set a precious stone, to adorn any thing by setting some ornament upon it.
- Encha'fed** (*p. from enchase*) Set as a precious stone, ornamented by having something set on.
- Encha'fing** (*p. a. from enchase*) Infixing, ornamenting by setting something on.
- Encha'fing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of inlaying one metal or stone in another.
- Enchau'fe** (*v. t. obsolete*) To warm. *Chaucer.*
- Enchau'fing** (*p. a. obsolete*) Casing, heating. *Chaucer.*
- ENCHEA'SON** (*s. a law term, from the French*) A cause, an occasion.
- Enchei'nen** (*adj. obsolete*) Chained, joined together. *Ch.*
- ENCHE'LIDES** (*s. from enchelys*) Small animalcules in the form of eels.
- ENCHE'LXS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The eel.
- Enchi'son** (*s. a law term, from the French*) A cause, an occasion.
- ENCHIRE'SIS** (*s. with surgeons*) A readiness, dexterity.
- ENCHIRI'DION** (*s. from the Greek εἰν, and χεῖρ the hand*) A manual, a small volume for the pocket.
- ENCHRIS'TA** (*s. in surgery*) A thin kind of ointment.
- ENCHYMO'MA, ENCHYMO'SIS** (*s. with physicians*) A sudden flow of the blood as in anger or joy, a blush; that flow of the blood which occasions a continued kind of blush.
- ENCHYS'MA** (*s. in medicine*) The enema.
- ENCHY'TA** (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to drop any thing into the eye. *Scott.*
- Encir'cle** (*v. t. from circle*) To surround, to environ, to inclose in a ring.
- Encir'cled** (*p. from encircle*) Inclosed in a ring, surrounded.
- Encir'clet** (*s. from encircle*) A circle, a ring. *Sidney.*
- Encir'cling** (*p. a. from encircle*) Inclosing in a ring, surrounding, confining.
- Enclau'e** (*adj. in heraldry*) Joined by being let one into another especially with a square kind of tenon.
- Encline** (*v. int. obsolete*) To bow. *Chaucer.*
- Encli'nid** (*p. obsolete, from encline*) Bowed. *Chaucer.*
- ENCLI'TIC** (*adj. in grammar, from the Greek εἰν, and κλίνω to recline*) Belonging to those particles which are closely united to other words and throw back their accent on the foregoing syllable.
- Encli'tic** (*s. from the adj.*) A word or particle which united to other words throws back its accent to the foregoing syllable.
- ENCLO'SE** (*v. t. from the French enclos*) To part or surround by a fence, to environ, to encircle, to include.
- Enclo'sed** (*p. from enclose*) Parted by a fence, surrounded by a fence, encircled, surrounded, included.
- Enclo'ser** (*s. from enclose*) One that encloses, that in which any thing is enclosed.
- Enclo'sing** (*p. a. from enclose*) Separating by a fence, surrounding by a fence, incircling, including.
- Enclo'sing** (*s. from the part.*) An enclosure. "*They shall be set in gold in their enclosings.*"
- Enclo'sure** (*s. from enclose*) The act of enclosing, the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions, the space enclosed, the ground enclosed, the state of being enclosed.
- ENCLYS'MA** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A clyster. *Scott.*
- ENCOLAP'TICE** (*s. from the Greek εἰν, and κολλάω to engrave*) The act of engraving on brass, the act of engraving inscriptions on brass plates. *Scott.*
- ENCO'LIA** (*s. in anatomy*) The intestines, whatever is contained in the abdomen. *Scott.*
- Encom'biment** (*s. obsolete*) Incumbrance. *Chaucer.*
- Encom'braunce** (*s. obsolete*) An incumberance. *Chaucer.*
- Encom'brid** (*adj. obsolete*) Worried, troubled, disturbed. *Chaucer.*
- Enco'miaft** (*s. from encomium*) A panegyrist, a writer of encomiums, a praiser. *Encomi-*

Encomias'tic (*adj. from encomiast*) Containing praise, bestowing praise, panegyric.
Encomias'tic (*s. from the adj.*) An encomium, a copy of verses in praise of any person.
Encomias'tical (*adj. from encomiastic*) Panegyric, conveying praise.
ENCO'MIUM (*s. from the Greek εν in, and κωμωδω to celebrate in song*) A speech in commendation, a poem in praise of any one, a panegyric.
Encom'pass (*v. t. from compass*) To enclose, to encircle, to shut in, to environ, to go round.
Encom'passed (*p. from encompass*) Enclosed, encircled, shut in, surrounded.
Encom'passing (*p. a. from encompass*) Enclosing, encircling, going round.
Encom'passment (*s. from encompass*) A circumlocution, a remote tendency of discourse. *Shakesp.*
Encon'trowayl (*v. t. obsolete*) To prevent. *Cole.*
EN'COPE (*s. from the Greek*) An incision, a cut, a gash.
ENCO'RE (*adv. from the French*) Once more, again.
Enco're (*v. t. from the adv.*) To desire a person to repeat, to cry encore!
Enco'red (*p. from encore*) Desired to repeat the same thing over again. "*She was clapped and encored.*"
Encor'poring (*adj. obsolete*) Incorporating. *Chaucer.*
ENCOUN'TER (*s. from the French encontre*) A duel, a single fight, a conflict, a battle, a fight in which the combatants rush furiously against each other; an eager and warm conversation, a casual incident, a sudden meeting.
Encoun'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To meet face to face, to attack, to oppose, to meet by accident, to accost.
Encoun'ter (*v. int.*) To rush together in a hostile manner, to engage, to fight, to come together by chance.
Encoun'tered (*p. from encounter*) Attacked, met in front, opposed, accosted.
Encoun'terer (*s. from encounter*) One that encounters an opponent, an enemy.
Encoun'tering (*p. a. from encounter*) Meeting face to face, attacking, accosting.
ENCOUR'AGE (*v. t. from the French encourager*) To animate, to incite, to embolden, to make confident.
Encour'aged (*p. from encourage*) Animated, incited, emboldened, made confident.
Encour'agement (*s. from encourage*) An incitement, support, favour, countenance.
Encour'ager (*s. from encourage*) One that encourages, one that gives encouragement.
Encour'aging (*p. a. from encourage*) Giving encouragement, animating, affording incitements.
Encrai'n (*adj. in the manage*) Spoiled in the withers.
ENCRAN'IUM (*s. in anatomy*) The hinder part of the brain, the cerebellum.
ENCRASIC'HOLUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The anchovy.
ENCRATI'TÆ, ENCRATI'TES (*s. in church history*) A sect of christians who professed continence and rejected marriage.
Encrea'se (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To increase. *Scott.*
Encree's (*v. t. obsolete*) To increase. *Cole.*
ENCROA'CH (*v. int. from the French accrocher, from croc a hook*) To make invasion on the right of another, to advance gradually and by stealth on the property or right of another; *with on, or, upon: as, "He was given to encroach on his neighbours."*
Encroach'ed (*p. from encroach*) Taken from another as an encroachment.
Encroach'er (*s. from encroach*) Invading the right of another, advancing by stealth on the right or property of another.
Encroach'ing (*p. a. from encroach*) Invading the right of another, advancing on the property of another.
Encroach'ment (*s. from encroach*) An unlawful gathering in on another's property, an advance on the property or right of another, that which has been encroached from another.
ENCUM'BER (*v. t. from the French encombrer*) To cloy, to load, to impede, to embarrass, to burden with debts.
Encum'berance (*s. from encumber*) A cloy, an impediment, a burden on an estate.
Encum'bered (*p. from encumber*) Clogged, impeded, burdened; *with with: as, "Encumbered with so many difficulties." Sometimes, but not so properly, with in: as, "Encumbered in the silken cord."*
Encum'bering (*p. a. from encumber*) Clogging, impeding, burdening.
ENCY'CLICAL (*adj. from the Greek εν in, and κυκλος a circle*) Circular, sent along compass round about.
ENCYCLOPÆ'DIA (*s. from the Greek εν in, κυκλος a circle, and παιδεια education*) The whole circle of science, the round of education.

Encyclope'dy (*s. from encyclopædia*) The whole circle of science.
Encys'ted (*adj. from cyst*) Enclosed in a cyst, enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
END (*s. from the Sax.*) The extremity of any thing, the last point in any assignable duration; the conclusion, the last part of any thing; a fragment, a broken piece; an abolition, a total loss; death, the cause of death; the consequence, the event of any thing; a purpose, an intention; the thing intended. An end; *in low language*, upright, on the end; now and then, commonly.
End (*v. t. from the sub.*) To conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.
End (*v. int.*) To come to a conclusion; to cease, to fail.
End'able (*adj. from end*) Capable of being ended. *Scott.*
Endam'age (*v. t. from damage*) To hurt, to injure, to prejudice.
Endam'aged (*p. from endamage*) Hurt, injured, prejudiced.
Endam'aging (*p. a. from endamage*) Hurting, injuring, prejudicing.
Endan'ger (*v. t. from danger*) To bring into danger, to hazard.
Endan'gered (*p. from endanger*) Brought into danger, hazarded.
Endan'gering (*p. a. from endanger*) Bringing into danger, hazarding.
Endea'r (*v. t. from dear*) To make dear, to render beloved.
Endear'ed (*p. from endear*) Made dear, rendered beloved.
Endear'ing (*p. a. from endear*) Making dear, rendering beloved.
Endear'ment (*s. from endear*) The cause of love, the state of being loved.
ENDEAV'OUR (*s. from the French endeavour*) An effort, a labour to obtain, a labour to avoid.
Endeav'our (*v. t. from the sub.*) To attempt, to try.
Endeav'our (*v. int.*) To labour to a certain purpose, to work for a certain end.
Endeav'oured (*p. from endeavour*) Attempted, tried; *with after; and with: as, "Though but endeavoured after with sincere intent."*
Endeav'ourer (*s. from endeavour*) One who labours to some certain end.
Endeav'ouring (*p. a. from endeavour*) Attempting, labouring to some certain end.
ENDE'CAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure having eleven equal sides and angles.
End'ed (*p. from end*) Concluded, finished.
ENDEI'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A declaration, an indication, the plain symptom of a disease.
Endela'chia (*s. a philosophical term, but not so common a spelling*) Ancutelechia, a continuation. *Phillips.*
End'elonge (*adv. obsolete*) Endways, with the end foremost.
ENDE'MIAL (*adj. from the Greek εν in, and δημος the people*) Belonging to the same country, affecting the people of the same country, belonging to those diseases which are peculiar to the country in which they reign.
ENDE'MIC (*adj. from the Greek εν in, and δημος the people*) Endemical, belonging to diseases peculiar to a country.
Ende'mical (*adj. from endemic*) Belonging to some particular country, belonging to those diseases which affect the people of some particular place or country.
Enden'ize (*v. t. from denizen*) To make free, to enfranchise.
Enden'izing (*p. a. from endenize*) Naturalizing. *Camden.*
Endet'ted (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Indebted. *Chau.*
ENDE'W (*v. t. in falconry*) To disgorge, to cleanse the maw.
Endey'nous (*adj. obsolete*) Disdainful. *Cole.*
ENDIC'T (*v. t. not so common a spelling, from the Lat. dico to say*) To indict, to compose, to charge by a written accusation.
Endict'ed (*p. not so common a spelling*) Indicted, indited.
Endict'ing (*p. a. not so common a spelling*) Indicting, inditing.
Endict'ment (*s. not so common a spelling, from endict*) A written accusation, a bill or declaration made in form of law, an indictment.
End'ilefs (*adj. obsolete*) Endless, infinite. *Chaucer.*
End'ing (*p. a. from end*) Finishing, concluding.
End'ing (*s. from the part.*) The conclusion, the end.
ENDI'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. dico to say, but not so common a spelling*) To indite, to draw up, to write, to charge by a written accusation before a court of justice, to dictate.
Endi'ted (*p. from endite, but not so common a spelling*) Indicted

Indicted, charged in a written accusation before a court of judicature. *Johnson.*
 Endi'tement (*s. from endite, but not so common a spelling*) An indictment, a written accusation before a court of justice. *Johnson.*
 Endi'ting (*p. a. from endite, but not so common a spelling*) Inditing, drawing up, dictating, accusing before a court of justice.
 EN'DIVE (*s. in botany*) The succory.
 End'less (*adj. from end*) Having no end, incessant, infinite.
 End'lessly (*adv. from endless*) Without end, incessantly, continually.
 End'lessness (*s. from endless*) The state of being endless, perpetuity, roundness.
 End'long (*adv. from end, and long*) With the end foremost, in a strait line. *Dryden.*
 End'most (*adj. not much used, from end, and most*) Remotest, furthest off.
 Endoc'trinated (*adj. from doctrine*) Instructed, taught. *Sc.*
 Endom'agen (*v. t. obsolete*) To damage, to hurt. *Cb.*
 EN'DOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fountain*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.
 ENDOR'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. dorsum the back*) To register on the back of a writing, to write on the back, to cover on the back.
 Endor'se (*s. from the verb, in heraldry*) The eighth part of a pale.
 Endor'sed (*p. from endorse*) Registered on the back, inscribed on the back, signed on the back side; covered on the back; *with with: as, "Elephants endorsed with towers."* *Milton.*
 Endor'sement (*s. from endorse*) A writing on the back, a ratification.
 Endor'sing (*p. a. from endorse*) Registering on the back, writing on the back, covering on the back.
 Endo'sis (*v. t. an obsolete or incorrect spelling*) To endorse. *Spenser.*
 Endou'te (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To doubt, to fear. *Cb.*
 ENDO'W (*v. t. from the Lat. in, and do to give*) To enrich with a portion, to give a portion, to bestow an endowment.
 Endow'ed (*p. from endow*) Enriched with a portion, enriched with some excellence.
 Endow'ing (*p. a. from endow*) Giving, bestowing, enriching with some portion or endowment.
 Endow'ment (*s. from endow*) The bestowment of a dower, the wealth bestowed, a gift of nature.
 Endrey'te (*s. obsolete*) A place, a bit, a cut of any thing. *Chaucer.*
 ENDRO'MIS (*s. in antiquity*) A coarse shaggy mantle usually thrown over the Athletes after their exercises in the Grecian games, a shaggy kind of cloak to wear in cold weather.
 En'dry (*v. obsolete*) To endure. *Chaucer.*
 ENDUE' (*v. t. from the Lat. enduo to put into*) To enrich with mental excellencies, to invest with intellectual powers.
 Endu'ed (*p. from endue*) Enriched with mental excellencies, invested with intellectual powers; *with with: as, "Endued with royal virtue as thou art."*
 Endu'ing (*p. a. from endue*) Enriching with mental excellencies, investing with good qualities.
 Endu'rance (*s. from endure*) A continuance, the state of enduring; patience, sufferance; delay, procrastination: *but this last sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakesp.*
 ENDU'RE (*v. t. from the French endure to continue*) To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.
 Endu're (*v. int.*) To last, to remain, to continue, to suffer, to bear.
 Endur'ed (*p. from endure*) Suffered, borne, admitted.
 Endur'er (*s. from endure*) One that endures, one that bears, one that suffers.
 Endu'ring (*p. a. from endure*) Continuing, bearing, suffering.
 End'wise (*adv. from end*) On the end, uprightly, in an erect posture.
 ENDYM'ION (*s. in heathen mythology*) A shepherd with whom, it is said, the moon was so much enamoured as to leave her orb every night and come down on the top of a mountain to visit him; an ancient astronomer, as some suppose, who studied the course of the moon with uncommon assiduity.
 Ene'ados (*s.*) The Eneid of Virgil. *Douglas.*
 ENE'AS (*s.*) A Trojan prince, a man's name.
 EN'ECATE (*v. t. from the Lat. eneco to put to death*) To kill, to destroy. *Harvey.*
 Ene'cated (*p. from enecate*) Killed, destroyed. *Scott.*
 ENE'E (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Eneas, the name of a man. *Chaucer.*

ENE'ID (*s. from Æneas*) The heroic poem of Virgil in honour of Æneas.
 Enei'dos (*s.*) The Eneid of Virgil. *Chaucer.*
 ENE'MA (*s. in medicine, from the Greek*) A clyster. *Scott.*
 ENEMES'SER (*s.*) A man's name. *Tob. i. 13.*
 EN'EMY (*s. from the Lat. inimicus*) A foe, an hostile opponent, one who indulges malevolence against another, one that hates another; the devil.
 ENEN'THIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) An idol of the Phœnicians.
 Eneore'ma (*s. not so common a spelling*) The Enæorema, the cloudy kind of substance suspended in urine.
 En'erees (*s. obsolete*) Bargains, pennyworths. *Cole.*
 Energe'tic (*adj. from energy*) Forcible, active, operative, efficacious.
 Energe'tical (*adj. from energetic*) Forcible, operative, efficacious.
 Energe'ticalness (*s. from energetical*) The state of being energetic, energy. *Scott.*
 ENERGUME'NUS (*s. in ecclesiastical writings*) A person possessed of an evil spirit.
 EN'ERGY (*s. from the Greek en in, and ergon work*) Power, force, vigour, efficacy, faculty, operation.
 ENER'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and nervus a nerve*) To weaken, to deprive of strength.
 Ener'vate (*adj. from the verb*) Enervated, weakened. *Pope.*
 Ener'vated (*p. from enervate*) Weakened, deprived of nerves or sinews.
 Ener'vatedness (*s. from enervated*) The state of being enervated. *Scott.*
 Ener'vating (*p. a. from enervate*) Depriving of strength, weakening, depriving of natural force.
 Enerv'ation (*s. from enervate*) The act of weakening, the state of being weakened.
 ENER'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and nervus a nerve*) To deprive of natural force, to deprive of strength, to weaken.
 Ener'vity (*s. from enerve*) The weakness of the nerves, weakness. *Scott.*
 Enew'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Renewed, annoyed, troubled. *Cb.*
 EN'EYA (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) The principal part of an inheritance which descends to the eldest son.
 En'fame (*s. obsolete*) Infamy. *Chaucer.*
 Enfam'ined (*adj. obsolete*) Famished, starved.
 Enfam'ish (*v. t. not much used, from famish*) To starve, to famish, to kill with hunger.
 En'faunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Infancy. *Chaucer.*
 Enfec'te (*adj. obsolete*) Infected. *Chaucer.*
 Enfee'ble (*v. t. from feeble*) To weaken, to enervate, to deprive of strength.
 Enfee'bled (*p. from enfeeble*) Weakened, enervated.
 Enfee'bling (*p. a. from enfeeble*) Weakening, enervating.
 Enfeff'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Possessed, put in possession. *Cb.*
 ENFE'OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To invest with office or dignity, to invest with any possessions.
 Enfe'offed (*p. from enfeoff*) Put into possession.
 Enfe'offing (*p. a. from enfeoff*) Putting into possession. *Johnson.*
 Enfe'offment (*s. from enfeoff*) The act of putting into possession, the instrument or deed by which any one is put into possession.
 Enfet'ter (*s. from fetter*) To bind in fetters, to enchain.
 Enfet'tered (*p. from enfetter*) Bound with fetters, enchained. *Shakespeare.*
 EN'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 10 miles from London.
 En'field (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Enfield, made at Enfield.
 ENFILA'DE (*s. from the French*) A strait passage, any thing through which a strait line may be drawn.
 Enfila'de (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pierce in a right line.
 Enfila'ded (*p. from enfilade*) Pierced in a right line.
 Enfila'ding (*p. a. from enfilade*) Penetrating in a right line.
 ENFILE' (*s. in fortification*) The curtain, the rampart.
 Enfi're (*v. t. from fire*) To fire, set on fire, to kindle.
 Enfi'red (*p. from enfire*) Set on fire, kindled.
 Enfor'ce (*v. t. from force*) To force, to compel, to strengthen, to invigorate, to urge.
 Enfor'ce (*v. int.*) To prove, to evince.
 Enfo'rce (*s. from the verb, but not much used*) Power, strength. *Milton.*
 Enfo'rced (*p. from enforce*) Strengthened, invigorated, compelled, urged.
 Enfor'cedly (*adv. from enforced*) By violence, by compulsion.
 Enfor'cement (*s. from enforce*) An act of violence, compulsion, a sanction, that which gives force to law, a motive, a pressing exigence.

Enfor'cer

Enfor'cer (*s. from enforce*) One that enforces.
Enfor'cing (*p. a. from enforce*) Urging, compelling, strengthening, invigorating.
Enfo'rme (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To inform, to instruct, to form after.
Enfor'th (*adv. obsolete*) As far as, so far as. *Chaucer.*
Enfor'tunid (*adj. obsolete*) Unfortunate, made unfortunate. *Chaucer.*
Enfound'red (*adj. obsolete*) Mixed with lightening. *Sp.*
Enfranch'ise (*v. t. from franchise*) To make free, to admit to freedom; to set free from slavery, to release from confinement, to denizen.
Enfranch'ised (*p. from enfranchise*) Made free, set at liberty, admitted to the privileges of a freed man.
Enfranch'isement (*s. from enfranchise*) Admitting to the privileges of a free man, delivering from prison or slavery.
Enfro'zen (*adj. from frozen*) Congealed with cold. *Spens.*
ENGAD'DI (*s.*) The name of a place. *Eccl. xxiv. 24.*
ENGA'GE (*v. t. from the French engager*) To unite, to attach, to induce, to bring over, to bind by contract or promise, to employ, to encounter, to fight.
Enga'ge (*v. int.*) To conflict, to embark in any affair, to enlist in any party.
Enga'ged (*p. from engage*) Attached, gained over, united, bound, employed, embarked in any affair.
Enga'gement (*s. from engage*) The act of being made liable to a debt, an obligation, a motive, an adherence to any party, an employment, a fight, a conflict, a battle.
Enga'ging (*p. a. from engage*) Inducing, laying under an obligation, gaining over, embarking in any affair, contending, fighting.
Enga'ol (*v. t. from gaol*) To imprison, to confine. *Sba.*
Engao'led (*p. from engao*) Imprisoned, confined.
Engar'ison (*v. t. from garrison*) To protect by a garrison. *Howel.*
ENGASTRIM'YTHI (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek εν τω γαστρι the belly, and μυθος a word*) Those who had the art of speaking as out of the belly without using the common organs of speech; the priestesses of Apollo who were wont to deliver their oracles by such a method of speaking.
ENGE'DI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fountain of happiness*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
ENGELB'ERT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
EN'GELOND (*s. an antiquated spelling*) England. *Hicks.*
ENGENDER (*v. t. from the French engendrer*) To beget between different sexes, to produce, to form, to bring forth.
Engen'der (*v. int.*) To generate, to come into being. *Dryden.*
Engen'dered (*p. from engender*) Begotten between different sexes, produced, brought forth.
Engen'dering (*p. a. from engender*) Begetting between the sexes, producing, bringing forth.
Engen'drin (*v. t. obsolete*) To engender. *Chaucer.*
Engend'ure (*s. obs.*) Generation, procreation, offspring. *C.*
En'gin (*s. obsolete*) Wit, contrivance. *Chaucer.*
EN'GINE (*s. from the French engin*) A machine, a complicated machine in which the various movements concur to the same effect, an instrument to accomplish a work of labour with greater ease than it could otherwise be done, any means used to affect a purpose, an agent by way of contempt.
En'gine (*s. obsolete*) Wit, contrivance. *Chaucer.*
En'gined (*adj. obsolete*) Racked, put on the torture, constrained. *Chaucer.*
Enginee'r (*s. from engine*) One who makes engines, one who is skilled in the mechanical powers, one who directs the artillery in the army.
En'ginery (*s. from engine*) The engines of war, artillery, the act of managing the artillery.
Engir'd (*v. t. from gird*) To encircle, to environ, to encompass.
Engir't (*p. from engird*) Encircled, environed, encompassed.
Engir't (*v. t. pret. of engird*) Did engird. *Shakespeare.*
ENGISOMA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek ενγισμα to approach*) The kind of fracture in which the bone presses on the inner membrane of the skin of the brain; an instrument used to reduce a fracture of this kind. *Scott.*
ENG'LAND (*s. in geography*) The southern division of Great Britain; the most considerable part of the British empire, so called from the Angles a people who came from Denmark and settled in this island about the year 449.
ENGLANTE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Bearing acorns.
Englay'mid (*adj. obsolete*) Nauseated. *Cole.*

EN'GLE (*s. from the French engler to catch with birdlime*) A gull, a put, a bubble, a snare. *Hammer.*
En'glecerie (*s. an old law term, more commonly written*) Englecery.
EN'GLECERY (*s. an old law term*) The state or privilege of being an Englishman.
En'glechery, En'glechyre (*s. an old law term, more commonly written*) Englecery.
Engle'med (*adj. obsolete*) Nauseated. *Cole.*
EN'GLISH (*adj. from the Sax. engles*) Belonging to England.
En'glish (*s. from the adj.*) The people of England.
En'glish (*s. from the adj.*) The language spoken in England.
En'glish (*v. t. from the adj.*) To translate into the language used in England.
En'glished (*p. from English*) Put into English, translated into the English language.
En'glishing (*p. a. from English*) Translating into English.
Englu't (*v. t. from glut*) To swallow up, to glut, to pamper.
Englu'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Gluing, joining close, fastening together. *Chaucer.*
Englut'ted (*p. from englut*) Glutted, pampered, swallowed up.
Englut'ting (*p. a. from englut*) Swallowing up, glutting.
ENGONA'SI, ENGONA'SIS (*s. in astronomy*) Hercules, a northern constellation.
Engo're (*v. t. from gore*) To pierce, to prick, to gore. *Sp.*
Engor'ge (*v. t. from gorge*) To gore, to swallow, to devour.
Engor'ge (*v. int.*) To devour, to feed with eagerness, to riot.
Engor'ged (*p. from engorge*) Swallowed, devoured.
Engor'ging (*p. a. from engorge*) Swallowing, devouring, feeding with greediness.
ENGO'NIOS (*s. with anatomists*) The bending of the leg, the bending of the arm.
Engra'ff (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To ingraft. *Scott.*
Engra'ffed (*p. from engraff*) Ingrafted, implanted. *Sp.*
Engra'ft (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To ingraft. *Sc.*
ENGRAI'L (*v. t. from the French grele hail*) To batter, to bruise as with hail.
Engrai'led (*adj. used chiefly in heraldry*) Battered, bruised as with hail, having the edges broken off in round bits as though done by hail.
Engrai'n (*v. t. from grain*) To die deep, to die in grain.
Engrain'ed (*p. from engrain*) Died deep, died in grain.
Engrap'ple (*v. int. from grapple*) To close with, to contend, holding each other; with with: as, "With fury led, engrapple with thy son."
Engra'p (*v. t. from grasp*) To seize, to gripe, to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*
ENGRA'VE (*v. t. from the French engraver*) To picture by cutting into any matter, to mark, to impress deeply, to imprint.
Engra've (*v. t. from grave*) To bury, to inter.
Engrav'ed (*p. from engrave*) Marked with an engraving, impressed deeply, imprinted.
Engra'ven (*p. from engrave*) Engraved.
Engra'ver (*s. from engrave*) One who engraves.
Engra'ving (*p. a. from engrave*) Forming a picture by cutting into any matter, marking with a graver, imprinting.
Engrav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The work of an engraver, the picture or mark engraved.
Engresse' (*adj. in heraldry*) Engrailed.
Engrie've (*v. t.*) To affect with grief, to afflict, to make disconsolate.
Engrie'ved (*p. from engrieve*) Afflicted, made disconsolate, grieved. *Spenser.*
ENGRO'SS (*v. t. from the French grossir*) To thicken, to make thick, to increase in bulk, to fatten, to seize, to seize the whole of any thing, to purchase the whole of any commodity in order to raise the price of it; to copy in a large strong hand.
Engros'sed (*p. from engross*) Thickened, increased in bulk, fattened, seized in the gross, bought up in order to raise the price, written in a strong hand.
Engros'ser (*s. from engross*) One who buys up large quantities of any thing in order to sell it again at an advanced price.
Engros'sing (*p. a. from engross*) Making thick, making gross, buying up a large quantity of any thing in order to sell at an advanced price.
Engros'sment (*s. from engross*) An appropriation of any thing in the gross, an exorbitant acquisition. *Engua'rd*

Engua'rd (*v. t. from guard*) To protect, to defend, to surround as a guard. *Shakespeare.*
 ENGUICHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a large rim, as the large end of a horn, of a different colour.
 En'gynid (*adj. obsolete*) Outwitted. *Chaucer.*
 EN'GYSCOPE (*s. from the Greek γυγος near, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument to view small objects, a microscope. *Scott.*
 Enhab'ite (*v. t. obsolete*) To inhabit. *Chaucer.*
 ENHA'NCE (*v. t. from the French enchauffer*) To raise, to advance, to aggravate; to lift up, to raise on high, but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*
 Enhanc'ed (*p. from enhance*) Raised, advanced in price, aggravated.
 Enhanc'ement (*s. from enhance*) An increase, an augmentation of value, aggravation.
 Enhanc'ing (*p. a. from enhance*) Raising, advancing the price, aggravating.
 Enharmo'nic (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Inharmonic, inharmonious.
 Enharmo'nical (*adj. not so common a spelling, from enharmonic*) Inharmonic, inharmonious.
 Enhau'nce (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To enhance.
 Enhau'n'ce (*v. t. obsolete*) To enhance. *Chaucer.*
 Enheri'tance (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An inheritance.
 ENHY'DRIS (*s. in zoology*) An adder, a water snake, an otter. *Phillips.*
 ENHY'DROS (*s. in natural history*) A round white kind of stone having something within which seems to move on shaking it.
 ENHY'DRUS (*s. in natural history*) A species of iron stone.
 ENIG'MA (*s. the modern spelling, from the Greek αινγμα*) An enigma, a kind of riddle.
 Enigma'tic (*adj. from enigma*) Ænigmatic, belonging to an enigma, obscure.
 Enigma'tical (*adj. from enigmatic*) Ænigmatical, belonging to an enigma, obscure.
 Enigma'tically (*adv. from enigma*) Ænigmatically, after the manner of an enigma, obscurely.
 Enig'matist (*s. from enigma*) An enigmatist, a writer of enigmas, one who deals in an obscure style.
 ENJOIN' (*v. t. from the French enjoindre*) To order, to give charge, to direct, to prescribe.
 Enjoin'ed (*p. from enjoin*) Ordered, directed, prescribed.
 Enjoin'er (*s. from enjoin*) One that enjoins.
 Enjoin'ing (*p. a. from enjoin*) Ordering, directing, prescribing.
 Enjoin'ment (*s. from enjoin*) A direction, a command.
 ENIX'UM (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of neutral salt.
 Enkin'dle (*v. t. from kindle*) To set on fire, to raise the passions, to incite.
 Enkind'led (*p. from enkindle*) Set on fire, put in a passion; incited.
 Enkind'ling (*p. a. from enkindle*) Setting on fire, putting in a passion, inciting.
 Enla'fed (*adj. obsolete*) Beset with snares, perplexed. *Chaucer.*
 Enlan'goured (*adj. obsolete*) Languid, faint. *Chaucer.*
 ENLAR'GE (*v. t. from the French elargir*) To make greater, to magnify, to amplify, to extend, to dilate, to set free, to release from confinement, to diffuse in eloquence.
 Enlar'ge (*v. int.*) To expatiate, to speak in many words.
 Enlarg'ed (*p. from enlarge*) Made greater, magnified, amplified, extended, set at liberty, free from confinement.
 Enlar'gement (*s. from enlarge*) The act of enlarging, an augmentation, a further extension, a release from confinement, a magnifying representation, a copious discourse.
 Enlar'ger (*s. from enlarge*) One that enlarges, an amplifier.
 Enlarg'ing (*p. a. from enlarge*) Making greater, amplifying, extending, releasing from confinement, expatiating.
 Ele'vin (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Eleven. *Chaucer.*
 Enligh't (*v. t. from light*) To enlighten, to make light. *Pope.*
 Enligh'ten (*v. t. from light*) To supply with light, to illumine; to instruct, to cheer, to quicken the sight.
 Enligh'tened (*p. from enlighten*) Illuminated, supplied with light, instructed, cheered, comforted, made to see.
 Enligh'tener (*s. from enlighten*) One that enlightens.
 Enligh'tening (*p. a. from enlighten*) Giving light, illuminating, comforting, cheering, giving sight.
 Enlin'k (*v. t. from link*) To chain to, to bind.
 Enlink'ed (*p. from enlink*) Chained, bound.
 Enlink'ing (*p. a. from enlink*) Chaining to, binding.
 Enlink'et (*p. from enlink*) Inlinked, chained to, bound. *Sb.*

Enli'ven (*v. t. from live*) To make alive, to quicken, to animate, to make vigorous, to make cheerful.
 Enli'vened (*p. from enliven*) Quickened, made alive, animated, made vigorous, made cheerful.
 Enli'vener (*s. from enliven*) One that enliven, one that animates.
 Enli'vening (*p. a. from enliven*) Quickening, animating, cheering.
 ELU'MINE (*v. t. from the French enluminer*) To illumine, to enlighten.
 Enlu'mined (*p. from enlumine*) Illuminated, enlightened. *Spenser.*
 Enmanche' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sleeved, having lines drawn on either side representing a sleeve.
 Enmar'ble (*v. t. from marble*) To turn to marble, to make as hard as marble. *Spenser.*
 Enme'sh (*v. t. from mesh*) To entangle, to entrap. *Sb.*
 ENMISH'PAT (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fountain of judgment*) The name of a place. *Genesis.*
 En'mity (*s. from enemy*) An unfriendly disposition, malevolence, malice, contrariety, opposition.
 Enmo'ied (*adj. obsolete*) Comforted, encouraged. *Chau.*
 ENNEAC'TIS (*s. in natural history*) A species of starfish.
 ENNE'AD (*s. from the Greek εννεα*) The number nine. *Sc.*
 ENNEADECATER'IDES (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek εννεα nine, and δεκατες ten*) A revolution of nineteen years.
 ENNEA'GON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek εννεα nine, and γωνια a corner*) A plain figure of nine equal sides and angles.
 ENNEAHE'DRIA (*s. in natural history*) A species of columnar double pointed spars.
 ENNE'ALOGUE (*s. not much used, from the Greek εννεα nine, and λογος a word*) A discourse of nine parts. *Cole.*
 ENNEA'LOGY (*s. from the Greek εννεα nine, and λογος a word*) A discourse consisting of nine points, a treatise divided into nine parts. *Scott.*
 ENNEA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek εννεα nine*) Ninth, next in order to the eighth.
 Ennea'trical (*adj. from enneatic*) Enneatic, ninth.
 ENNEAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, and nine stamens.
 ENNEAPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the Greek εννεα nine, and φυλλον a leaf*) A kind of violet.
 ENNEEMIM'ERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæsura after the ninth syllable in a verse.
 ENNERIS (*s. in the naval architecture of the ancients*) A gally with nine tires of oars.
 Enno'ble (*v. t. from noble*) To raise to the rank of nobility, to dignify, to exalt, to magnify, to make illustrious.
 Enno'bled (*p. from ennoble*) Raised to the rank of nobility, dignified, exalted, made illustrious.
 Enno'blement (*s. from ennoble*) The act of raising to the rank of nobility, an exaltation. *Bacon.*
 Enno'bling (*p. a. from ennoble*) Raising to the rank of nobility, exalting, rendering illustrious.
 Enno'y (*s. obsolete*) Annoy, molestation. *Cole.*
 Ennoy'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Annoying, hurtful. *Chaucer.*
 E'NOCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying dedicated*) A man's name.
 E'noch's-pillars (*s. in antiquity*) Two pillars supposed to have been erected by the patriarch Enoch, one of brick and the other of stone, on which the whole art of astronomy was said to be engraved.
 ENODA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and nodus a knot*) The act of untying a knot, the solution of a difficulty.
 E'NON (*s. from the Heb. signifying his fountain*) The name of a river in the land of Israel.
 Enor'mity (*s. from enormous*) A deviation from rule, an irregularity; a deviation from right, a corruption, atrocious criminality.
 ENORM'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and norma a rule*) Irregular, having no rule, disordered, confused, excelling in wickedness, vastly large.
 Enor'mously (*adv. from enormous*) Beyond measure, out of rule.
 Enor'mousness (*s. from enormous*) The state of being enormous, notorious wickedness.
 ENOR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) A loose kind of articulation.
 E'NOS (*s. from the Heb. signifying mortal*) A man's name.
 En'ovated (*adj. rather an incorrect spelling*) Made new, brought up as something new. *Scott.*
 ENOU'GH (*adj. from the Sax. genoh*) Sufficient. "There is bread enough."
 Enough (*s. from the adj.*) That which is sufficient, that which is equal to a man's ability. "It is enough for you."
 Enough

Enough (*adv. from the adj.*) In a sufficient degree, in a degree nearly sufficient. *It is well enough.*

Enow (*adj. used only with a substantive of the plural number*) Sufficient in number. *"There are at Rome enow modern works of architecture."*

Enpai're (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To impair, to damage. *Chaucer.*

ENPAS'SANT (*adv. from the French*) By the way.

Enpa'troned (*adj. from patron*) Having a patron. *Shakesp.*

Enpec'he (*v. t. obsolete*) To impeach, to accuse. *Chau.*

Enpi'ght (*adj. obsolete*) Pitched, settled. *Chaucer.*

Enpit'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Pitied, concerned, compassionate. *Chaucer.*

Enple'de (*v. t. obsolete*) To implead, to sue at the law. *Ch.*

Enplee't (*v. t. an old law term*) To implead, to sue at the law.

Enpri'ce (*s. obsolete*) The fashion. *Cole.*

Enprin'ted (*adj. obsolete*) Imprinted. *Chaucer.*

En'prise (*s. obsolete*) An empress, a princess; an enterprise, an undertaking. *Chaucer.*

Enpris'on (*v. t. obsolete*) To imprison. *Chaucer.*

Enpris'onment (*s. obsolete, from enpris'on*) Imprisonment. *Chaucer.*

En'quest (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An inquest, an enquiry, inquiry, the inquiry of a jury. *Chaucer.*

Enqui'raunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

Enqui're (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To inquire.

Enra'ge (*v. t. from rage*) To provoke, to put into a rage, to anger.

Enrag'ed (*p. from enrage*) Provoked, put into a passion, angered.

Enrag'edly (*adv. from enraged*) Furiously, with rage.

Enrag'edness (*s. from enraged*) Fury, height of passion. *Scott.*

Enrag'ing (*p. a. from enrage*) Provoking, putting into a passion.

Enra'nk (*v. t. from rank*) To place in ranks. *Shakesp.*

Enra'pt (*v. t. from rapt*) To throw into rapture, to transport with enthusiasm.

Enra'pt (*p. from enrapt*) Thrown into an ecstasy, transported with enthusiasm.

Enrap'ture (*v. t. from rapture*) To transport with pleasure, to fill with exquisite delight.

Enrap'tured (*p. from enrapture*) Transported with pleasure, filled with exquisite delight.

Enrav'ish (*v. t. from ravish*) To enrapture, to throw into an ecstasy.

Enrav'ished (*p. from enravish*) Enraptured, transported with pleasure.

Enrav'ishment (*s. from enravish*) A transport of joy, an ecstasy of delight.

ENRI'CH (*v. t. from the French enricher*) To make rich, to make fruitful, to store with desirable additions.

Enrich'ed (*p. from enrich*) Made rich, made fertile, stored with desirable additions.

Enrich'ing (*p. a. from enrich*) Making rich, making fruitful, storing with desirable additions.

Enrich'ment (*s. from enrich*) An increase of wealth, an improvement by addition.

Enri'dge (*v. t. from ridge*) To form with ridges.

Enridg'ed (*p. from enridge*) Formed with ridges, thrown up in furrows.

Enring (*v. t. from ring*) To bind round, to incircle.

Enring'ed (*p. from enring*) Bound about, encircled.

Enri'pen (*v. t. from ripe*) To ripen, to bring to perfection.

Enri'pened (*p. from enripen*) Ripened, brought to maturity. *Donne.*

Enro'be (*v. t. from robe*) To dress, to cloath, to invest with robes.

Enro'bed (*p. from enrobe*) Dressed, invested with a robe. *Shakespeare.*

ENRO'GEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fuller's fountain*) The name of a place in the land of Israel.

ENRO'LL (*v. t. from the French enroller*) To insert in a roll, to register, to record; to involve, to enwrap.

Enroll'ed (*p. from enroll*) Inserted in a roll, registered, recorded, involved, rolled up.

Enroll'er (*s. from enroll*) One that enrolls, one that registers.

Enroll'ing (*p. a. from enroll*) Inserting in a roll, registering, recording; wrapping up, rolling together.

Enroll'ment (*s. from enroll*) A register, a record, a writing in which any thing is recorded.

Enroo't (*v. t. from root*) To fix by the root, to implant deeply.

Enroo'ted (*p. from enroot*) Fixed by the root, deeply implanted.

Enroo'ting (*p. a. from enroot*) Fixing to the root, deeply implanting.

Enrou'nd (*v. t. from round*) To environ, to inclose, to encircle.

Enrou'nd'ed (*p. from enrou'nd*) Environed, encircled, inclosed.

ENS (*s. from the Lat.*) Any kind of being or existence; an essence, that which contains in a small compass all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn.

Ensa'i'n (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from her fat.

Ensam'ple (*s. from sample*) An example, a pattern, a subject of imitation.

Ensam'ple (*v. t. from the sub.*) To exemplify, to shew by example, to give a copy. *Spenser.*

Ensam'pler (*s. from sample*) An example, a pattern. *Ch.*

ENSAN'GUINE (*v. t. from the Lat. sanguis blood*) To smear with gore, to stain with blood.

Ensan'guined (*p. from ensanguine*) Smeared with gore, stained with blood. *Milton.*

Ensch'ed'ule (*v. t. from schedule*) To insert in a schedule, to insert by way of supplement.

Ensch'ed'uled (*p. from enschedule*) Inserted in a schedule, inserted by way of supplement.

Ensc'on'ce (*v. t. from sconce*) To cover as with a fort, to secure.

Ensc'on'ced (*p. from ensconce*) Covering as with a fort, secured.

Ensc'on'cing (*p. a. from ensconce*) Covering as with a fort, securing. *Shakespeare.*

Ensea'm (*v. t. from seam*) To sow up, to inclose by a seam.

Ensea'm (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from fat.

Enseam'ed (*p. from enseam*) Enclosed by a seam, purged from fat as a hawk.

Ensea'r (*v. t. from sear*) To cauterize, to staunch with fire. *Shakespeare.*

Ensee'led (*adj. in falconry*) Having a thread fastened to the upper eyelid and tied down to the beak.

Ense'led, Ense'lid (*adj. obsolete*) Sealed up.

ENSEM'BLE (*adv. not used, from the French*) Together, one with another, on an average. *Scott.*

Ensen'id (*adj. obsolete*) Informed, apprised. *Chaucer.*

ENSHE'MECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fountain of the sun*) A place in the land of Canaan. *Joshua.*

Enshie'ld (*v. t. from shield*) To protect, to shield.

Enshie'ld'ed (*p. from enshield*) Protected, shielded, covered. *Shakespeare.*

Enshri'ne (*v. t. from shrine*) To preserve as in a shrine, to preserve as sacred.

Enshri'ned (*p. from enshrine*) Preserved as in a shrine, kept as sacred.

EN'SIENT (*adj. a law term*) Pregnant, with child.

En'sienture (*s. from ensient, a law term*) The state of being with child, pregnancy.

EN'SIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. ensis a sword, and forma a form*) Having the form of a sword, like a sword.

ENSIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ensis a sword, and fero to bear*) Bearing a sword. *Scott.*

EN'SIGN (*s. from the French enseigne*) The flag or standard of a regiment, any signal to assemble, a mark of distinction, an officer of foot who carries the flag; an escutcheon, a coat of arms.

En'signbearer (*s. from ensign, and bear*) He that carries the flag in a regiment, an ensign.

En'signe (*s. with old writers*) The act of bleeding, blood letting.

Ensign'e (*adj. from the sub.*) Blooded, let blood.

En'sie (*s. obsolete*) A kind, an order or quality. *Chaucer.*

Ensla've (*v. t. from slave*) To deprive of liberty, to reduce to a state of servitude, to make over as a slave.

Enslaved (*p. from enslave*) Deprived of liberty, reduced to a state of slavery.

Ensla'vement (*s. from enslave*) The state of slavery, bondage.

Ensla'ver (*s. from enslave*) One that enslaves.

Ensla'ving (*p. a. from enslave*) Depriving of liberty, reducing to slavery.

Enspi'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Breathed upon, inspired. *Chau.*

Ensta'll (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To install, to advance to any dignity or office by placing in the stall belonging to that office.

Ensta'llment (*s. from ensta'll*) An instalment, the act of installing.

Enstee'ped (*adj. from steep*) Lying under water. *Shakesp.*

ENSU'E (*v. t. from the French ensuivre*) To follow, to pursue.

Ensu'e (*v. int.*) To follow as a consequence, to succeed in a train of events.

Ensu'ing (*p. a. from ensue*) Following, succeeding.

Ensu'rance (*s. from ensue*) An exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

Ensu'rancer (s. from ensurance) One that ensures, one who undertakes to exempt from hazard.
 Ensu're (v. t. from sure) To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt from hazard by the payment of a certain sum.
 Ensu'ring (p. from ensue) Made certain, secured, exempted from hazard by the payment of a certain sum.
 Ensu'ring (s. from ensue) One that ensures, one who exempts from hazard on receiving a certain sum.
 Ensu'ring (p. a. from ensue) Making certain, securing, exempting from loss on receiving a certain sum before hand.
 ENTAB'LATURE (s. in architecture) The architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar.
 Enta'blement (s. in architecture) The entablature.
 Enta'bler (s. in the manage) A horse not perfect in working upon voltes.
 ENTAIL (s. from the French entaille cut) The rule of descent settled for any estate.
 Entail (v. t. from the sub.) To settle the descent of an estate, to fix unalienably.
 Entail (s. now grown obsolete) Engravers work. Spenser.
 Entail'le (v. t. obsolete) To engrave, to carve. Chaucer.
 Entail'led (p. from entail) Settled as to the descent, unalienably fixed.
 Entail'ing (p. a. from entail) Settling the descent of an estate, fixing so as not to be alienated.
 Entail'ment (s. from entail) The entail, the act of entailing.
 Entail'enten (v. obsolete) To create a desire, to move, to affect. Chaucer.
 Entail'entid (p. obsolete, from entalenten) Moved with desire, affected. Chaucer.
 Enta'me (v. t. from tame) To tame, to subdue. Shakesp.
 ENTAN'GLE (v. t. the etymology is uncertain) To enwrap, to lose as in a labyrinth, to twist, to puzzle, to ensnare, to distract, to multiply the difficulties of any work.
 Entan'gled (p. from entangle) Enwrapped, twisted, involved, perplexed, distracted.
 Entan'glement (s. from entangle) The state of being entangled, an intricacy, a perplexity.
 Entan'gler (s. from entangle) One that entangles.
 Entang'ling (p. a. from entangle) Enwrapping, twisting, involving, perplexing, distracting.
 Entay'le (v. t. obsolete) To engrave, to carve. Chaucer.
 ENTE' (adj. in heraldry) Ingrafted, grafted one into another.
 Entech'ed (adj. obsolete) Qualified. Cole.
 ENTELE'CHIA (s. with the Aristotelians, from the Greek *enteleches* perfect, and *ex* to have) The human soul.
 Enten'daunce (s. obsolete) Attendance, attention, regard. Ch.
 Enten'de (v. t. an obsolete spelling) To intend. Chaucer.
 Enten'dement (s. from entend, an obsolete spelling) Intention, thought, regard; the true meaning. Chaucer.
 Enten'didin (adj. obsolete) Intended. Chaucer.
 En'tent (s. an obsolete spelling) The intent, the mind, the attention. Chaucer.
 En'ten'tife (adj. obsolete) Attentive. Chaucer.
 En'ten'tive (adj. obsolete) Attentive. Chaucer.
 Enten'ting (s. obsolete) The intent, the mind, the attention. Chaucer.
 EN'TER (v. t. from the French entrer) To go into, to come into, to introduce, to set down in a writing book.
 En'ter (v. int.) To come in, to go in, to penetrate by the power of the mind, to engage in, to be initiated.
 En'ter (s. obsolete) The entrance. Chaucer.
 ENTE'RA (s. from the Greek) The bowels, the entrails.
 En'terable (adj. from enter) Capable of being entered, capable of being entered at the Custom House.
 Enterchan'ge (v. int. not so common a spelling) To change mutually. Scott.
 Enterchan'ges (s. obsolete) Vicissitudes, courses. Chaucer.
 Enterchaun'gidin (adj. obsolete) Enchanged. Chaucer.
 Entercou'rse (s. not so common a spelling) An intercourse.
 Enterdea'l (s. obsolete) A reciprocal transaction, a commerce. Spenser.
 Enterdi'ted (adj. obsolete) Interdicted. Chaucer.
 En'tere (adj. obsolete) Intire. Chaucer.
 En'tered (p. from enter) Gone in, come in, initiated, set down in a writing.
 Enterfe'ring (adj. in the manage) Striking one foot against the other.
 En'tering (p. a. from enter) Going in, coming in, initiating, setting down in a writing or book.
 En'tering (s. from the part.) An entrance, a passage into any place.
 En'teringladder (s. a sea term, from enter, and ladder) The ladder made use of in going into and out of the ship.

En'teringport (s. a sea term) The port by which the ship is entered.
 En'teringropes (s. a sea term) A rope tied to the side of the ship to hold by in going up and down the entering ladder.
 ENTERLA'CE (v. t. from the French entrelacier) To intermix, to interweave. Sidney.
 Enterla'cing (p. a. obsolete, from enterlace) Intricate, involved. Chaucer.
 Enterli'ne (v. t. not so common a spelling) To interline, to write between the lines. Scott.
 Entermed'lid (adj. obsolete) Intermixed. Chaucer.
 Enterne'tt (v. t. obsolete) To intermeddle. Chaucer.
 Enternew'er (s. in falconry) A hawk that changes the colour of its wings by degrees.
 Entermi'nd (adj. obsolete) Undetermined. Chaucer.
 ENTEROC'ELE (s. with physicians, from the Greek *enteron* an intestine, and *κηλη* a rupture) A tumor formed by the prolapsion of the intestines, into the scrotum.
 Enteroc'e'lic (adj. from enterocoele) Belonging to the enterocoele.
 ENTEROEPILOC'ELE (s. with physicians, from the Greek *enteron* an intestine, *επιπλοον* the caul, and *κηλη* a rupture) A species of rupture in which the omentum together with the intestines fall into the scrotum.
 ENTEROEPILOM'PHALOS (s. with physicians, from the Greek *enteron* an intestine, *επιπλοον* the caul, and *ομφαλος* the navel) A rupture at the navel.
 ENTEROL'OGY (s. from the Greek *enteron* an intestine, and *λογος* a word) An anatomical description of the intestines.
 ENTEROM'PHALOS (s. in surgery, from the Greek *enteron* an intestine, and *ομφαλος* the navel) A rupture at the navel.
 ENTERPAR'LANCE (s. from the French *entre* between, and *parler* to speak) A parley, a mutual conference. Hayward.
 Enterpar'tin (v. t. obsolete) To divide, to share, to hear a part. Chaucer.
 Enterpe'r (v. int. in falconry) To have the feathers curled.
 ENTERPLEA'D (v. int. a law term, from the French *entreplaider*) To discuss a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause is determined.
 Enterplea'ded (p. from enterplead) Discussed before the principal cause is determined.
 Enter'pleader (s. a law term, from enterplead) The discussion of a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause is determined.
 Enterplead'ing (p. a. from enterplead) Pleading between, discussing a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause is determined.
 Enterplead'ing (s. from the part.) The act of discussing a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause is determined.
 Enterple'de (v. t. a law term, but not so common a spelling) To enterplead.
 EN'TERPRISE (s. from the French) An undertaking attended with some hazard, an arduous attempt.
 En'terprise (v. t. from the sub.) To undertake, to attempt, to achieve; to receive, to entertain; but this last sense is now grown obsolete. Spenser.
 En'terprised (p. from enterprise) Undertaken, attempted.
 En'terpriser (s. from enterprise) One that enterprises, a man of enterprise.
 En'terprising (p. a. from enterprise) Undertaking, attempting, achieving.
 En'terprize (s. not so common a spelling) To enterprise.
 En'terprized (p. from enterprize, but not so common a spelling) Enterprised. Dryden.
 Enter'r (v. t. not so correct a spelling) To inter.
 Enterr'ment (s. not so correct a spelling) An interment.
 EN'TERSOLE (s. in architecture) A kind of little story on the top of another story, a mezzanine.
 ENTERTAIN (v. t. from the French *entretenir*) To talk with, to receive hospitably, to treat at a table, to please, to divert, to admit with satisfaction; to retain in mind, to retain as a servant.
 Entertain'ed (p. from entertain) Received, received with hospitality, treated at a table, pleased, diverted, reserved in mind, kept in any service.
 Entertain'er (s. from entertain) One that entertains.
 Entertain'ing (p. a. from entertain) Receiving with hospitality, treating at table, pleasing, diverting, reserving in mind, keeping in one's service.
 Entertain'ingly (adv. from entertaining) In a pleasing manner, agreeably. Scott.
 Entertain'ment (s. from entertain) Conversation, a treat at table, a hospitable reception, admission, diversion; the

the state of being in pay, the payment of soldiers wages; *but this last sense is now obsolete.* Sir John Davies.
Enterta'ke (*v. t. obsolete*) To entertain. Spenser.
Entertis'fued (*adj. from tissue*) Interwoven with variety of colours and figures. Shakspeare.
En'terview (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An interview.
Enter'yng (*s. obsolete*) An interment, a burial. Chau.
Ente'tche (*v. t. obsolete*) To affect, to stain. Chau.
Ente'tche (*adj. obsolete*) Spotted. Chaucer.
Entetch'ed (*p. obsolete, from entetch*) Affected, spotted, stained. Chaucer.
ENTHAL'MIZE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. enthal'mizo*) To bring the bride and bridegroom to the bedchamber. Scott.
ENTHE'AL (*adj. from the Greek εν in, and θεος God*) Divinely inspired.
ENTHEAS'TICAL (*adj. from the Greek εν in and θεος God*) Inspired, divinely inspired. Scott.
Enthe'ated (*adj. not much used*) Inspired, divinely inspired. Scott.
ENTHE'MA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek εν in, and τιθηναι to place*) A medicine to stop bleeding.
ENTHE'MATA (*s. not used, from the Greek εν in, and τιθηναι to place*) Grafts inserted into the slits of trees. Sc.
Enthra'l (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To intral.
Enthro'ne (*v. t. from throne*) To place on a throne, to invest with sovereign authority.
Enthron'ed (*p. from enthrone*) Placed on a throne, invested with regal authority.
ENTHU'SIASM (*s. from the Greek ενθουσιαζω to be agitated with a kind of divine fury*) A heat of imagination, an elevation of fancy, an exaltation of ideas; a vain pretension to divine revelation, pretended inspiration.
ENTHU'SIAST (*s. from the Greek εν in, and θεος God*) A person of warm imagination, one of an elevated fancy, one of exalted ideas; one who has a vain confidence of intercourse with God, one who pretends to divine inspiration.
Enthusias'tic (*adj. from enthusiast*) Belonging to enthusiasm.
Enthusias'tical (*adj. from enthusiastic*) Belonging to enthusiasm, warm of imagination, elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas, confident of some extraordinary communication with the deity.
Enthusias'tically (*adv. from enthusiastic*) In an enthusiastic manner, after the manner of an enthusiast.
En'thymem (*s. not so common a spelling*) The enthymeme. Cole.
Enthymema'tical (*adj. from enthymeme*) Belonging to the enthymeme. Cole.
EN'THYMEME (*s. from the Greek ενθυμημα to conceive in the mind*) An idea, a conception of the mind; a figure in rhetoric in which the concluding sentences consist of contraries; an argument in logic in which the major proposition is suppressed.
ENTIC'E (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To allure, to attract, to allure to something destructive.
Enti'ced (*p. from entice*) Allured, attracted, allured to something destructive.
Enti'cement (*s. from entice*) The practice of alluring to something destructive, the means by which one is enticed, allurements, blandishment.
Enti'cer (*s. from entice*) One that entices.
Enti'cing (*p. a. from entice*) Alluring, attracting, alluring to something hurtful.
Enti'cingly (*adv. from enticing*) In an enticing manner.
Enti'fer (*s. in the manage*) A restif horse, which not only refuses to turn, but resists the hand of the rider; a kind of bitmouth.
ENTI'ERTY (*s. a law term, from the French entierté*) The whole, an entire thing.
ENTIRE (*adj. from the French entier*) Whole, undivided, complete, unbroken, full, firm, faithful, honest, sincere, hearty, having full strength.
Enti'rely (*adv. from entire*) In the whole, without division, completely, fully, firmly, faithfully.
Enti'reness (*s. from entire*) Completeness, fullness; honesty, integrity.
Enti'retenancy (*s. a law term*) Possession in one person.
Enti'rative (*adj. from entity*) Taken according to the essence, considered abstractedly. Scott.
ENTI'TLE (*v. t. from the French entituler*) To give a claim to any thing, to grant as claimed by a title; to prefix a title, to dignify with a title.
Enti'tled (*p. from entitle*) Having a title, dignified with a title, having a claim; *with to: as, "He was entitled to any favour."*
Enti'tling (*p. a. from entitle*) Giving a title, giving a claim.
EN'TITY (*s. from the Lat. ens being*) That which has a

real existence, a real being; a particular species of being.
Entoi'l (*v. t. from toil*) To ensnare, to entangle. Bacon.
ENTOI'RE (*s. in heraldry*) A bordure charged with things without life.
Ento'mb (*v. t. from tomb*) Put into a tomb, buried.
Entomb'ed (*p. from entomb*) Put into a tomb, buried.
Entor'ses (*s. in farriery*) A wrench or strain of the pastern.
Entox'icate (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To intoxicate.
Entoy'er (*s. in heraldry*) An entoire, a bordure charged with things without life.
Entra'il (*v. t. obsolete*) To interweave, to diversify.
Entra'il'ed (*p. from entrail*) Interwoven, diversified. Sp.
EN'TRAILS (*s. plu. from the Greek εντερεα*) The intestines, the bowels, the internal parts, recesses, caverns.
En'trance (*s. from enter*) The power of entering, the act of entering, the passage into any place, an avenue; initiation, the commencement, the beginning.
Entra'nce (*v. t. from trance*) To put into a trance, to make insensible.
Entranc'ed (*p. from entrance*) Put into a trance, rendered insensible.
Entra'p (*v. t. from trap*) To ensnare, to catch in a trap, to entangle, to involve in difficulties, to take advantage of.
Entrap'ped (*p. from entrap*) Ensnared, caught as in a trap, entangled.
Entra'pt (*p. from entrap*) Entrapped, caught as in a trap.
ENTRA'VES (*s. in the manage*) Two locks for a horse's pasterns joined by a chain.
ENTRAVO'N (*s. in the manage*) A lock for a horse's pastern.
Entra'y'ded (*adj. obsolete*) Interwoven. Spenser.
En'tre (*s. in music books*) A particular kind of air.
En'tre (*s. obsolete*) An entry, an entrance, a gate, a door. Chaucer.
Entrea'gue (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An intreague.
ENTREA'T (*v. t. from the French entreater*) To solicit, to prevail upon by entreaty; to entertain, to receive, to treat.
Entrea't (*v. int.*) To offer a treaty, to discourse, to make a petition.
Entreat'ance (*s. from entreat*) An intreaty, a petition, a supplication, a request. Fairfax.
Entreat'ed (*p. from entreat*) Solicited, prevailed on by entreaty, treated, received, entertained.
Entreat'ing (*p. a. from entreat*) Soliciting, requesting, treating, entertaining.
Entreat'y (*s. from entreat*) A petition, a prayer, a request.
Entrechan'gen (*v. t. obsolete*) To change, to make an exchange. Chaucer.
Entrechaun'gin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To change, to make an exchange. Chaucer.
Entrecommu'nion (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To converse, to correspond. Chaucer.
Entreme's (*s. obsolete*) Entremets, small plates set between the larger dishes. Chaucer.
Entreme's (*s. obsolete*) Entremets.
Entreme'te (*v. int. obsolete*) To intermeddle. Chaucer.
Entreme'tle (*v. int. obsolete*) To intermeddle. Chaucer.
ENTREME'TS (*s. from the French*) Small plates set between dishes at table.
Entremet'ten (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To intermix, to join together.
ENTREN'CHYTA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek εντρον an intestine, and ενχυνω to pour in*) A clysterpipe, a siphon.
EN'TREPAS (*s. in the manage*) A broken pace, a kind of amble.
ENTRESO'LE (*s. in architecture*) An entersole, a kind of little story raised on another story.
En'treis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Interest, concern. Chau.
Entre'te (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To treat of. Chaucer.
Entre'tedin (*p. obsolete*) Talked of. Chaucer.
Entri'ke (*v. t. obsolete*) To deceive. Chaucer.
Entri'ked (*p. obsolete*) Deceived. Phillips.
En'tring (*p. a. an incorrect spelling, from enter*) Entering.
ENTRO'CHUS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of extraneous fossils.
Entru'sion (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An intrusion.
Entrus't (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To intrust.
En'try (*s. from enter*) The passage entering into an house, the act of entrance, the act of taking possession, the act of registering in any writing, the act of entering publicly into a city; the passage by which a deer has entered a thicket.
Entu'ne (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To tune, to sing. Chau.
Entwi'ne (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To intertwine.
Entwis't (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To intertwist, to twist together.

ENTY'POSIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek εντροπις to make an impression*) The acetabulum, the socket of a bone.
ENU'BILATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and nabis a cloud*) To clear from clouds.
Enu'bilous (*adj. from enubilate*) Void of clouds, fair. *Sc.*
ENU'CLEATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and nucleus a knot*) To solve, to disentangle.
Enuclea'tion (*s. from enucleate*) The act of solving a difficulty. *Scott.*
ENUDA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and nudus naked*) The act of making naked, the act of laying open. *Scott.*
ENVEL'OP (*v. t. from the French enveloper*) To enwrap, to surround, to cover, to hide, to line, to cover on the inside.
Envel'ope (*s. from envelop*) A wrapper, an outward case, a covering. *Swift.*
Envel'oped (*p. from envelop*) Inwrapped, surrounded, covered, hidden.
Envel'oping (*p. a. from envelop*) Inwrapping, surrounding, covering, hiding.
Enven'eme (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To envenom, to poison. *Chaucer.*
ENVEN'OM (*v. t. from venom*) To poison, to enrage, to make odious.
Enven'omed (*p. from envenom*) Poisoned, tainted with poison, enraged.
Enven'oming (*p. a. from envenom*) Poisoning, tainting with poison.
Enverm'iled (*adj. obsolete*) Painted with vermilion, having the colour of vermilion. *Chaucer.*
En'viable (*adj. from envy*) Deserving envy, exciting envy.
En'vied (*p. from envy*) Hated on account of excellence, happiness or success.
En'vier (*s. from envy*) One that envies another.
En'vious (*adj. from envy*) Infected with envy, full of envy.
En'viously (*adv. from envious*) In an envious manner, with envy.
En'viousness (*s. from envious*) The state of being envious. *Scott.*
ENVIRON (*v. t. from the French environner*) To surround, to encircle, to involve, to envelop, to inclose, to invest, to besiege.
Envi'ron (*p. obsolete, from the verb*) Environed. *Ch.*
Envi'roned (*p. from environ*) Surrounded, involved, inclosed, invested.
Envi'roning (*p. a. from environ*) Surrounding, incircling, inclosing, investing.
Envi'roning (*s. obsolete, from the part.*) A compass, a circumference. *Chaucer.*
Envi'ronment (*s. from environ*) The act of encompassing, the state of being encompassed. *Scott.*
Environne' (*adj. in heraldry*) Encompassed about with other things.
Envi'rons (*s. plu. from environ*) The neighbourhood, the places round about.
Envi'roun (*adj. obsolete*) Environed, incircled. *Ch.*
EN'ULA (*s. in botany*) The elecampane.
EN'ULON (*s. in anatomy*) The internal part of the gums.
ENUMERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and numerus a number, but not much used*) Numerable, capable of being numbered. *Scott.*
ENUMERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and numero to number*) To reckon up one by one, to number.
Enu'merated (*p. from enumerate*) Reckoned up one by one, numbered.
Enu'merating (*p. a. from enumerate*) Reckoning up one by one, numbering.
Enumera'tion (*s. from enumerate*) The act of numbering, the number told out.
ENUN'CIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and nuncio to declare*) To proclaim, to declare, to express.
Enuncia'tion (*s. from enunciate*) A declaration, a public proclamation; an information, a piece of intelligence.
Enun'ciative (*adj. from enunciate*) Declarative, expressive.
Enun'ciatively (*adv. from enunciative*) Declaratively.
En'voice (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An invoice.
EN'VOY (*s. from the French envoye*) A public minister sent from one state to another, a public messenger inferior to an ambassador, a messenger.
Enu're (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To inure.
Enu're (*v. int. a law term*) To take effect, to be available.
Enu're (*s. from the verb, a law term*) That which takes effect, that which avails.
Enu'red (*adj. from enure*) Accustomed. *Chaucer.*
ENUREY (*s. in heraldry*) A bordure charged with things that have life.
EN'VY (*v. t. from the French envier*) To hate another

on account of any excellence, happiness, or success; to grudge.
En'vy (*v. int.*) To feel pain at the prosperity of another.
En'vy (*s. from the verb*) The pain felt, the malignity conceived at the prosperity of another, a rivalry, a competition, a malicious intention, a public odium.
En'vye (*v. int. obsolete*) To strive, to contend. *Chaucer.*
En'vying (*p. a. from envy*) Hating on account of any prosperity.
En'vyte (*s. obsolete*) Enmity. *Chaucer.*
Enwheel (*v. t. from wheel*) To encompass, to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
Enwom'b (*v. t. from womb*) To make pregnant; to bury, to hide as in a womb.
Enwomb'ed (*p. a. from enwomb*) Made pregnant; hid as in the womb.
Enwor'thy (*v. t. from worthy*) To make worthy, to render illustrious. *Scott.*
Enwra'p (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To inwrap. *Scott.*
ENYS'TRON (*s. from the Greek*) The fourth or last ventricular in animals that chew the cud.
EO'DERBRICE (*s. from the Sax. eoder a hedge, and brice a breach*) The act of hedgebreaking. *Scott.*
Eol'ian (*adj. from Æolus*) Belonging to Æolus, pertaining to the wind.
Eol'ipile (*s. from Æolus*) The æolipile.
E'ON (*s. in anatomy*) The whole ambit of the eye.
E'on (*s. in church history*) An æon, any virtue which was considered as a distinct being.
EPACMAS'TICAL (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and ακμας to advance to the height*) A fever that grows continually stronger till it comes to the crisis. *Scott.*
EPAC'T (*s. from the Greek επι ακτη a supplement*) A number arising from the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, by which the age of the moon is determined.
EPAGO'GE (*s. from the Greek*) The act of bringing in; an examination on interrogatives.
EPAGO'GIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The prepuce, the foreskin.
E'pagon (*s. not much used*) A truckle in a crane or engine. *Phillips.*
EPAIN'E'TIC (*adj. from the Greek επαινος praise*) Praising, tending to praise. *Scott.*
EPANADIP'LOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A reduplication; a figure in rhetoric which begins and ends a sentence with the same word.
EPANANEIP'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A repetition; a figure in rhetoric in which the same word is repeated for the sake of greater emphasis.
EPANA'PHORA (*s. from the Greek*) A reference; a figure in rhetoric in which the same word begins several sentences.
EPAN'ODOS (*s. from the Greek*) A return; a figure in rhetoric in which the same sound or word is repeated twice in several sentences.
EPANOR'THOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A correction, an amendment, a figure in rhetoric in which a sentence too weakly expressed is strengthened by the addition of one expressed in more forcible terms.
EPAPHÆ'RISIS (*s. from the Greek επι over, and αφαιρω to take away*) The act of clipping a second time. *With physicians, Any repeated evacuation.*
EPAPH'IRAS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
EPAPHROD'ITUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
EP'ARCH (*s. from the Greek επι over, and αρχος a chief*) A governor of a province.
Ep'arer (*s. in the manage*) The jerking of a horse.
EPAR'MATA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The swelling of the glands behind the ears.
EPAU'LE (*s. in fortification*) The shoulder or bastion of the angle.
Epaul'ment (*s. from epaule*) A kind of sidework, a semi-bastion.
EPAUX'ESIS (*s. from the Greek*) An increase.
Epem'bole (*s. not so common a spelling*) The parembolē.
EPENE'TUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.
EPEN'THESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in grammar by which a letter is inserted into the middle of a word.
EPERLAU'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The smelt.
E'PERON (*s. in natural history*) The spur shell.
EPEXA'GESIS (*s. from the Greek*) An explanation, a plainer interpretation of what was mentioned before.
E'PHA, E'PHAH (*s. from the Heb.*) A measure of capacity among the Jews containing fifteen solid inches.
EPHÆ'LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The space from the hypogastrium to the secrets.
EPHÆ'TUM (*s. in botany*) The crowfoot.
EPHE'BEUM, EPHE'BIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The space from the hypogastrium to the privy parts.
EPHE'BIA

EPHE'BIA (*s. from the Greek*) The age of puberty, the entrance of the fifteenth year.

Ephēb'ety (*s. from ephēbia*) The age of puberty.

EPHE'DRA (*s. in botany*) The horsetail.

EPHEL'CIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A bloody substance brought up in spitting, the crust upon an ulcer.

EPHE'LIS (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *ἥλιος* the sun) A spot on the skin, a freckle.

EPHEM'ERA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *ἡμέρα* a day) A fever that continues but for one day, an insect that lives but one day.

Ephem'eral (*adj. from ephēmera*) Beginning and ending in one day, completed in a day.

EPHEM'ERES (*s. from ephēmera*) The ephēmera, an insect that lives but a day. *Scott.*

Ephēmer'ian (*adj. from ephēmera*) Belonging to a day book, pertaining to a daily register.

Ephem'eric (*adj. from ephēmera*) Beginning and ending in one day.

EPHEMER'IDES (*s. plu. of ephēmeris*) Astronomical tables to shew the daily motions of the planets.

Ephēmeri'dian (*adj. from ephēmerides*) Belonging to an ephēmeris.

Ephēmer'ine (*adj. from ephēmera*) Belonging to a day book, pertaining to a daily register.

EPHEM'ERIS (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *ἡμέρα* a day) A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and positions of the planets.

Ephēmer'ist (*s. from ephēmeris*) One who consults the daily motion of the planets, one skilled in the motions of the planets, one that makes an ephēmeris.

EPHEME'RIUM, EPHEM'ERON (*s. in botany*) A May lily, the meadow saffron, a plant that fades the same day it springs.

Ephēmeron'fly (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of fly that lives but one day. *Martin.*

Ephēmeron'worm (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of insect that lives but one day. *Derham.*

EPHESDAM'MIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying an effusion of blood*) The name of a place. *I Sam.*

Ephē'sian (*adj. from Ephesus*) Belonging to Ephesus.

Ephē'sian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Ephesus.

EPHES'TRIS (*s. in antiquity*) A garment worn over armour. *Phillips.*

EPH'ESUS (*s. in ancient geography*) An ancient city of the lesser Asia, famous for the magnificent temple of Diana.

EPHE'TÆ (*s. in antiquity*) The judges at Athens who were to try all causes relating to manslaughter; they were fifty in number, and were to be fifty years old before they entered on their office.

EPHIAL'TES (*s. with physicians, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *αἰδομαι* to leap) The nightmare. *Scott.*

EPHID'ROSIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The discharge of humours through the pores of the skin.

EPHIP'PIUM (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *ἵππος* a horse) A saddle, any kind of harness put upon a horse. *Scott.*

EPH'OD (*s. from the Heb.*) A kind of ornamental girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

EPH'ORI (*s. plu. in Grecian antiquity*) The magistrates established by Lycurgus to balance the regal power.

EPH'PHATHA (*s. in the imp. from the Syriac*) Be opened.

EPH'RAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that grows*) A man's name.

Eph'raimite (*s. from Ephraim*) A descendant of Ephraim.

EPH'RATAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying abundance*) Bethlehem, a town in the land of Israel.

EPH'RATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying abundance*) The name of a woman.

Eph'rathite (*s. from Ephrath*) A descendant of Ephrath the wife of Caleb, an inhabitant of Ephrath, a descendant from Ephraim.

EPH'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying dust*) A man's name.

EPHY'DRUM (*s. in botany*) The horsetail.

EPIA'LA, EPIA'LUS (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπιαλός*) A continued fever, a fever in which cold and heat are felt at the same time.

EPIBA'DES (*s. in antiquity*) Transport ships, passage boats. *Phillips.*

EPIBA'TA, EPIBA'TES (*s. in antiquity*) Soldiers who were to serve both by sea and land. *Phillips.*

EPIBATE'RION (*s. in ancient poetry*) A poem to congratulate a person on a safe return from a long journey.

EPIB'OLE (*s. from the Greek*) The act of throwing in; a figure in rhetoric in which the repetition of the same word occurs at the beginning of several sentences, a kind of epanalepsis.

EP'IC (*adj. from the Greek* *επος* a word) Comprising narrations, containing narratives.

Ep'ic (*s. from the adj. chiefly used in the plu.*) A poem containing some great action achieved by some hero.

EPICALY'MMA (*s. in the history of shell fish*) The operculum.

EPICAR'PIUM (*s. in ancient pharmacy*) A plaister for the arm.

EP'ICAUM (*s. with physicians, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *καυω* to burn) An ulcer on the black of the eye. *Sc.*

EPICE'DIUM (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κῆδος* sorrow) An elegy, a poem on a funeral. *Sandys.*

EP'ICENE (*adj. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κοινος* common) Common to both sexes.

EPICERAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κέραιον* vinegar to temper) Lenient, assuaging.

Epiceras'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to moderate the force of acrimonious humours.

EPICHARI'KAKY (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, *χαρά* joy, and *κακον* evil) A rejoicing at the misfortunes of others. *Scott.*

EPICHIRE'MA (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *χειρω* to labour with the hand) An attempt, an endeavour; a prolix kind of argument to prove a point.

EPICHI'RESIS (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *χειρω* to labour) An attempt, a dexterity, a readiness at dissecting animal bodies.

EPICHOR'DIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *χορδή* a string) The mesentery.

EPICLEN'TÆ (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κλινω* to decline) An earthquake in which the earth moves horizontally.

Epico'lic (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the parts near the colon.

EPICOPH'OSIS (*s. from the Greek*) Deafness. *Scott.*

EPICRA'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A mixture, a temperament.

EPICRI'SIS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) The act of judging of a disease, the judgment formed of a disease.

EPIC'TENIAN (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κτείνω* the pubes) The pubes.

EPICTE'TUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Stoic philosopher.

Epicu're (*s. from Epicurus*) An epicurean, a man wholly given to luxury.

Epicure'an (*adj. from Epicurus*) Belonging to the philosophy of Epicurus; luxurious, contributing to luxury.

Epicure'an (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Epicurus, one who holds the principles of Epicurus; a man wholly given to luxury.

Epicure'anism (*s. from epicurean*) The doctrine of Epicurus, the practice of an epicure.

Ep'icurism (*s. from epicure*) The doctrine or philosophy of Epicurus, the practice of an epicure.

Ep'icurize (*v. int. from epicure*) To live like an epicure. *Scott.*

EPICU'RUS (*s.*) The famous Athenian philosopher who made the supreme good to consist in pleasure.

EPICY'CLE (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κύκλος* a circle) A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of another circle; a little orb dependent on that of a greater as the orb of the moon on that of the earth.

Epicycloi'd (*s. in geometry*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle revolving on another circle.

EPICY'EMA (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *κυνημα* a foetus) A second conception before the first is brought forth. *Scott.*

EPIDE'MIA (*s. from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *δημος* the people) A contagious disease.

Epidē'mial (*adj. from epidēmia*) Topical, peculiar to some place or country. *Scott.*

Epidēm'ic (*adj. from epidēmia*) Contagious, falling at once on great numbers of people, generally prevailing, general, universal.

Epidēm'ical (*adj. from epidemic*) Contagious, falling on many at once, general, universal.

Epidēm'icalness (*s. from epidēmical*) The state of being epidēmical.

EPIDE'MIUM (*s. with physicians*) An infection which spreads itself over a large space in a little time. *Scott.*

EPIDEN'DRA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants including all those that grow on trees.

EPIDEN'DRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bastard vanilla.

EPIDER'MIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek* *ἐπι* upon, and *δερμα* a skin) The scarf skin, the outer thin skin of the human body.

EPIDE'SIS (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek επι upon, and δεω to bind*) The act of binding up a wound so as to stop the blood.

EPIDES'MUS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek επι upon, and δεω to bind*) A ligature, a swathe, a bandage for a wound or sore.

EPIDID'YMÆ, EPIDID'YMIS (*s. in anatomy*) An assemblage of vessels which adheres to the back part of the testicles.

EPIGÆ'UM (*s. in astronomy*) That part of the orb in which a planet comes nearest to the earth.

EP'IGAMY (*s. not used, from the Greek επι upon, and γαμος a marriage*) Affinity, kindred by marriage. *Col.*

EPIGAS'TRIC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to a branch of the iliac artery.

EPIGAS'TRIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The fore part of the abdomen.

EPIGEN'EMA (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and γεινομαι to come to pass*) That which is adventitious, that which happens to a disease as non-essential.

EPIGLOT'TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The aperture of the larynx, the thin moveable cartilage in form of a little tongue which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

EPIGLU'TIS (*s. in anatomy*) That part of the thigh which is joined to the hip.

EPIGO'NATIS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek επι upon, and γονυ the knee*) The whirlbone of the knee.

EP'IGRAM (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and γραμμα a letter*) A short poem on one subject and ending in some point of wit.

Epigrammatic (*adj. from epigram*) Belonging to an epigram, suited to epigram.

Epigrammatical (*adj. from epigrammatic*) Belonging to epigram, dealing in epigrams.

Epigram'matist (*s. from epigram*) A writer of epigrams, a dealer in epigrams.

Epigram'me (*s. in French cookery*) A particular way of dressing meat.

Ep'igraphē (*s. not much used*) An inscription on a statue.

EPILEP'SY (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and λαμβανω to take*) A convulsion of the whole or any part of the body with a total loss of sense, the falling sickness.

Epilep'tic (*adj. from epilepsy*) Convulsed, affected with an epilepsy.

Epilep'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One affected with an epilepsy.

Epilep'tical (*adj. from epileptic*) Convulsed, affected with an epilepsy.

EPIL'NUM (*s. in botany*) The dodder.

EPILO'BIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the willowherb.

EP'IOLOGUE (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and λογος a word*) A poem or speech at the end of a play.

Ep'ilogize (*v. int. from epilogue*) To write an epilogue, to recite an epilogue. *Scott.*

EPILOI'MICA (*s. in physic, from the Greek επι upon, and λοιμος the plague*) Medicines good for the plague.

EPIM'ELES (*s. in botany*) The medlar tree, the fruit of the medlar.

EPIME'NIA (*s. a law term*) Gifts, expences.

EPIME'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, barrenwort.

EPIMEN'IDES (*s.*) The name of a man, a shepherd in Crete who, it is said, slept seventy five years. *A very comfortable nap!*

EPIMENI'DIUM (*s. in physic*) A kind of bolus.

EPIM'ONE (*s. from the Greek*) A continuance, perseverance; a figure in rhetoric in which the same word is repeated to move the affections, the same cause persisted in nearly in the same mode of expression.

EPIMY'THIUM (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and μυθος a word*) The moral of a fable.

EPINI'CIAN (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and νικος a victory*) A song for victory, a festival to commemorate a victory.

Epinyctides (*s. plu. of epinyctis*) Pimples which arise and are very painful in the night. *Scott.*

EPINYC'TIS (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and νυξ νυκτος night*) A kind of pimple which rises and is very painful in the night, a sore at the corner of the eye which dims the sight. *Wifeman.*

EPIPAROXIS'MUS (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and παροξισμος a fit*) An additional fit in a fever, a fit more than usual.

EPIPEDOM'ETRY (*s. from the Greek επι upon, πας a foot, and μετρον a measure*) The mensuration of figures that stand on the same base.

EPIPHÆNO'MENA (*s. from the Greek επι after, and φαινω to appear*) The subsequent signs of a disease, the signs that appear after the disease is over.

EPIPH'ANES (*s.*) A man's name. *Maccabeus.*

EPIPH'ANY (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and φαινω to appear*) The festival celebrated the twelfth day after Christmas in commemoration of our Saviour's manifestation to the world by the miraculous appearance of a blazing star.

EPIPHONE'MA (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and φωνη a voice*) An exclamation, or remark at the end of a discourse.

EPIPH'ORA (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and φορεα a conveyance*) A defluxion of the humours on the eyes, an inflammation; a figure in rhetoric in which the same word concludes several sentences; a conclusion or consequence; an onset, an attack.

EPIPHYLLOSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek επι upon, φυλλον a leaf, and σπερμα a seed*) Bearing seed on the back of the leaf.

EPIPHY'SIS (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and φως to grow*) An accretion, the part added by accretion, the adhesion of one bone to another without any proper articulation.

EPIPLAS'MA (*s. in surgery*) A poultice, a cataplasm.

EPIPLEX'IS (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and πλησσω to strike*) A rebuke; a figure in rhetoric in which we endeavour to convince by an elegant kind of reproof.

EPIP'LOCE (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and πλοκη a contexture*) A figure in rhetoric in which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another.

EPIP'LOCELE (*s. in surgery*) A kind of rupture in which the omentum subsides into the scrotum.

Epipl'oic (*adj. from epiploon*) Belonging to the epiploon.

EPIPLOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The veins and arteries distributed through the substance of the epiploon.

EPIP'LOIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the branches of the celiac artery.

EPIP'LOOCELE (*s. in surgery*) A kind of hernia or rupture in which the omentum or caul falls into the scrotum.

EPIPLOOCOM'ISTES (*s. from the Greek επιπλοον the caul, and κομιζω to carry*) One that is remarkably prominent in the lower part of the belly.

EPIPLOOM'PHALUM (*s. from the Greek επιπλοον the caul, and ομφαλος the navel*) A rupture of the navel.

EPI'PLOON (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The omentum, the caul.

EPIPLOSARCOM'PHALOS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek επιπλοον the omentum, σαρξ flesh, and ομφαλος the navel*) A tumor or swelling at the navel.

EPIPORO'MA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek*) A callosity of the joints.

EPI'RES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The great interpreter of the gods depicted with the head of a hawk.

EPISARCI'DIUM (*s. with physicians*) A kind of dropsy, the anasarca.

EPIS'CHION (*s. in anatomy*) The share bone, the bone that divides the body from the limbs. *Scott.*

EPIS'COPACY (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and σκοπεω to overlook*) The government of bishops.

EPIS'COPAL (*adj. from the Greek επι over, and σκοπεω to look*) Belonging to a bishop, vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPA'LIA (*s. in old records*) The synodals, a kind of tax paid to the bishop of the diocese.

Episcopa'lian (*s. from episcopal*) One of the episcopal party, one who prefers episcopal government.

Epis'copally (*adv. not much used, from episcopal*) By a bishop.

EPIS'COPATE (*s. from the Greek επι over, and σκοπεω to look*) The office or dignity of a bishop, a bishoprick.

EPISCOP'ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. episcopus a bishop, and caedo to kill*) One who kills a bishop, the act of killing a bishop.

EPISEMA'SIA (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and σημαω to signify*) The very instant of time in which a disease seizes a person.

EPIS'ION (*s. in anatomy*) The very lower part of the belly. *Phillips.*

EP'ISODE (*s. from the Greek επι upon, εις into, and οδος a way*) An incidental narrative, a digression in a poem separable from the main design, yet rising naturally out of it.

Episo'dic (*adj. from episode*) Belonging to an episode, contained in an episode.

Episo'dical (*adj. from episodic*) Belonging to an episode, contained in an episode.

EPISPAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek επι upon, and σπασω to draw*) Drawing, blistering.

Epispas'ter (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to attract humours, a medicine to draw blisters.

EPISPHA'RIA (*s. from the Greek επι upon, and σφααιρα a sphere*)

a sphere) The involutions in the outward substance of the brain.

EPIS'TATES (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* over, and *ἵστημι* to stand) A commander, a governor.

EPISTE'MONARCH (s. in the Greek church) A censor, one who was to preside over the doctrine and faith of the church.

Epis'tilis (s. an obsolete spelling) Epistles. *Chaucer.*

EPIS'TLE (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *στέλλω* to send) A letter, a written message under cover.

Epis'tler (s. from epistle) A writer of letters, a scribbler of letters; one who reads the epistles in a collegiate church.

Epis'tolar (adj. not so common a word) Epistolary.

Epis'tolary (adj. from epistle) Belonging to letters, suitable to letters, transacted by letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPH'IC (adj. from the Greek *ἐπιστολή* an epistle, and *γραφω* to write) Belonging to the writing of letters, writing letters.

EPISTO'MIA (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *σπιννα* a mouth) The opening of one vessel into another, the junction or meeting of the vessels.

EPISTO'MIUM (s. in hydraulics) A plug or instrument by which an aperture may be opened and shut at pleasure.

EPISTROPHCE'US (s. in anatomy) The first vertebra of the neck.

EPIS'TROPHE (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τροφή* a return) A figure in rhetoric in which several sentences are concluded with the same word.

EPIS'TYLE (s. in ancient architecture) An architrave.

EPISTY'LIUM (s. with ancient architects) The epistyle, the architrave.

EPITA'PH (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τάφος* a tomb) An inscription on a tomb.

EPITA'SIS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τείνω* to stretch) A tension, an amplification, that part of a play which precedes the catastrophe, the increase or growth of a disease, a paroxysm.

EPITHALA'MIUM (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *θαλαμῶς* a marriage bed) A nuptial song.

Epithal'omize (v. int. not used) To compose an epithalamium. *Cole.*

Epithal'omy (s. not much used) An epithalamium.

EP'ITHEM (s. from epithema) An epithema.

EPITHE'MA (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τίθημι* to put) A medicine applied to the more noble parts of the body, an outward application, a fomentation.

EPITHEMA'TION (s. from epithema) A soft plaister, an ointment.

EP'ITHET (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τίθημι* to place) An adjective to a substantive, a quality; a name, an expression; but these last sentences are not so proper.

EP'ITHYME (s. in botany) The dodder.

EPITI'MESIS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τιμω* to punish) The epitasis, a rebuke.

Ep'itoge (s. from epitogium) A loose upper garment. *Cole.*

EPITO'GIUM (s. not much used) A tabard, a loose upper garment, a kind of hood worn by students after taking a degree in the university. *Phillips.*

Epito'mater (s. not used) One that epitomises. *Cole.*

EPI'TOME (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τέμνω* to cut) An abridgement, an abstract, a compendium.

Epit'omise (v. t. from epitome) To make an epitome, to contract into a narrower compass; to diminish, to curtail; but these last senses are not so proper. *Addison.*

Epit'omised (p. from epitomise) Contracted, reduced, brought into a narrower compass.

Epit'omiser (s. from epitomise) One that epitomises.

Epit'omising (p. a. from epitomise) Contracting, bringing into a narrower compass.

Epit'omist (s. from epitome) An epitomiser.

Epit'omize (v. t. not so common a spelling) To epitomise.

Epit'omized (p. not so common a spelling) Epitomised.

Epit'omizer (s. not so common a spelling) An epitomiser.

Epit'omizing (p. a. not so common a spelling) Epitomising.

EPITO'NIUM (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τείνω* to stretch) An instrument to stretch cords, a peg in a musical instrument, a device to force water up out of a well. *Phillips.*

EPI'TRITUS (s. in poetry) A foot consisting of four syllables, the first short and the three following long.

EPITROCHAS'MUS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon and *τροχάω* to run) A figure in rhetoric in which several things are run over in a hurry.

EPIT'ROPE (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τρέπω* to turn) A figure in rhetoric in which the orator advances what he might deny in order to obtain what he demands.

EPIT'ROPUS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *τρέπω* to turn) An arbitrator; one chosen by the Christians in Turkey to decide their differences and prevent the inconveniences of applying to the civil magistracy.

EPIT'YRUM (s. with the ancients) A kind of fallad.

EPIZEUGME'NON (s. in rhetoric) The diezugmenon, a figure in which several subjects have reference to one verb.

EPIZEU'XIS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ζευγνυμι* to join) The act of joining together, the state of being joined together.

EPLOYE' (adj. in heraldry) Displayed.

EPNEUMA'TOSIS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *πνεύμα* the breath) The act or power of breathing out.

Ep'oca (s. not so correct a spelling) An epocha.

EP' OCH (s. from epocha) An epocha.

EP' OCHA (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *εχω* to hold) The point of time from which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

EPO'DE (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ὠδή* a song) A kind of poetic measure, a stanza following the strophe, an antistrophe.

EPO'MIS (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ωμος* a shoulder) A kind of hood worn by the students in an university, the ephod. In anatomy, the upper part of the shoulder.

EPOM'PHALUM (s. in surgery, from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ομφαλον* the navel) A plaister or other medicine applied to the navel in case of a rupture.

EPOPE'A, EPOPE'E (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ποιέω* to do) The subject of an epic poem, an epic or heroic poem. *Dryden.*

EPOPOE'IA (s. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ποιέω* to do) The epopea, the fable of an epic poem, the poem itself.

E'POPS (s. in ornithology) The upupa.

EPO'TIDES (s. in the naval architecture of the ancients) Two thick blocks of wood on either side the prow of a galley to preserve it from the shocks of the enemies vessels.

EP'PING (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Friday, and is 17 miles from London.

Ep'ping (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Epping, made at Epping.

EPSE'MA (s. in medicine) A decoction of new wine till half is boiled away.

EP'SOM (s.) A town in Surry; it has a market every day in the week, and is 15 miles from London.

Ep'som (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Epsom, made at Epsom.

EPTAC'TIS (s. in zoology) A species of starfish.

EP'ULARY (adj. from the Lat. *epulum* a feast) Belonging to a feast, pertaining to a banquet. *Scott.*

EPULA'TION (s. from the Lat. *epulor* to feast) A feast, a banquet.

EPU'LIDES (s. in surgery) An inflammation of the gums attended with great pain.

Ep'ulis (s. in surgery) A cancerous excrescence in the gums.

EPULO'NES (s. in Roman antiquity) The ministers who assisted at the sacrifices and had the care of their sacred banquets.

EP'ULOSE (adj. from the Lat. *epulor* to feast) Feasting often. *Scott.*

Epulos'ity (s. from epulose) An extravagant banquet, excessive banquetting.

EPULOT'IC (adj. from the Greek *ἐπι* upon, and *ὤλη* a cicatrix) Tending to a cicatrix, cicatrising.

EPULOT'IC (s. from the adj.) A medicine to cicatrise.

Equabil'ity (s. from equable) Equality, uniformity. *Ray.*

E'quable (adj. from the Lat. *æquabilis*) Equal to itself, even, uniform.

E'quableness (s. from equable) Equability, uniformity. *Scott.*

E'quably (adv. from equable) Uniformly, equally.

E'QUAL (adj. from the Lat. *æqualis*) Having equality, exactly like to some other, adequate to any purpose, even, uniform, having just proportion, impartial, indifferent, having the same share.

E'qual (s. from the adj.) One of the same condition, one of the same age.

E'qual (v. t. from the adj.) To make one thing equivalent to another, to come up to the same state with another, to recompense in just proportion.

E'qualise (v. t. nearly obsolete, from equal) To make equal. *Brown.*

E'qualize (v. t. not so common a spelling) To equalise. *Digby.*

Equal'ity (s. from equal) An exact likeness, equal degree of dignity, uniformity, equability.

E'qually

E'qually (*adv. from equal*) In the same degree, uniformly, impartially.

E'qualness (*s. from equal*) Equality. *Scott.*

EQUAN'GULAR (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and angulus an angle*) Having equal angles.

EQUANIM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and animus the mind*) Evenness of mind, dispassionateness.

EQUAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and animus the mind*) Even, dispassionate, uniform in temper.

Equan'itousness (*s. from equanimous*) The state of being equanimous, equanimity. *Scott.*

E'QUANT (*s. in astronomy, from the Lat. æquus equal*) An imaginary circle to determine, with greater certainty, the motion of the planets.

Equa'pium (*s. in botany*) The loveage.

Equa'tion (*s. from the Lat. æquo to make equal*) The act of making equal, a proportion to make equal; the difference between the apparent and mean motion of the sun; an expression in algebra of the same quantity in dissimilar but equivalent terms.

EQUA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. æquator*) A great circle dividing the earth in two equal parts equidistant from the poles.

Equato'rial (*adj. from equator*) Belonging to the equator, taken at the equator.

E'QUERY (*s. from the Lat. equarius*) The master of the horse, a groom; grand stables for horses; the lodge or apartments for the grooms.

E'querry (*s. not so correct as spelling*) An equerry.

E'QUES (*s. from the Lat.*) A horseman, a man at arms, a Roman knight.

Eques'trian (*adj. from eques*) Skilled in horsemanship, belonging to an horseman, appearing on horseback.

EQUIAN'GULAR (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and angulus an angle*) Having equal angles.

EQUICRU'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and crus a leg*) Belonging to an isosceles triangle, having two sides of an equal length. *Brown.*

Equicru're (*adj. from equicrural*) Belonging to a triangle two of whose sides are equal. *Digby.*

EQUIC'ULUS (*s. in astronomy*) The little horse, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Equid'i'al (*adj. not used*) Having the days and nights equal. *Cole.*

Equidif'ferent (*adj. in arithmetick*) Belonging to a series of four quantities in which there is the same difference between the first and second as between the third and fourth.

Equidis'tance (*s. from equidistant*) The state of being equally distant.

EQUIDIS'TANT (*adj. from the Lat. æquus, and disto to be distant*) Equally distant, having the same distance.

Equidis'tantly (*adv. from equidistant*) At an equal distance.

Equidis'tantness (*s. from equidistant*) The state of being equidistant. *Scott.*

EQUIFOR'MITY (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and forma a form*) Uniformity.

EQUILAT'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and latus a side*) Having the sides equal.

EQUILIB'RATE (*v. t. from the Lat. æquus equal, and libra a balance*) To balance, to make even, to keep even.

Equilib'rated (*p. from equilibrate*) Balanced, made even, kept even.

Equilib'rating (*p. a. from equilibrate*) Balancing, making even.

Equilibra'tion (*s. from equilibrate*) An equipoise, the act of keeping the scale even.

EQUILIB'RITY (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and libra a balance*) An equilibration, an equipoise. *Scott.*

EQUILIB'RUM (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and libra a balance*) An equipoise, an equality of weight, an equality of evidence.

EQUIMUL'TIPLES (*s. in arithmetic, and geometry*) Numbers which arise from the multiplication of other numbers by the same multiplier.

EQUINEC'ESSARY (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and necessarius necessary*) Equally necessary. *Hudibras.*

Equinoc'tial (*adj. from equinox*) Belonging to the equinox, happening about the time of the equinox; near the equator.

Equinoc'tial (*s. from the adj.*) The equinox, the circle that divides the heavens into two equal parts equidistant from the poles.

E'QUINOX (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and nox night*) The precise time when the days and nights are equal, either of the two points of time when the sun enters into Aries and Libra, the circle which divides the heavens into two equal parts equidistant from the

poles; an equality, an equinoctial wind; but these last senses are not so proper.

EQUINU'MERANT (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and numerus a number*) Having the same number, consisting of the same number. *Arbutnot.*

EQUI'P (*v. t. from the French equipper*) To furnish, to fit out, to dress, to accoutre.

Eq'uiPAGE (*s. from equip*) Furniture for an horseman; a carriage for state; attendance, retinue; furniture, accoutrements.

Eq'uiPAGEd (*adj. from equipage*) Accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue.

EQUIPA'RABLE (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and paro to compare*) Comparable. *Scott.*

EQUIPA'RATES (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and paro to compare*) Things compared, things made equal. *Sc.*

EQUIPEN'DENCY (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pendeo to hang*) Equipoise, the act of hanging in equilibrium.

Equipen'sate (*v. t. not much used*) To weigh, to esteem alike. *Cole.*

Equip'ment (*s. from equip*) The act of equipping, accoutrement, equipage.

E'QUIPOISE (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and the French poids a weight*) An equality of weight, an equilibrium.

EQUIPOL'LENCE (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and polleo to be able*) Equality of power, equal force.

EQUIPOL'LENT (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and polleo to be able*) Equivalent, having equal power.

Equipol'lentness (*s. from equipollent*) The quality of being equipollent. *Scott.*

EQUIPON'DERANCE (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pondus a weight*) An equality of weight.

Equipon'derancy (*s. not so common a word*) Equiponderance.

EQUIPON'DERANT (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pondus a weight*) Having the same weight.

EQUIPON'DERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pondero to weigh*) To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPON'DEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pondus a weight*) Having equal weight.

Equipon'derousness (*s. from equiponderous*) The quality of being equiponderant. *Scott.*

EQUIPON'DIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and pondus a weight*) Equilibrated, equal on either part. *Glanville.*

Equip'ped (*p. from equip*) Fitted out, furnished, accoutred.

Equippee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Equipped, armed at all points.

Equip'ping (*p. a. from equip*) Fitting out, furnishing, accoutring.

EQUI'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) Public games celebrated by the Romans in honour of Mars.

EQUISE'LE, EQUISE'LIS (*s. in natural history*) The name of a fish, the name of a fly.

EQUISE'TUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the horsetail.

EQUISU'GA (*s. in the history of insects*) The horsefly.

EQ'UITABLE (*adj. from the French*) Just, equal, due to justice; candid, impartial.

Eq'uitableness (*s. from equitable*) The quality of being equitable. *Scott.*

Eq'uitably (*adj. from equitable*) Justly, impartially.

Equitatu'ra (*s. in old records*) The liberty of riding and carrying griefts to and from a mill.

EQU'ITY (*s. from the Lat. æquitas*) Justice, right, honesty, impartiality.

EQUIV'ALENCE (*s. from the Lat. æquus equal, and valeo to avail*) Equality of power, equality of worth.

Equiv'alence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To equiponderate, to make equivalent. *Brown.*

Equiv'alency (*s. not so common a word*) Equivalence.

EQUIV'ALENT (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and valeo to avail*) Equal to, prevailing to the same effect; with to: as, "Equivalent to Angels."

Equiv'alent (*s. from the adj.*) A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIV'OICAL (*adj. from the Lat. æquus equal, and vox a word*) Having a doubtful signification, signifying one thing as well as another, uncertain.

Equiv'ocal (*s. from the adj.*) An ambiguity, a word of doubtful meaning. *Dennis.*

Equiv'ocally (*adv. from equivocal*) Ambiguously, doubtfully, by uncertain or irregular birth.

Equiv'ocalness (*s. from equivocal*) The state or quality of being equivocal.

Equiv'ocas (*s. obsolete*) An equivocation. *Chaucer.*

Equiv'ocate (*v. int. from the Lat. æquus equal, and vox a voice*)

- voice**) To use words of a double meaning, to mean one thing and express another.
- Equiv'ocating** (*p. a. from equivocate*) Using words of a doubtful signification, meaning one thing and expressing another.
- Equivoca'tion** (*s. from equivocate*) An ambiguity of speech, a double meaning.
- Equivoca'tor** (*s. from equivocate*) One that equivocates.
- EQUO'REAN** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. æquor the sea*) Belonging to the sea. *Scott.*
- EQUULE'US** (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of rack to extort a confession.
- EQUULE'US** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
- ER** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an enemy*) A man's name.
- E'RA** (*s. from the Lat. æra*) An æra, an account of time from any particular date.
- Era'ce** (*v. t. obsolete*) To tear, to pluck off. *Chaucer.*
- ERADIA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. e from, and radius a ray*) An emission of radiance. *King Charles.*
- ERAD'ICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and radico to root up*) To pull up by the roots, to cut off, to destroy utterly.
- Erad'icated** (*p. from eradicate*) Plucked up by the roots, cut off, utterly destroyed.
- Erad'icating** (*p. a. from eradicate*) Plucking up by the roots, cutting off, utterly destroying.
- Eradica'tion** (*s. from eradicate*) The act of tearing up by the roots, the state of being torn up by the roots.
- Erad'icative** (*adj. from eradicate*) Curing radically, driving quite away.
- Erad'icative** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine that cures radically.
- ER'AN** (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man. *Numb. 14.*
- ERANA'RCHA** (*s. from the Greek ἐρανος alms, and ἀρχη a chief*) An officer among the Greeks who had the disposition of the alms and the oversight of the poor.
- Era'nite** (*s. from Eran*) A descendent of Eran.
- ERANTHE'MUM** (*s. in botany*) The camomile.
- ERA'SE** (*v. t. from the French raser*) To rub out, to expunge, to destroy, to pluck off.
- Era'sed** (*p. from erase*) Rubbed out, expunged, destroyed.
- Era'sed** (*adj. in heraldry, from erase*) Plucked off, torn off. *Peacock.*
- Era'sement** (*s. from erase*) The act of rubbing out, that which is rubbed out; an abolition, a destruction.
- Era'sing** (*p. a. from erase*) Rubbing out, expunging, destroying.
- ERAS'MUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Eras'tian** (*s. from Erasmus*) One of the followers of Erasmus.
- Eras'tianism** (*s. from Erasmus*) The doctrine or principles of the Erastians.
- ERASTUS** (*s.*) A man's name: a physician in Switzerland who held that excommunication in a christian state was lodged in the hand of the civil magistrate.
- ERA'TO** (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the nine muses.
- Er'aund** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An errand. *Chaucer.*
- Er'ber** (*s. obsolete*) An arbour. *Cole.*
- Er'beris** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Arbours. *Chaucer.*
- Er'borowe** (*v. t. obsolete*) To harbour. *Chaucer.*
- ERCH'EMBALD** (*s.*) A man's name.
- ERE** (*adv. from the Sax. ære*) Before, sooner than.
- Ere** (*adv. obsolete*) Ever, always. *Chaucer.*
- Ere** (*v. t. obsolete*) To plough.
- Ere** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An ear. *Chaucer.*
- ERE'AN** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. æris of brass*) Brazen, made of brass. *Cole.*
- EREBIN'THUS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse, chickpease.
- E'REBUS** (*s. in beathen mythology*) One of the infernal deities.
- EREC'T** (*adj. from the Lat. erectus upright*) Standing upright, directed upwards, vigorous, bold, confident.
- Erec't** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To raise in a strait line, to place perpendicular to the horizon, to raise, to build, to establish, to settle, to elevate, to animate, to encourage.
- Erec't** (*v. int.*) To rise upright. *Bacon.*
- Erec'ted** (*p. from erect*) Raised up in a strait line, set up in a direction perpendicular to the horizon, raised up, built, established, settled.
- Erec'ting** (*p. a. from erect*) Setting up, building, establishing.
- Erec'tion** (*s. from erect*) The act of raising, the state of being raised upward; the act of building, an establishment, elevation.
- Erec'tness** (*s. from erect*) The state of being erect. *Brown.*
- EREC'TOR** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle that serves to lift up the part to which it is united.
- Erelo'ng** (*adv. from ere, and long*) Before a long time elapses, in a little time.
- EREMI'TA** (*s. from the Greek ἐρημος the wilderness*) An hermit. *Scott.*
- E'remite** (*s. from eremite*) An hermit. *Raleigh.*
- Eremet'ical** (*adj. from eremite*) Belonging to the desert, belonging to a hermit, religiously solitary. *Stillingfleet.*
- EREMITO'RIMUM** (*s. in old writings*) An hermitage.
- EREMO'DIUM** (*s. in the Roman Law*) A nonsuit. *Phillips.*
- Erenow'** (*adv. from ere, and now*) Before now, before this time.
- EREPTA'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and repto to creep*) The act of creeping forth.
- EREP'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e out of, and rapio to snatch*) The act of snatching away by force.
- Eres'ses** (*s. a local word*) Canary birds two years old. *Sc.*
- Ere'trian** (*adj. in natural history*) Belonging to a kind of bole.
- Erewhi'le** (*adv. from ere, and while*) Heretofore, some time ago.
- Erewhi'les** (*adv. not so commonly used*) Erewhile.
- ER'GATA** (*s. not so much used*) A capstaid, a drawbeam, a kind of crane. *Phillips.*
- ER'GO** (*conj. from the Lat.*) Therefore.
- ER'GOT** (*s. in farriery*) The stub or piece of soft horn that grows under the pastern and is commonly hid by the tuft of the fetlock.
- Ergo'tique** (*adj. from ergo*) Belonging to the ergotism. *C.*
- Ergotism** (*s. from ergo*) A sophistical method of arguing.
- E'RI** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name. *Numb. 14.*
- E'ERICA** (*s. in botany*) The heath, the ling.
- ERICE'RUM** (*s. not much used*) A kind of collyrium; a wash for the mouth. *Phillips.*
- ERICE'TA** (*s. in botany*) The erica, the heath, that which grows on heaths.
- ERICE'US** (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog.
- ERICE'US** (*s. in antiquity*) A military engine made of iron and full of short points; a portcullis.
- ERIC'THO'NIUS** (*s. in astronomy*) Auriga, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
- ERID'ANUS** (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, the river.
- ERIG'ERON** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- ERI'GONE** (*s. in astronomy*) Virgo, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.
- Eriman'thian** (*adj. from Erimanthus*) Belonging to Erimanthus.
- ERIMAN'THUS** (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain of Arcadia.
- ERINA'CEUS** (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog.
- ERINA'CEUS** (*s. in botany*) The hydnum.
- Eri'geron** (*s. in botany*) The groundsel.
- ERIN'GO** (*s. in botany*) The sea holly.
- ERIOCAU'LON** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- ERIOCEPH'ALOS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; a kind of thistle.
- ERIOPHO'RUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- ERIOPHO'RUS** (*s. in botany*) The andralia.
- ER'IOX** (*s. in ichthyology*) The salmon.
- ERIOX'ULON** (*s. from the Greek ἐριον wool, and ὕλον wood*) A kind of wool growing on trees.
- ERI'PHIA** (*s. in botany*) The holywort.
- ERIS'MA** (*s. with builders*) An arched buttress, a shore, a prop.
- ERIS'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek ἐρις strife, but not much used*) Contentious, full of contention. *Cole.*
- Erist'ical** (*adj. from eristic, but not used*) Contentious, given to contention. *Cole.*
- Eris'tics** (*s. from eristic, but not much used*) Books of controversy. *Cole.*
- E'rite** (*s. from Eri*) A descendent of Eri.
- ER'ITHACE** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of crude wax of a red colour found in beehives. *Phillips.*
- ERITHA'CUS** (*s. in ornithology*) The robin, the red-breast.
- ERITHA'LES** (*s. in botany*) The house leek.
- Er'ivate** (*v. t. not used*) To dry up, to drain away by a stream. *Cole.*
- ERKE** (*adj. obsolete, from the Sax. earg*) Slothful, idle, heavy. *Chaucer.*
- Er'lich** (*adv. obsolete*) Early.
- Er'melin** (*s. from ermine*) A little ermine. *Sidney.*
- ER'MENSEWL** (*s. from the Sax.*) An idol worshipped by the Saxons before their conversion to Christianity.
- Er'min** (*s. not so common a spelling*) The ermine.
- Ermin'agestreet** (*s.*) The Roman highway that leads from St. David's in Wales to Southampton. *Phillips.*
- ER'MINE** (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. armenius*) An animal about the size and shape of a weasel; its body is covered with a pile of beautiful white, the tip of its

its tail is of a jet black, and its fur is much valued.
Er'mine (*s. from the foregoing*) The skin or fur of the ermine, the representation of that fur in a coat armorial, an order of knighthood in France.
Ermine' (*adj. in heraldry, from ermine*) Ermined, belonging to a cross composed of four spots of ermine having the points from which they spring directed to the centre of the field.
Er'mined (*adj. from ermine*) Cloathed in ermine.
Erminee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Ermine.
Er'mines (*s. in heraldry, from ermine*) The contre ermine, the reverse of ermine, the representation of a black fur spotted with white.
Er'minestreet (*s.*) The Roman highway that begins at St. David's and ends at Southampton.
Ermini'tes (*s. in heraldry, from ermine*) A white field powdered with black spots with a little red hair on each; a yellow field powdered with black.
Ermino'i's (*s. in heraldry, from ermine*) A yellow field powdered with black.
Ermino'i's (*adj. from the subs.*) Yellow powdered with black.
Ern (*v. t. a local word*) To glean.
ERN, ERNE (*s. from the Sax.*) A solitary place; now chiefly retained in compound names.
Er'nesfull (*adj. obsolete*) Sorrowful, earnest. *Chaucer.*
Er'nesfullest (*adj. obsolete, from ernesfull*) Very earnest. *Ch.*
ERNES (*s. from the German ernden to cut corn, a local word*) The loose scattered ears of corn which are left after the harvest.
Ernes (*s. obsolete*) Affection, fondness, earnest desire. *Ch.*
ER'NEST (*s.*) A man's name.
ERO'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and rodo to gnaw*) To canker, to eat away, to corrode.
Ero'ded (*p. from erode*) Cankered, eaten away, corroded.
ERODEN'TIA (*s. in surgery*) Corrosives, medicines that corrode the flesh. *Scott.*
Ero'ding (*p. a. from erode*) Cankering, eating away, corroding.
EROGATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and rogo to ask*) A liberal distribution, a large benevolence. *Scott.*
EROGEN'NETON (*s. from the Greek ερωγ love, and γενναι to beget*) An herb which is said to beget love.
ER'ON (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A cottage, a place of retirement. *Gibson.*
E'ROS (*s. from the Greek ερωγ love*) Cupid, the supposed god of love; love, a violent love fit, a disease occasioned by love.
Ero'sion (*s. from erode*) The act of eating away, the state of being eaten away; a canker, a corrosion.
EROTE'MA (*s. from the Greek ερωτω to interrogate*) An interrogation.
Erotema'tic (*adj. from erotema*) Demanding, questioning.
EROTE'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric in which the subject is pressed home by an interrogation.
Ero'tic (*adj. from eros*) Belonging to the passion of love.
EROTY'LOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of the flint kind.
ERR (*v. int. from the Lat. erro to go out of the way*) To wander, to ramble, to stray, to deviate, to mistake, to commit a crime.
Err'able (*adj. from err*) Liable to err, liable to mistake.
Err'ableness (*s. from err*) Liableness to err, liableness to mistake.
Err'andeer (*s. a cant word*) A scout at Oxford.
Err'ant (*adj. from err*) Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
Err'antness (*s. from errant*) The faculty of wandering. *Scott.*
Err'antry (*s. from errant*) The condition of a wanderer, the employment of a knight errant.
ERRA'TA (*s. plu. from erratum*) The faults of a printer usually set at the beginning or end of a book.
Erra'tic (*adj. from err*) Wandering, uncertain, irregular, changeable.
Erra'tical (*adj. from erratic*) Erratic, wandering, irregular.
Erra'tically (*adv. from erratic*) Without rule, without any established order.
Erra'ticalness (*s. from erratic*) The faculty of wandering, the state of being erratic. *Scott.*
ERRAT'ICUM (*s. in old records*) A stray, a wandering beast.
Erra'tion (*s. from err*) The act of wandering, a deviation. *Scott.*
Erra'tique (*adj. an antique spelling*) Erratic.
ERRA'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A fault of the press, gen-

rally inserted at the beginning or end of a book, to be corrected.
Erre (*s. obsolete*) A way, the way. *Chaucer.*
ERRHI'NA (*s. in physic*) Medicines that purge the head.
ERRHINE' (*s. in physic*) A medicine to draw phlegm and water from the head, a kind of cephalic snuff.
Er'ring (*p. a. from err*) Wandering, going out of the way, committing an error.
Erro'neous (*adj. from err*) Wandering, unsettled, irregular, going out of the right way, mistaken, misled by error.
Erro'neously (*adv. from erroneous*) By mistake, in an erroneous manner.
Erro'neousness (*s. from erroneous*) The state of being erroneous.
ERRO'NES (*s. from err*) The erratic stars. *Scott.*
ER'ROR (*s. the modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Error.
ER'ROUR (*s. the old and usual spelling, from the French*) An error, a mistake, a blunder, an irregular course, a crime, a sin.
ERS (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch.
Erie (*s. obsolete*) The arse. *Chaucer.*
Ersh (*s. a local word*) The edish, the stubble, the after grass.
ERST (*adv. from the German*) At first, in the beginning, once, formerly; before; till now.
Erst (*adj. from the adv. obsolete*) Earnest. *Chaucer.*
ERTAMES'TUM (*s. an old law term*) The meeting of the neighbours to compromise a difference.
Erthe'less (*adj. obsolete*) Void of earth, having no soil. *Chaucer.*
Ert'ly (*adj. obsolete*) Early. *Chaucer.*
ERVA'GINA (*s. in botany*) The bindweed.
ERUBES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. e from, and rubesco to grow red*) The act of growing red, redness.
Erubes'cency (*s. from erubescence*) The act of growing red, redness.
ERUBES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and rubesco to grow red*) Reddish, inclined to red.
ER'UCA (*s. in the history of insects*) The caterpillar.
ER'UCA (*s. in botany*) The white rocket.
ERUCA'GO (*s. in botany*) The corn rocket.
ERU'CT (*v. int. from the Lat. e from, and ructo to belch*) To break wind from the stomach.
Eru'ctate (*v. t. from eruct*) To belch, to break wind from the stomach.
Eru'ctation (*s. from eructate*) The act of belching, the matter vented in belching, any sudden burst of wind and matter.
ER'UDITELY (*adv. from the Lat. eruditus learned, but not much used*) Learnedly. *Scott.*
ERUDI'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and rudis rude*) Instruction, learning.
Erve (*s. obsolete*) An herb, ground ivy. *Chaucer.*
ERUGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and ruga a wrinkle*) The act of clearing any thing from wrinkles. *Scott.*
ERU'GINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. æs brass, and ruga a wrinkle*) Belonging to the rust of brass, rusty.
ERVI'LIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse, a sort of tares.
ERVI'LIIUM (*s. in botany*) The ervilia.
ERUM'NATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ærumna misery, but not used*) To make miserable, to impoverish. *Cole.*
ERUN'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. erunco to pluck up, but not much used*) To pluck up weeds. *Scott.*
ERU'PT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and rumpo to break, but not much used*) Broken, burst. *Scott.*
Erupt'ed (*adj. from erupt*) Broken, burst.
Eruption (*s. from erupt*) The act of breaking out from any confinement, an emission, a sudden burst, a sudden excursion, a violent exclamation, an efflorescence, a breaking out on the skin, pustules.
Erupt'ive (*adj. from erupt*) Bursting forth, attended with eruptions.
Eruptu'rient (*adj. from erupt*) Apt to break forth, ready to break forth.
E'ry (*v. t. not used*) To honour, to reverence. *Cole.*
ERYN'GIUM (*s. in botany*) The eringo, the sea holly; a genus of plants.
ERYN'NES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The furies.
ERYSI'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hedge mustard.
ERYSIP'ELAS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) An eruption of a hot acrid humour, chiefly on the face, attended with pain, and a symptomatic fever.
ERYSIPELATO'DES (*s. with physicians*) A swelling like the erysipelas but of a darker colour. *Scott.*
Erysipel'atous (*adj. from erysipelas*) Pertaining to erysipelas, attended with an erysipelas.

Erysip'ely

Erysip'ely (*s. from erysipelas*) The erysipelas, the St. Anthony's fire.
ERY'THACE (*s. in botany*) The honey suckle, the flower of the honey suckle.
ERYTHA'CUS (*s. in ornithology*) The robin, the red breast.
E'RYTHRÆ (*s. in ancient geography*) A city of Asia famous for the birth of one of the Sibyls.
Erythræ'an (*adj. from Erythræ*) Belonging to Erythræ, born at Erythræ.
ERYTHRÆ'AN (*adj. from the Greek ερυθρος red*) Belonging to the Red Sea.
ERYTHROXYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The brasilwood.
ERYTHREM'MATA (*s. plu. from the Greek ερυθρος red*) Red spots on the skin which usually appear in pestilential fevers.
ERYTHRI'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the coral tree.
ERYTHRI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of sparus.
ERYTHROCYA'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the parrot kind.
ERYTHRODA'NUM (*s. in botany*) The madder.
ERYTHROI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The first membrane of the testicles.
ERYTHRO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; a kind of violet.
ERYTHROPH'THAL'MUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cyprinus, the redeye.
ERYTHRO'PUS (*s. in ornithology*) The redfoot, a kind of water fowl.
ER'YTHROS (*s. in botany*) The sumach.
ERYTHROTA'ON (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of pheasant, the bustard.
ER'YTHRUS (*s. in botany*) The sumach.
ERZE'RUM (*s. in geography*) The capital of Armenia.
ESAI'AS (*s. not so common a spelling*) Isaiah, a man's name.
ESARHAD'DON (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that secures joy*) A man's name.
E'SAU (*s. from the Heb. signifying an actor*) A man's name.
ESBRANCATU'RA (*s. in old records*) The act of cutting boughs in a forest.
ESCAL (*adj. not much used*) Fit for food, eatable. *Cole.*
ESCALA'DE (*s. from the French*) The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.
Escalda're (*v. in old records*) To scald.
ESCAL'OP (*s. in ichthyology*) A shell fish having the shell regularly indented.
Escal'opshell (*s. from escalop, and shell*) The shell of the escalop.
ESCAM'BIC (*s. in commerce*) A licence granted for making over a bill of exchange to a person beyond the seas.
ESCA'PE (*v. t. from the French echaper*) To fly, to avoid, to pass unobserved.
Esca'pe (*v. int.*) To fly from, to get out of danger.
Esca'pe (*s. from the verb*) A flight, the act of breaking from confinement, the act of getting out of danger, an oversight, a mistake, an excuse, a subterfuge.
Esca'ped (*p. from escape*) Gone, broken from confinement, got out of danger.
Esca'ping (*p. a. from escape*) Flying, getting out of confinement, getting out of danger.
ESCA'PIUM (*s. in old records*) That which comes by chance, an accident.
ES'CAR (*s. in surgery*) An eschar, a hard crust or scar made by a hot application to a wound.
ESCAR'GATOIRE (*s. from the French*) A nursery of snails. *Aldison.*
Escaro'tic (*adj. from escar*) Caustic, having power to burn the flesh.
Escaro'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A caustic application.
ESCARTELE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Quartered.
ESCHALO'T (*s. pronounced as though written shalot, in botany*) A species of onion.
ESCHANDE'RIA (*s. in old writings*) A chandry, an office where the candles were deposited and delivered out for the use of the family.
ES'CHAR (*s. in surgery, from the Greek εσχαρα*) An eschar, a crust or scar made by a hot application.
ES'CHARA (*s. in botany*) A genus of sea plants.
Escharo'tic (*adj. from eschar*) Caustic, producing an eschar.
Escharo'tic (*s. from the adj.*) An escharotic, a caustic.
Eschau'fe (*v. t. obsolete*) To warm, to heat, to desire earnestly. *Chaucer.*
Eschau'fed (*p. obsolete, from eschaufe*) Heated, made hot, made angry. *Chaucer.*
Eschau'nge (*s. obsolete*) An exchange. *Chaucer.*
ESCHEA'T (*s. from the French eschoir*) Any lands or other profits that fall to the lord of a manor by forfeiture, the place or circuit in which the king or other lord is entitled to forfeitures, a writ to recover such forfeitures, a revenue.

Eschea't (*v. int. from the sub.*) To fall to the lord.
Escheat'ed (*p. from escheat*) Forfeited, fallen to the lord. *Clarendon.*
Escheat'or (*s. from escheat*) An officer who observes in a certain district the escheats of the king and certifies them into the exchequer.
Eschequer (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The exchequer. *Cole.*
ESCHE'VEN (*s. in Holland*) An officer who is to take care of the common concerns and good order of the place or district over which he is appointed.
ESCHEW' (*v. t. nearly obsolete, from the old French eschevir*) To fly, to shun, to avoid.
Eschew'ed (*p. from eschew*) Avoided, shunned. *Sidney.*
ESCHUTCH'EON (*s. from the Lat. scutum leather*) The shield of a family, a coat of arms.
ESCHYNOM'ENOUS (*adj. from the Greek αίσχυνομαι to be ashamed*) Sensitive, belonging to plants that drop their leaves at the touch.
ESCLAIRCIS'MENT (*s. from the French esclarcissement*) An explanation, which clears up any difficulty or scruple. *Scott.*
Es'clat (*s. not used*) A splinter of wood. *Cole.*
Esclatte' (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken by force, shattered with the stroke of a weapon.
Escloppe' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut, indented, having a cut.
ESCOR'T (*s. from the French*) A convoy, a guard from place to place.
Esco'rt (*v. t. from the sub.*) To convoy, to guard from place to place.
Escor'ted (*p. from escort*) Convoyed, guarded from place to place.
Escor'ted (*adj. from escort*) Pensioned, supported. *Sb.*
Escor'ting (*p. a. from escort*) Convoying, guarding from one place to another.
ESCO'SE (*adj. from the Lat. escosus*) Full of meat. *Scott.*
ESCO'T (*s. from the French*) A tax for the support of the community, scot and lot.
Esco't (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pay a man's reckoning, to support, to bear a man's charges.
Escot'ed (*p. from escot*) Maintained, supported. *Shake.*
ES'COUADE (*s. a military term*) The third part of a company of foot.
ESCOU'T (*s. from the French, escouter*) A scout, a spy, a small body sent out for intelligence.
ESCRIP'T (*s. from the Lat. e from, and scriptus written*) A written copy, a thing written out.
Escri't, Escri'te (*s. obsolete*) A writing. *Chaucer.*
ESCRITOIR (*s. from the French*) A scrutoir, a box with all the implements necessary for writing. *Johnson.*
Esco'rl (*s. in heraldry*) A scrol, the representation of a bit of paper on which the motto is generally written.
Es'crow (*s. with lawyers*) A deed delivered to a third person till some condition is performed, and then to be delivered back to the person to whom it belongs to have its full force and virtue.
ES'CU (*s. from the French*) A piece of coin of the value of three livres, a French crown.
Escu'age (*s. from escu*) A kind of knights service; the service of the shield.
ES'CULENT (*adj. from the Lat. esculentus fit to be eaten*) Good for food, eatable.
Es'culent (*s. from the adj.*) Something fit for food.
ES'CULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the chestnut.
ESCU'RIAL (*s. in geography*) A royal palace belonging to the king of Spain about twenty miles northwest of Madrid, supposed to be one of the largest and most beautiful in the whole world.
ESCHUTCH'EON (*s. from the French escu a shield*) The shield of a family, a coat of arms.
ES'DRAS (*s.*) A man's name, the title of two of the apocryphal books.
ES'DRELON (*s.*) The name of a place. *Judith.*
Ese (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Ease, quiet, pleasure. *Chau.*
E'SEK (*s. from the Heb. signifying contention*) The name given to a well in the land of Canaan.
ESH'BAAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fire of Baal*) The name of a man.
ESH'COL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bunch of grapes*) The name of a man, the name of a place.
Es'hin (*s. a local word*) A pail.
ESH'TAOL (*s. from the Heb. signifying strong*) A city in the land of Canaan.
ESH'TEMOA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the bosom*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.
E'filiche (*adv. obsolete*) Easily, softly. *Chaucer.*
ESK (*s. in geography*) A river which makes a part of the boundary between England and Scotland.
ESKEK'TORES (*s. in old statutes*) Robbers who destroyed other men's lands and estates.
ESKIP'ESON (*s. an old law term*) Shipping, passage by sea. *ES'LI*

ES'LI (*s. from the Heb. signifying near*) A man's name.
ES'LIORS (*s. a law term*) Persons particularly appointed to impanel juries.
ES'NECY (*s. a law term*) A private prerogative belonging to the eldest coparcener to choose first after the inheritance is divided into proper shares.
ES'OK (*s. in surgery, from the Greek εσω within, and εχω to have*) A tumor just within the anus.
ES'OP (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient author of fables.
Esop'ical (*adj. from Esop*) Belonging to Esop, pertaining to the fables of Esop.
Esote'ric (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Exoteric.
ES'OX (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of malacopterygious fishes.
ESPAL'IER (*s. from the French*) A row of trees cut low and made to join each other; a walltree.
ESPAR'CET (*s. in botany*) A kind of grass, faintfoin. *Mor.*
ESPAU'LE (*s. in fortification*) The epaule, the shoulder of a bastion.
Espau'lement (*s. in fortification*) An epaulement, a kind of additional or side work.
Espealta're (*v. in old records*) To expediate dogs, to cut off the three fore claws of the foot to hinder them from running.
Es'peces (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A species, a kind. *Chau.*
ESPEC'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. specialis special*) Principal, chief.
Espe'cially (*adv. from especial*) Principally, chiefly.
ES'PERANCE (*s. not much used, from the French*) Hope, expectation.
ESPERVA'RIUS (*s. in the forest law*) A hawk.
Espi'ale (*s. obsolete*) A spy, an observation. *Chaucer.*
ESPIAL (*s. from the French espier*) A spy, a scout, one sent to bring intelligence. *Shakespeare.*
Espi'de (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Espied. *Chaucer.*
Espie' (*s. obsolete*) A spy. *Chaucer.*
Espi'ed (*p. from espy*) Discovered at a distance, seen unexpectedly.
ESPIGURNAN'TIA (*s. from spigurnal*) The office of the spigurnal.
Espir'ituell (*adj. obsolete*) Spiritual. *Chaucer.*
E'SPLANADE (*s. in fortification*) The glacis of the counterscarpe, the void place between the glacis and the buildings of the town.
ES'PLEES (*a law term*) The produce of lands, the profit arising from land.
Esploit (*s. obsolete*) Accomplishment, perfection. *Chau.*
Espoi're, Espo'rie (*s. obsolete*) Hope. *Chaucer.*
Espou'al (*adj. from epouse*) Belonging to espousals, used in espousing.
Espou'als (*s. plu. from epouse*) The act of affiancing a man and woman, the act or ceremony of betrothing.
ESPOU'SE (*v. t. from the French epouser*) To contract, to betroth to another, to marry, to wed, to adopt, to maintain, to defend.
Espou'ied (*p. from epouse*) Contracted, betrothed in order to marriage, supported, defended.
Espou'ing (*p. a. from epouse*) Contracting, betrothing, marrying, supporting, defending.
ESPRIN'GOLD (*s. in antiquity*) An engine formerly used for throwing great stones.
ESPY' (*v. t. from the French espier*) To see any thing at a distance, to discover what was intended to be concealed, to see one affectedly, to discover as a spy.
Espy' (*v. int.*) To watch, to look about.
Espy'ing (*p. a. from espy*) Discovering at a distance, looking out, discovering that which was intended to be concealed.
ESQUIAV'NE (*s. from the old French*) A long and severe chastisement of a horse in the manage.
Esquin'ancy (*s. in medicine*) A quinsy.
ESQUIRE (*s. from the French ecuyer*) An armourbearer, an attendant on a knight, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a squire.
Esqui'ry (*s. from esquire*) The office or dignity of an esquire; a query, a stable belonging to a prince.
ESQUISSE (*s. in painting*) The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon.
ES'ROM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the division of a song*) A man's name.
ESSA'RT (*v. t. a law term*) To clear the ground, to extirpate shrubs and bushes, to affart.
ESSARTUM (*s. in old records*) Woodlands turned into tillage.
ESSAY' (*v. t. from the French essayer*) To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of, to try the value of.
Es'say (*s. from the verb*) An attempt, an endeavour;

a trial, an experiment, a first experiment, a loose performance, an easy free kind of composition.
Essay'ed (*p. from essay*) Attempted, tried.
Es'sayhatch (*s. with miners*) A little trench or hole dug in search of ore.
Essay'ing (*p. a. from essay*) Attempting, trying, proving the value or purity of any thing.
Essay'ist (*s. from essay*) One who makes essays.
ES'SE (*s. in school divinity, from the Lat. sum esse to be*) The essence, the real existence of any thing.
Es'se (*s. a local word*) Ashes. *Bailey.*
Esseda'rius (*s. in antiquity, from effedum*) One who drove or fought in a chariot of war, a soldier who drove a warlike chariot but fought on foot.
Es'sedary (*s. from effeden*) An effedarius, one who drove a chariot of war.
Es'sede (*s. from effedeun*) A chariot of war. *Cole.*
ESSE'DUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A warlike chariot.
ES'SENCE (*s. from the Lat. sum esse to be*) Existence, being, formal existence, constituent substance; the cause of existence; a perfume, an odor; the chief properties or virtues of any simple.
Es'sence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To perfume, to scent.
Es'senced (*p. from the verb*) Perfumed, scented. *Addison.*
ES'SENES (*s. in church history*) An ancient sect among the Jews who separated themselves from the rest of the people and led a kind of monastic life.
Esse'niens (*s. not so common a spelling*) The Essenes.
Essen'tial (*adj. from essence*) Necessary to the being or existence of any thing, important in the highest degree; pure, extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts in a narrow compass.
Essen'tial (*s. from the adj.*) Essence, existence, the constituent principles, the chief part.
Essen'tially (*adv. from essential*) By the constitution of nature.
Essen'tialness (*s. from essential*) The state of being essential. *Scott.*
Essen'tiated (*adj. from essence*) Composed of essentials, made into an essence.
ESSENTI'FICAL (*adj. from the Lat. essentia an essence, and fio to be made*) Causing the essence. *Cole.*
Essentif'icated (*adj. from essential*) Composed of essentials, made into an essence. *Scott.*
ES'SERS (*s.*) Small pushes, a kind of rash attended with pricking pains as though stung with nettles.
ES'SEX (*s.*) A maritime county of England; the soil for the most part is rich and the air bad; it has plenty of fish, especially oysters, and abounds with most of the necessaries of life. It contains 415 parishes, and 27 market towns, and sends eight members to parliament, two for the shire, and two for each of the three boroughs Malden, Colchester, and Harwich.
Es'sex (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Essex, produced in Essex.
Es'sisors (*s. a law term*) Esisors, persons particularly appointed to impanel juries.
Essoi'gn (*s. not so common a spelling*) An essoin.
ESSOI'N, ESSOI'NE (*s. a law term, from the French essoine*) One who is excused from appearance on account of sickness or any other just cause, the allegation of an excuse for one who is summoned to appear and does not, an excuse, an exemption.
Essoi'n, Essoi'ne (*v. t. from the sub.*) To excuse a person for non-appearance. *Scott.*
Essoi'neday (*s. a law term*) The first day of a term.
Esso'rant (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the wings expanded as though it were drying itself.
ESTAB'LISH (*v. t. from the Lat. stabilio to make firm*) To settle firmly, to ratify, to fix, to settle, to build firmly.
Estab'lished (*p. from establish*) Made firm, ratified, fixed, built firmly.
Estab'lishing (*p. a. from establish*) Making firm, ratifying, fixing, settling.
Estab'lishment (*s. from establish*) A settlement, a fixed state, a confirmation, a settled form, a foundation, an allowance, a salary.
ES'TACHE (*s. from the French attacher to fasten*) A bridge or bank of stone and timber. *Scott.*
ESTA'L (*v. t. a law term*) To seize. *Scott.*
Estal'ment (*s. from estal*) A service. *Scott.*
ESTAND'ARD (*s. from the French etendart*) A standard, a measure by which others are to be regulated; an ensign, a banner. *Scott.*
ESTATE (*s. from the French estat*) The general interest, the business of the government, a condition of life, a possession in land, a fortune, an income, rank, quality; a person of high rank; but this last sense is grown obsolete. *Latimer.*
ESta'te (*v. t. from the sub.*) To settle as a fortune. *Sh.*
ESta'tely

Estately (*adj. obsolete*) Splendid, stately. *Chaucer.*
Estat'ues (*s. obsolete*) Precepts, established rules. *Chaucer.*
ESTEE'M (*v. t. from the Lat. æstimo to estimate*) To set a value upon, to prize, to regard with reverence, to compare, to estimate, to think, to imagine, to hold in opinion.
Esteem (*s. from the verb*) A high value, a reverential regard.
Esteem'ed (*p. from esteem*) Highly valued, prized, accounted, estimated.
Esteem'er (*s. from esteem*) One that highly values, one that sets a high rate on any thing.
Esteem'ing (*p. a. from esteem*) Valuing highly, setting a high rate on any thing.
Es'ter (*s. obsolete*) Substance, state, being. *Cole.*
Ester'ling (*s. from easterling*) Sterling, English current coin.
ESTETE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn off, left ragged as though torn off by force.
ES'THER (*s. from the Heb. signifying secret*) The name of a woman; the title of one of the canonical books of scripture.
ESTHIOM'INOS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ἐσθίω to eat*) An inflammation that corrodes or destroys the part affected.
ESTIF'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. æstus heat, and fero to bring*) Producing heat, having heat. *Cole.*
ES'TIMABLE (*adj. from the Lat. estimo to value*) Valuable, worth a large price, worthy of esteem, worthy of honour.
Es'timableness (*s. from estimable*) The quality of being worthy of esteem.
ES'TIMATE (*v. t. from the Lat. æstimo to value*) To rate, to adjust the value of any thing, to calculate, to compute.
Es'timate (*s. from the verb*) A computation, a value, a valuation.
Es'timated (*p. from estimate*) Valued, calculated, computed; *with at:* as, "It was estimated at forty shillings."
Es'timating (*p. a. from estimate*) Valuing, computing.
Estima'tion (*s. from estimate*) An estimate, the act of adjusting a proportional value, a calculation; opinion, judgment, esteem, regard, honour.
Es'timative (*adj. from estimate*) Having the power of estimating.
Es'timator (*s. from estimate*) One that estimates.
ES'TIVAL (*adj. from the Lat. æstus heat*) Pertaining to the summer, continuing for the summer.
ESTIVA'TION (*s. from the Lat. æstus heat*) The act of passing the summer.
ESTOILEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Consisting of four rays in form of a cross.
ESTOP'EL, ESTOP'PEL (*s. a law term*) An impediment or bar to an action arising from some inadvertent act of the person that brings the action.
Estop'le (*s. a law term, but not so common a spelling*) An estoppel.
ESTO'VEES (*s. a law term*) The allowance which a man has out of his estate for the support of himself and family during his imprisonment; certain allowances of wood to tenants for housebote, hedgebote and ploughbote.
ESTOUFA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of stewing meat.
ES'TRAC (*s. with horsemen*) A light bodied horse.
ESTRA'DE (*s. a military term, from the Lat. stratum stretched out*) An even level place, a public road.
ESTRA'NGE (*v. t. from the French estranger*) To keep at a distance, to withdraw, to alienate the affections.
Estrang'ed (*p. from estrange*) Withdrawn, alienated in affection; *with from:* as, "Thus estranged from thyself."
ESTRAN'GEL (*adj. in the Syriac grammar*) Belonging to the capital letters in the Syriac language supposed by some to be the ancient Chaldee character.
Estran'gement (*s. from estrange*) A distant removal, a voluntary withdrawal, an alienation.
Estran'ger (*s. a law term*) A foreigner, a person born beyond the seas, a party not privy to any act or deed.
Estrang'ing (*p. a. from estrange*) Withdrawing, removing at a distance, alienating the affections.
ESTRAPA'DE (*s. from the French*) The action of a horse which endeavours to throw the rider by rising before and jerking furiously with his hind legs.
Estray' (*s. a law term*) Any tame beast found within a lordship and not owned within a year and a day, which then becomes the property of the lord.

ESTREA'TE (*s. a law term, from the Lat. extractum an extract*) The true copy of an original writing.
Eftrecia'tus (*adj. an old law term*) Straited, blocked up.
Estregeboard (*s. in commerce*) Boards brought out of the eastern countries.
Eftre'pament (*s. an old law term*) The damage done to an estate by a tenant for life; a writ to forbid the committing of such damage while a law suit is depending between the parties.
Eftre'pe (*v. t. a law term*) To make spoil, to commit waste on woods or lands.
Eftre'pement (*s. from eftrepe, a law term*) The act of committing waste on woods or lands, a writ to prevent such waste; eftrepament.
Es'trich (*s. an antique spelling*) An ostrich, a large bird famous for its supposed faculty of digesting iron.
Es'tris (*s. obsolete*) Lodgings, apartments. *Chaucer.*
ES'TUARY (*s. from the Lat. æstuarium*) An arm of the sea, a firth, the mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
ES'TUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. æstuo to boil*) To boil, to be in a violent commotion, to ebb and flow.
ESTUA'TION (*s. from estuate*) An agitation, a commotion, a boiling, the ebbing and flowing of the tide.
ES'TURE (*s. from the Lat. æstus heat*) Violence, commotion.
E'SULA (*s. in botany*) The spurge.
ESU'RIAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. esurio to hunger*) Hungry, fasting. *Cole.*
ESU'RIENT (*adj. from the Lat. esurio to hunger*) Hungry, voracious.
ES'URINE (*adj. from the Lat. esurio to hunger*) Eating, corroding. *Wifeman.*
E'surine (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to excite hunger.
ESU'RION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. esurio to hunger*) A hungry fellow.
ESURI'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. esurio to hunger*) The state of being hungry. *Cole.*
E'syr (*adj. obsolete*) Easier. *Chaucer.*
ETA'PE (*s. from the French*) A public storehouse, a staple town.
Eta'pe (*s. a military term*) An allowance to soldiers on their march through a country.
Etap'ier (*s. from etape*) One who contracts with a country for provisions or forage for soldiers on their march.
Etap'pe (*s. from etape*) A public storehouse, a staple town.
ETCH (*v. t. from the German etizen*) To make a print by etching, to sketch, to draw, to delineate; to edge on, to go forward on one side; *but this is supposed to be a mistaken meaning.* *Ray.*
Etch (*s. a local word*) Land after one crop has been taken off. *Mortimer.*
ETCH (*adj. from the sub.*) After, last: "When they sow their etch crops they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre." *Mortimer.*
Etch'ed (*p. from etch*) Drawn, delineated by an etching.
Etch'ing (*p. a. from etch*) Drawing, delineating in a particular manner; edging, going forward on one side. *Ray.*
Etch'ing (*s. from the adj.*) A particular way of taking off a print from an original drawing, in which the plate is covered over with wax and well blacked with a candle, the original is properly tintured with white lead, and then applied to the plate so as to leave an impression of its principal lines on the surface of the wax; these lines with their proper shades and hatchings are drawn through to the plate, so as to receive a proper quantity of aquafortis, which, in about half an hour, will so corrode the plate as to leave on it an exact representation of the original: an impression from a plate prepared by such a process.
ETER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. æternus*) Having no beginning, having no ending, neither beginning nor ending, perpetual, constant, unchangeable.
Eter'nal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the appellations of the Divine Being.
Eter'nalist (*adj. from eternal*) One that holds the eternity of the universe.
Eter'nalife (*v. t. not much used, from eternal*) To make eternal.
Eter'nally (*adv. from eternal*) Without beginning, without end, without beginning or end, perpetually, unchangeably.
Eter'nalness (*s. from eternal*) The state of being eternal. *Scott.*
Eter'ne (*adj. not much used*) Eternal. *Shakespeare.*
Ete'rne (*s. obsolete*) Eternity. *Chaucer.*

ETERNITY (*s. from the Lat. æternus*) Duration without end, duration without beginning or end.

ETER/NIZE (*v. t. from the Lat. æterno*) To make endless, to immortalize.

Eter'nized (*p. from eternize*) Made eternal, immortalized.

Eter'nizing (*p. a. from eternize*) Making eternal, immortalizing.

Ete'lian (*adj. from etefias*) Blowing from the east, blowing from the northeast.

ETE'SIAS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of trade wind blowing from the northeast.

E'THAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying strength*) The name of a place.

E'THAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying strong*) The name of a man.

E'THANIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying valiant*) The seventh month of the ecclesiastical year of the Jews answering to the moon of our September.

ETH'BAAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying with Baal*) A man's name, a king of the Sidonians.

E'the (*adj. obsolete*) Easy, ready, willing, gentle. *Chau.*

ETH'ELBALD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELBERT (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELFRED (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

Eth'eling (*s. from the Sax.*) A title belonging to the prince or heir apparent to the crown, Atheling.

ETH'ELSTAN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELWALD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELWIN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELWOLD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

ETH'ELWOLF (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

E'THER (*s. from the Greek αἴθερ the air*) An element more subtle than air, air refined, the matter of the highest regions.

Ethe'rial (*adj. from ether*) Formed of ether, celestial, heavenly.

Ethe'rialness (*s. from etherial*) The state of being etherial.

Ethe'rious (*adj. from ether*) Formed of ether, celestial.

ETH'IC (*adj. from the Greek ἠθικός a manner*) Belonging to morality, moral.

Eth'ical (*adj. from ethic*) Moral, belonging to morality.

Eth'ically (*adv. from ethical*) According to the doctrine of morality.

Eth'ics (*s. from ethic*) The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.

Ethimol'ogize (*v. t. obsolete*) To give the etymology. *Ch.*

ETHIO'PIA (*s. in geography*) A very extensive country of Africa.

Ethio'pian (*adj. from Ethiopia*) Belonging to Ethiopia, produced in Ethiopia, born in Ethiopia.

Ethio'pian (*s. from the adj.*) One born in Ethiopia, a native of Ethiopia.

Ethio'pic (*adj. from Ethiopia*) Belonging to Ethiopia, belonging to the language of the Ethiopians.

ETHMOIDA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the sutures of the skull.

ETHMOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ἔθμος a sieve, and εἶδος a shape*) A bone in the inner part of the nose, full of little holes in the form of a sieve.

ETH'NARCHES (*s. from the Greek ἔθνος a nation, and ἀρχὴ a chief*) The ruler of a nation, the governor of a people.

ETH'NARCHY (*s. from the Greek ἔθνος a nation, and ἀρχὴ dominion*) Rule, principality.

ETH'NIC (*adj. from the Greek ἔθνος a nation*) Heathen, pagan, having no faith in revealed religion.

Eth'nic (*s. from the adj.*) A heathen, one who has no faith in revelation.

ETHNOPH'RONES (*s. in ecclesiastical history, from the Greek ἔθνος a pagan, and φρονὶς a thought*) A sect of the seventh century who added all the superstitions and follies of paganism to christianity.

Etholog'ical (*adj. from ethology*) Treating of morality, belonging to ethics.

Ethol'ogist (*s. from ethology*) One that shews the manners of others, one that imitates the customs and manners of others.

ETHOL'OGUS (*s. from the Greek ἠθός manners, and λόγος a discourse*) One who treats of the manners of a people, one who imitates the manners of others; an ethologist.

ETHOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek ἠθός manners, and λόγος a discourse*) A representation of the manners and customs of a people.

ETHIOPOI'A (*s. from the Greek ἠθός a manner, and ποιεῖν to do*) A figure in rhetoric in which the manners of a people are represented.

ETHU'SA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, foolsparsley.

ETIOLOGY (*s. from the Greek αἰτία a cause, and λόγος a word*) An account of the causes of any thing, an account of the causes of a disease.

ET'NA (*s. in geography*) A famous volcano or burning mountain in the island of Sicily.

ETOMLE (*s. in fortification*) A small fort, a redoubt in the form of a star.

Etymolog'ical (*adj. from etymology*) Belonging to etymology, pertaining to the derivation of words.

Etymolog'ically (*adv. from etymological*) In an etymological manner.

Etymol'ogist (*s. from etymology*) One skilled in etymology, one who shews the derivation of words.

Etymol'ogize (*v. t. not much used, from etymology*) To search after the origin of words, to give the etymology and true meaning of words. *Scott.*

ETYMOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek ετυμολογία a true original, and λόγος a word*) The true derivation of a word from its original, that part of grammar which shews the parts of speech with the inflexions of nouns and verbs.

ET'YMON (*s. from the Greek ετυμον an original*) The origin of a word, a primitive.

Evac'uant (*s. in physic, from evacuate*) A medicine to promote evacuation.

EVAC'UATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vacuo to empty*) To make empty, to clear, to quit, to make void, to make void by any of the excretory passages.

Evacuated (*p. from evacuate*) Made empty, cleared, quitted, made void, voided.

Evacuating (*p. a. from evacuate*) Making empty, clearing, quitting, making void, voiding.

Evacuation (*s. from evacuate*) The act of making empty, the act of quitting, a discharge, an abolition, the practice of emptying the body by physic.

EVA'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vado to go*) To put off, to elude, to escape, to avoid.

Eva'de (*v. int.*) To escape, to slip away, to practise sophistry.

Eva'ded (*p. from evade*) Put off, avoided, avoided by sophistry.

Eva'ding (*p. a. from evade*) Putting off, eluding, avoiding, escaping.

EVAGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and vagor to wander*) The act of wandering, a deviation, an excursion.

EVAGINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and vagina a sheath*) The act of unsheathing. *Scott.*

E'VAN (*s. from the Brit.*) A man's name.

EVANES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and vaneſco to vanish*) Vanishing, growing less beyond the perception of the senses. *Chaucer.*

Evan'gele (*s. obsolete*) The gospel.

EVANGE'LIA (*s. from the Greek εὐς good, and ἀγγελία a relation*) Good tidings, the gospel.

EVANGE'LIC (*adj. from the Greek εὐς good, and ἀγγέλω to declare*) Belonging to the gospel, consistent with the gospel, contained in the gospel.

Evange'lical (*adj. from evangelic*) Belonging to the gospel, evangelic.

Evange'lically (*adv. from evangelical*) In an evangelical manner.

Evange'licals (*s. from evangelical*) The quality of being evangelical. *Scott.*

EVANGE'LISM (*s. from the Greek ευαγγελισμὸν*) The gospel.

Evan'gelism (*s. from evangely*) The promulgation of the gospel. *Bacon.*

EVAN'GELIST (*s. from the Greek εὐς good, and ἀγγέλω to declare*) One of the writers of the gospel history, one that publishes the gospel.

Evan'gelistery (*s. from evangelist*) A pulpit, the office of an evangelist. *Cole.*

EVAN'GELIZE (*v. t. from the Greek ευαγγελίζω*) To instruct into the gospel, to make christian.

Evan'gelized (*p. from evangelize*) Instructed into the gospel, made christian.

Evan'gelizing (*p. a. from evangelize*) Instructing into the gospel, making christian.

EVAN'GELY (*s. obsolete, from the Greek εὐς good, and ἀγγέλω to declare*) The good news of the gospel, the gospel. *Spenser.*

Evan'gile (*s. obsolete*) The gospel. *Chaucer.*

EVAN'ID (*adj. from the Lat. evanidus*) Faint, weak, evanescent.

Evan'idness (*s. from evanid*) Faintness, weakness, the quality of fading. *Scott.*

EVAN'ISH (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. evanesco*) To vanish, to escape from notice or perception.

EVAN'TES (*s. in heathen antiquity*) The priestesses of Bacchus who ran about as though they had been distracted.

Evap'orable (*adj. from evaporate*) Capable of being evaporated.

EVAP'ORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vapor steam*) To drive away in vapor, to disperse in fumes, to give vent to, to let out in ebullition.

Evap'orate (*v. int.*) To fly away in vapors, to waste intently as volatile spirits.

Evap'orated (*p. from evaporate*) Driven away in fumes, fled off in vapor.

Evap'orating (*p. a. from evaporate*) Flying off in vapor, giving vent to.

Evapora'tion (*s. from evaporate*) The act of flying off in fume and vapor, the act of attenuating matter; an operation in pharmacy in which a liquid is brought to a higher consistence by causing the thinner parts to evaporate.

Eva'sion (*s. from evade*) An excuse, a subterfuge, a sophistry, an escape by artful means.

Eva'sive (*adj. from evade*) Practising evasion, elusive, sophistical.

Eva'sively (*adv. from evasive*) In an evasive manner.

EVA'TES (*s. in British antiquity*) A branch of the ancient Druids.

EUBO'GES (*s.*) An order of priests and philosophers amongst the ancient Gauls.

EU'BULUS (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

EU'CHARIST (*s. from the Greek ευχαριστια thanksgiving*) The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which we thankfully commemorate the death of Christ, the Lord's supper.

Eucharis'tic (*adj. from eucharist*) Belonging to the eucharist, belonging to the act of thanksgiving.

Eucharis'tical (*adj. from eucharistic*) Containing acts of thanksgiving, belonging to the Lord's supper.

EUCHI'TES (*s. from the Greek ευχη prayer*) An ancient sect who imagined that all duty was comprised in prayer.

EUCHOLO'GIUM (*s. in the Greek church*) The ritual, the book of common prayer.

EUCHOLOGY (*s. from the Greek ευχολογιον*) A formula of prayers.

EU'CHORA (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and χρος a color*) A good colour and temperature of the skin. *Scott.*

EU'CHRASY (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and χρασις a temperature*) A good temperature or state of the body.

EU'CHROA (*s. with physicians*) The euchora, a good colour and temperature of the skin.

EU'CHYLOS (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and χυλος juice*) One whose juices are in a good state. *Scott.*

EU'CHYMY (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and χυμος juice*) A good temperature of the blood and other juices of the human body.

EUDÆ'MON (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and δαιμων a spirit*) A good genius; the fourth house in astrology, so called on account of its supposed good signification.

Eudæ'mony (*s. from eudæmon*) Happiness, prosperity. *Scott.*

EU'DES (*s. from the Sax. Hud a keeper*) A man's name.

EUDI'ÆON (*s. with physicians*) The thread or cork of a clyster pipe. *Phillips.*

EUDIAPNEUS'TES (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ευ well, and δαπννω to perspire*) One who perspires freely, one who sweats kindly. *Scott.*

EU'DORA (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and δωρεα a gift*) A good gift, the name of a woman. *Cole.*

EUDOX'IA (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and δοξα fame*) A good name, a good report.

Eudox'ians (*s. in ecclesiastical writers*) A branch of the Arians.

Eve (*s. from evening*) The close of the day, the interval between bright light and darkness; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

EVE (*s. from the Heb. signifying living*) The first woman, the name of a woman.

E'vechair (*s. in the history of insects*) The churrow, the evechurr. *Scott.*

E'vechurr (*s. in the history of insects*) The churrow, the fancricket. *Phillips.*

E'VECK (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild goat.

EVEC'TICA (*s. with physicians*) That part of physic which teaches how to acquire a good habit of body. *Scott.*

EVEC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and veho to carry*) The act of lifting up, the act of carrying forth, the act of extolling; an irregularity in the motion of the moon by which she recedes from the right line passing through the center of the sun and the earth.

EUEM'BOLOS (*s. from the Greek ευ well, evin, and βαλλω to throw*) One who is expert at setting bones.

EVEN (*adj. the e is sounded open, from the Sax. efen*) Level, regular, plain, smooth, uniform, parallel; equal on both sides, owing nothing; calm, sedate; capable of being divided into equal parts.

E'ven (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make even, to level, to bring out of debt, to balance an account.

E'ven (*v. int. now grown obsolete*) To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'ven (*adv. from the adj.*) Verily, truly, notwithstanding, likewise, also; at the time, at last, now, without further delay.

E'VEN (*s. the e is sounded narrow from the Sax. æfen*) The latter part of the day, the interval between bright light and darkness.

Eve'naunte (*adj. obsolete*) Convenient, agreeable. *Ch.*

E'venhanded (*adj. from even, and hand*) Impartial, equitable. *Shakespeare.*

E'vening (*p. a. from even*) Making even, balancing an account.

E'VENING (*s. from the Sax. æfen*) The close of the day, the beginning of night.

E'vening (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the evening, used at even.

E'venly (*adv. from even*) Equally, uniformly, smoothly, impartially, in an equipoise.

E'venness (*s. from even*) The state of being even, uniformity; calmness, impartiality.

E'vensong (*s. from even, and song*) The form of worship for the evening, the evening, the close of the day. *Dryden.*

EVEN'T (*s. from the Lat. e from, and venio to come*) An incident, that which comes to pass; the consequence of an action, the issue, the conclusion.

Even'tegrous (*adj. not used*) Bearing age well, bearing age without decay. *Cole.*

EVEN'TERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and venter the belly*) To rip up the belly. *Brown.*

Event'ful (*adj. from event*) Full of events, full of changes.

E'ventide (*s. from even, and tide*) The time of evening.

EVEN'TILATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and ventilo to winnow*) To sift out, to winnow, to examine, to discuss.

Eventila'tion (*s. from eventilate*) The act of winnowing, the act of sifting.

Even'tual (*adj. from event*) Happening in consequence, consequential.

Even'tually (*adv. from event*) In the event, in the consequence.

E'VER (*adv. from the Sax. efre*) At all times, at any time, always, for ever, in any degree, in any number, in any quantity.

E'VERADE (*s.*) A man's name.

EVER'BERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. e from, and verbero to beat*) To beat. *Scott.*

Everbub'bling (*adj. from ever, and bubbling*) Bubbling up perpetually.

Everburn'ing (*adj. from ever, and burn*) Burning always, inextinguishable.

Everdur'ing (*adj. from ever, and dure*) Enduring always, eternal.

EUEGE'TES (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and εργον a work*) A benefactor, a title given to several princes who succeeded Alexander.

Evergree'n (*adj. from ever, and green*) Green always, green throughout the year.

Ev'ergreen (*s. in botany, from the adj.*) A shrub which retains its verdure all the year.

Everhon'oured (*adj. from ever, and honour*) Always honoured, held in perpetual esteem.

Ev'erich (*adj. obsolete*) Each. *Chaucer.*

Ev'erichone (*s. obsolete*) Every one. *Chaucer.*

Ev'eridel, Ev'eridele (*s. obsolete*) Every whit, every part. *Chaucer.*

Everlas'ting (*adj. from ever, and lasting*) Lasting always, eternal.

Everlas'ting (*s. from the adj.*) Eternity, eternal duration.

Everlas'tingly (*adv. from everlasting*) Eternally, without end.

Everlas'tingness (*s. from everlasting*) Eternity, perpetuity.

Ev'erliving (*adj. from ever, and live*) Living always, incessant, immortal.

Evermo're (*adv. from ever, and more*) Always, eternally.

Ev'erness (*s. from ever*) Everlastingness. *Bailey.*

Evero'pen (*adj. from ever, and open*) Open always, shut at no time.

Everplea'sing (*adj. from ever, and please*) Pleasing always, affording perpetual delight.

EVER'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and verito to turn*) To subvert, to destroy.

Ever'sed (*p. from everse*) Subverted, overthrown. *Glan.*
EVERSHOT (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 132 miles from London.
 Ever'shot (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Evershot, made at Evershot.
 Ever'sion (*s. from everse*) An overthrow, a subversion. *Sc.*
EVER'T (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and verito to turn*) To overthrow, to destroy. *Ayliffe.*
 Evert'ed (*p. from evert*) Overthrown.
 Evert'ing (*p. a. from evert*) Overthrowing, destroying.
EVERTUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and virtus virtue*) To deprive of virtue, to deprive of power. *Sc.*
 Everwatch'ful (*adj. from ever, and watchful*) Watchful at all times.
EVERY (*adj. used only with a noun of the singular number, from the Sax. æter ealc*) Each, belonging to every one.
 Ev'erych (*adj. obsolete*) Every. *Johnson.*
 Ev'erychone (*s. obsolete*) Every one. *Chaucer.*
 Ev'eryyoung (*adj. from ever, and young*) Young always, indecaying.
 Ev'erywhere (*adv. from every, and where*) In all places, in each place.
 Eves'dropper (*s. from eves, and drop*) Some mean fellow that sculks about a house in the night. *Dryden.*
 Eve'se (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The eves of a house. *Ch.*
EVESHAM (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Worcestershire situate on the river Avon; it has a good market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.
 Ev'esham (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to Evesham, made at Evesham.
EVESTIGATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and vestigium a step*) To investigate, to search out.
 Eves'tigated (*p. from evestigate*) Searched out. *Scott.*
 Evestiga'tion (*s. from evestigate*) An investigation, a searching out. *Scott.*
 Ev'et (*s. in zoology*) The eft.
EUEXIA (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and εἶα a habit*) A found habit of body. *Scott.*
EUGALADON (*s. in botany*) The milkwort.
EUGE'NE (*s.*) A man's name.
EUGE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the silver tree.
 Euge'nia (*s. from Eugenius*) The name of a woman.
EUGE'NIUS (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and γένος a kind*) A man's name.
EU'GENY (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and γένος a kind*) Nobleness of birth, the quality of being well born.
EU'GEOS, EU'GIUM (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ευς good, and γῆ earth*) The womb so called on account of its fruitfulness. *Scott.*
 Eugh (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The yew.
EVBRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and vibro to beat*) The act of shaking, the act of brandishing. *Scott.*
EVIC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vinco to overcome*) To dispossess by a judicial process, to take away by a sentence of law, to prove, to evince. *Bacon.*
 Evic'ted (*p. from evict*) Taken away, taken away by a legal sentence; proved, evinced. *Cheyne.*
 Evic'tion (*s. from evict*) A dispossession by a course of law, an evidence, a proof. *Bacon.*
EV'IDENCE (*s. from the Lat. e from, and video to see*) The state of being evident, clearness, perspicuity, a testimony; a proof, one that appears as a witness in a court of judicature.
 Ev'idence (*v. t. from the subs.*) To prove, to evince, to shew, to make clear.
 Ev'idenced (*p. from evidence*) Proved, made evident.
 Ev'idencing (*p. a. from evidence*) Proving, making evident.
 Evidence'ship (*s. from evidence*) The state or quality of one that is to give evidence, evidence. *Clarissa.*
EV'IDENT (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and video to see*) Apparent, plain, notorious.
 Ev'idently (*adv. from evident*) Apparently, plainly, undeniably.
 Ev'identness (*s. from evident*) The state of being evident.
EVIG'ILATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vigilo to watch*) To watch diligently, to study hard. *Scott.*
E'VIL (*adj. from the Sax. yfil*) Having bad qualities, wicked, corrupt; mischievous; unhappy, miserable.
 E'vil (*s. from the adj.*) A crime, an injury, a mischief, malignity, misfortune, calamity, vice, wickedness; malady, disease.
 E'vil (*adj. from the adv.*) Illy, injuriously, unhappily.
 Evilaffected (*adj. from evil, and affected*) Unkind, indisposed to kindness.

Evildo'er (*s. from evil, and do*) One that does evil, a malefactor.
 Evilfa'voured (*adj. from evil, and favoured*) Having a bad aspect, having an ill countenance.
 Evilfa'vouredness (*s. from evilfavoured*) An ill appearance, deformity.
 E'vill (*adj. the obsolete spelling*) Evil. *Chaucer.*
 E'villy (*adv. from evil*) Illy, in an ill manner.
EVILMER'ODACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fool of Merodach*) A man's name.
 Evilmin'ded (*adj. from evil, and mind*) Malicious, mischievous, wicked, insidious.
 E'vilness (*s. from evil*) The state of being evil, badness.
 Evilsp'eking (*s. from evil, and speak*) Slander, defamation, censoriousness.
 Evilwish'ing (*adj. from evil, and wish*) Wishing evil. *Sidney.*
 Evilwor'ker (*s. from evil, and work*) One who does evil, one who commits a crime.
 E'vin (*s. obsolete*) The evening; a fellow, an equal. *Ch.*
EVIN'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and vinco to overcome*) To prove, to shew, to make evident.
 Evin'ced (*p. from evince*) Proved, made evident.
 Evinchrist'en (*s. obsolete*) A fellow christian. *Chaucer.*
 Evin'cible (*adj. from evince*) Capable of proof.
 Evin'cibly (*adv. from evincible*) In such a manner as to compel conviction.
 Evin'cing (*p. a. from evince*) Proving, making evident.
 Evindis'tant (*adj. obsolete*) Equidistant. *Chaucer.*
 E'vinliche (*adv. obsolete*) Evenly, equally. *Chaucer.*
 E'vir (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Ever, always. *Chaucer.*
EVIRATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. e from, and vir a man*) To unman, to deprive of manhood.
 Evi'rated (*p. from evirate*) Deprived of manhood, emasculated. *Scott.*
 Evira'tion (*s. from evirate*) A deprivation of manhood, an emasculation. *Scott.*
 Evirme're (*adv. obsolete*) Evermore. *Chaucer.*
 Evirmo' (*adv. obsolete*) Evermore, any the more. *Ch.*
EVIS'CERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. e from, and viscera the bowels*) To embowel, to deprive of entrails, to search into the entrails.
 Evis'cerated (*p. from eviscerate*) Deprived of the viscera, emboweled.
 Evis'cerating (*p. a. from eviscerate*) Depriving of the viscera, emboweling.
EV'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and vito to avoid*) Avoidable, capable of being avoided.
 Ev'itableness (*s. from evitable*) Avoidableness, a possibility of avoiding.
EV'ITATE (*v. a. from the Lat. e from, and vito to avoid*) To avoid, to shun, to escape. *Shakespeare.*
 Evita'tion (*s. not much used, from evitate*) The act of avoiding.
EVITER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. eviternus*) Eternal in a limited sense, having an indefinite duration.
 Eviter'nity (*s. from eviternal*) A duration indefinitely long.
EU'LOGY (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and λογος a word*) Praise, encomium, panegyric. In the Greek church, A bit of consecrated bread sent to a person who was not present at the celebration of the eucharist.
EUME'NES (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac.*
EUMEN'IDES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three furies.
EUME'TOS (*s. in natural history*) A stone which if laid under the head was supposed to disturb the fancy and occasion strange dreams. *Phillips.*
EUNI'CE (*s. pronounced in three syllables*) The name of a woman.
EUNO'MIANS (*s. in church history*) A very considerable body of christians in the fourth century who opposed the superstitions that were introduced about that period.
EUNOMIAEUPSY'CHIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect of christians supposed to be the same with the Euty-chians.
EU'NOMY (*s. from the Greek ευς good, and νομος a law*) A constitution of good laws.
EU'NUCH (*s. from the Greek ευν a bed, and εξω to serve*) One who is deprived of manhood, one who has been emasculated.
 Eu'nuchate (*v. t. from eunuch*) To make an eunuch.
 Eunu'chion (*s. in botany, from eunuch*) A kind of lettuce, which was thought to be very efficacious in allaying the heat of concupiscence.
 Eu'nuchism (*s. from eunuch*) The state or condition of an eunuch.
EUNUMIOEUTY'CHIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect of christians supposed to be the same with the Euty-chians.

EUR

EVOCATION (s. from the Lat. *e* from, and *voco* to call) The act of calling out. *Pope.*
Euo'des (s. with physicians) The proper or least disagreeable odor of the excrements.
EUODIAS (s.) The name of a woman.
EVOLAT'IC (adj. from the Lat. *e* from, and *volo* to fly) Flying abroad, apt to fly off.
EVOLATION (s. from the Lat. *e* from, and *volo* to fly) The act of flying away.
EVOLVE (v. t. from the Lat. *e* from, and *volvo* to roll) To unfold, to disentangle.
Evo'lve (v. int.) To unfold itself, to unloose itself.
Evo'led (p. from evolve) Unfolded, opened, disclosed.
Evol'vent (s. in geometry, from evolve) A curve formed by the evolution of another curve, the curve described from the evolute.
Evolute (s. in geometry, from evolve) An original curve from which another curve is described by evolution, the origin of the evolvent.
Evolution (s. from evolve) The act of unfolding, a series of things unfolded; the opening of a curve so as to make it form an evolvent; the extraction of the roots of any power as opposed to involution; the motion of a body of troops in changing their form or disposition.
EVOMITION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *e* out of, and *vomo* to vomit) The act of vomiting.
EUONYMOIDES (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the celestrus.
EUONYMUS (s. in botany) The spindle tree, a genus of plants.
EUOSMA (s. with physicians) The common and least offensive smell of excrements. *Scott.*
EUPATOR (s.) A man's name. *Mac.*
EUPATORIOPHALACRON (s. in botany) The verbena.
EUPATORIUM (s. in botany) The liverwort, a genus of plants.
EUPEPSY (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *πεπτω* to concoct) A good concoction, an easy digestion.
EUPETALUS (s. in natural history) A precious stone of four colours.
EUPETALUS (s. in botany) A kind of laurel.
EUPHEMISM (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *φημι* to say) A good name, a representation of good qualities; a figure in rhetoric in which a harsh word or expression is changed for one less offensive.
Eupho'nical (adj. from euphony, but not much used) Sounding agreeably.
EU'PHONY (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *φωνη* to sound) An agreeable sound, a graceful flow of words; the contrary to harshness.
EUPHORBIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the euphorbium.
EUPHORBUM (s. in botany, and pharmacy) A plant not much unlike the torchthistle; the gum or resin produced by the plant and chiefly used in plasters applied to the feet.
EUPHORIA (s. with physicians) The good effect of a medicine.
EUPHROGIA (s. in botany) The eyebright.
EUPHRASIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, eyebright.
EU'PHRASY (s. in botany) The eyebright.
EUPHRA'TES (s. in geography) A large river in Asia; it runs through Armenia, and Caldea, and falls into the Tygris about fifty miles before it empties itself into the Persian gulph.
EUPHROS'YNE (s. in heathen mythology) One of the three Graces.
EUPHROS'YNUM (s. in botany) The borragé.
EUPNO'EA (s. with physicians, from the Greek *eu* well, and *πνέω* to breathe) The natural power of respiration, the faculty of breathing with ease.
EUPO'RIA (s. with physicians, but not much used) A readiness in the composition of medicines, a disposition of the ingredients to produce the composition intended. *Phillips.*
EUPORIS'TA (s. with physicians) Medicines easy to be procured. *Phillips.*
EUPRE'PIA (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *πρεπω* to be handsome) Comeliness, gracefulness.
Eu'ripize (v. t. not much used) To imitate. *Cole.*
EU'RIPUS (s. in geography) A straight or narrow sea where there is a more than ordinary fluctuation of the water.
Eu'roaquilo (s. from eurus, and aquilo) The north east wind.
Eu'roaus'ter (s. from eurus, and auuster) The south east wind.
EUROC'LYDON (s. from the Greek *euros* the east wind,

EUT

and *κλυδων* a wave) A wave which blows between the north and east very dangerous in the Mediterranean; a kind of whirlwind.
EURONOTUS (s. from eurus, and notus) The south-east wind.
EURO'PA (s.) A beautiful damsel who was said to have been ravished by Jupiter in the shape of a bull; Europe.
EU'ROPE (s. in geography, from Europa) One of the four quarters of the world; it is bounded on the north by the frozen sea, on the east by Asia, on the south by the Mediterranean which divides it from Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean.
Euro'pean (adj. sometimes accented on the last syllable but one, from Europe) Belonging to Europe.
Euro'pean (s. from the adj.) A native of Europe, an inhabitant of Europe.
EUROPIAS (s. in natural history) A precious stone of a black colour.
EU'RUS (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *ρευ* to flow) The east wind.
EU'RHYTHMY (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *ρυθμος* a number) A regular and just measure; proportion of parts; harmony; an elegance arising from just proportion; a regular pulse.
EU'SARCHOS (s. with physical writers, from the Greek *eu*; good, and *σαρξ* flesh) A due proportion of flesh, that proportion of flesh which gives due symmetry and strength to all the parts.
EU'SEBES (s. in heathen mythology) A stone formed in a chair, in the temple of Bacchus at Tyre, where demons or evil spirits were supposed to appear.
EUSE'BIA (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *σεβω* to venerate) Godliness, piety.
EUSE'BIA (s.) The name of a woman.
Euse'bians (s. in church history) The followers of Eusebius, a kind of Arians.
EUSEBIUS (s.) A man's name, a noted ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century.
EUSEMIA (s. with physicians) A crisis or judgment of a disease determined with great exactness.
EUSITIA (s. with physicians, not much used) A good appetite. *Phillips.*
EUSPLANCH'NOS (s. from the Greek *eu*; good, and *σπλῆγχα* the viscera) One whose bowels are in a sound state.
EU'STACE (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *στημι* to stand) The name of a man.
EU'STACE (s. in geography) One of the Caribee islands subject to the Dutch.
Eusta'thian (s. from Eustathius) One of the sect in the fourth century who held that married people could not be saved.
EUSTA'THIUS (s.) A man's name.
EUSTOMA'CHUS (s. with some physical writers) A good stomach, food good for the stomach. *Phillips.*
EU'STYLE, EU'STYLOS (s. in architecture, from the Greek *eu*; good, and *στυλος* a pillar) A building in which the pillars are placed at the most agreeable distance from each other, the intercolumniations being exactly two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face before and behind, which are three diameters distant.
EUTA'XIA, EU'TAXIE (s. from the Greek *eu*; good, and *ταξια* order) A graceful disposition of things, proper order.
EU'TAXY (s. from eutaxia) An agreeable disposition of things, a pleasing order.
EUTER'PE (s. in heathen mythology) One of the Muses, supposed to be the inventress of music on the pipe, and of the mathematics.
EUTHANA'SIA (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *θνησκω* to die) An easy death.
Euthan'acy (s. from euthanasia) An easy death.
EU'THYMY (s. from the Greek *eu*; good, and *θυμος* the mind) Quietness of mind, ease of mind. *Scott.*
EUTHY'POROS (s. not much used) The act of walking upright. *Phillips.*
EU'TONOS (adj. from the Greek *eu*; good, and *τονος* a tone, but not much used) Strong, sound, healthy. *Scott.*
Eutra'pelize (v. int. not used) To behave courteously, to use civility.
EUTRA'PELY (s. not much used, from the Greek *eu* well, and *τρεπω* to turn) Courtesy. *Cole.*
EUTRO'PHIA (s. from the Greek *eu* well, and *τροφω* to nourish) The due nourishment of the body.
EUTRO'PIUS (s.) The name of a man.
EU'TYCHES (s.) A man's name, the head of the Euty-chian sect.
Euty'chian (adj. from Eutyches) Belonging to the doctrine of the sect of Eutyches.

Euty'chian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Eutyches, who held that there was but one nature in Christ.
EU'TYCHUS (*s.*) A man's name.
Eu'tyn (*adj. obsolete*) Even, equal.
EVULGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and vulgo to make public*) The act of publishing abroad. *Scott.*
EVUL'SED (*adj. from the Lat. e from, and vello to pluck*) Plucked, pulled off by force. *Scott.*
EVUL'SION (*s. from the Lat. e from, and vello to pluck*) The act of plucking out. *Brown.*
EUX'INE (*s. in geography*) The Black Sea.
Eux'ine (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Black Sea.
EU'ZIMUS (*s. in botany*) The rocket.
Ew (*s. not so common a spelling*) A female sheep. *Phillips.*
Ew'age (*s. obsolete*) A hue, a colour. *Chaucer.*
Ewa'gium (*s. in old records*) Toll paid for passing by water.
EW'BRIU (*s. in old statutes, from the Sax. æw marriage, and brieu a breach*) Unfaithfulness to the marriage bed.
EWE (*s. from the Sax. eowa*) A female sheep.
Ewe'hog (*s. from ewe, and hog*) A female sheep of a year old.
Eweste (*s. obsolete*) A lizard. *Spenser.*
EW'ER (*s. supposed to be from the French eau*) A vessel for water, a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.
Ew'ry (*s. from ewer*) An office in the king's household where they serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.
EX (*s. in geography*) A river in Devonshire.
Exacer'ated (*adj. not much used*) Winnowed, cleansed from chaff. *Scott.*
EXACER'BATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and acerbo to make bitter*) To imbitter, to exasperate, to heighten any malignant quality.
Exacer'bated (*p. from exacerbate*) Imbittered, exasperated, rendered more malignant. *Scott.*
Exacer'bating (*p. a. from exacerbate*) Imbittering, exasperating.
Exacerba'tion (*s. from exacerbate*) An exasperation, the increase of malignity, the height of a disease, a paroxysm; a farcism.
EXACERVA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and acervo to heap up, but not much used*) The act of heaping up.
EXACINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and acinus a kernel*) The act of taking kernels out of fruit.
Ex'achord (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The hexachord, a musical instrument.
EXAC'T (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and ago to do*) Methodical, accurate; honest, strict, punctual.
Exact (*v. t. from the adj.*) To demand, to require authoritatively, to summon, to enjoin.
Exact (*v. int.*) To practice extortion; with *upon*: as, "The enemy shall not exact upon him."
Exact'ed (*p. from exact*) Demanded, required.
Exact'er (*s. from exact*) One that exacts, an extortioner, one who is severe in his injunctions.
Exact'er (*adj. comp. of exact*) Exact in a greater degree.
Exact'est (*adj. sup. of exact*) Exact in the greatest degree.
Exact'ing (*p. a. from exact*) Demanding, requiring authoritatively, practicing extortion.
Exact'ion (*s. from exact*) An authoritative demand, an extortion, a toll.
EXAC'TIS (*s. in natural history*) A species of starfish.
Exact'itude (*s. not much used, from exact*) Exactness, nicety. *Scott.*
Exact'ly (*adv. from exact*) In an exact manner, just at the time.
Exact'ness (*s. from exact*) Accuracy, regularity.
Exact'or (*s. from exact*) One that gathers a tax or toll, one that takes more than his due, an exacter.
EXACUA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ex from, and acuio to sharpen*) The act of sharpening to a point. *Sc.*
EXA'CUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
EXÆQUA'TION (*s. little used, from the Lat. ex from, and æquus equal*) The act of making equal.
EXÆ'RISIS (*s. from the Greek ex out of, and ægrew to take away*) The act of extracting or taking away what is hurtful to the human body.
EXÆSTUATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and æstuo to boil*) To boil, to cast up waves. *Sc.*
Exæstua'tion (*s. from exæstuate*) The act of boiling; rage, fury. *Scott.*
EXAG'GERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and aggero to heap up*) To heap up, to heighten by representation, enlarged by hyperbolical expressions.
Exag'gerated (*p. from exaggerate*) Heightened by representation, represented in the worst light.
Exag'gerating (*p. a. from exaggerate*) Heightening by representation, representing in the worst light.
Exaggera'tion (*s. from exaggerate*) The act of heaping together, hyperbolical amplification.

EXAG'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and agito to shake*) To put into motion, to reproach, to pursue with invective. *Hooker.*
Exagita'tion (*s. from exagitate, but not much used*) The act of agitating.
EXA'GIUM (*s. in old writings*) A weight amongst the ancients consisting of four scruples, a kind of standard to prevent frauds. *Phillips.*
Ex'agon (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An hexagon, a geometrical figure of six equal sides and angles.
Exago'nial (*adj. from exagon, an incorrect spelling*) Belonging to the hexagon. *Scott.*
EXA'LT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and alio to nourish*) To raise up, to raise on high; to heighten, to improve; to raise to wealth, dignity, or power; to praise, to extol; to elevate in diction; to intend, to enforce; to rise up against.
Exal'tate (*adj. obsolete*) Exalted, ascended. *Chaucer.*
Exalt'ed (*p. from exalt*) Raised up, elevated, raised to wealth, dignity, or power; praised, extolled.
Exalt'edness (*s. from exalted*) The state of being exalted.
Exalt'ing (*p. a. from exalt*) Raising up, elevating, raising to power, wealth, or dignity; praising, extolling.
Exalta'tion (*s. from exalt*) The act of raising on high, elevation to power or dignity, a state of greatness; the dignity of a planet in which his powers were supposed to be increased; the improvement of a medicine to a higher degree of virtue.
EXAM'BLOSIS (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek*) An abortion, a miscarriage.
EXA'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) An examination, an enquiry, a disquisition.
Exam'ilion (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The hexamillion.
Exam'inate (*s. from examine*) The person examined. *Bacon.*
Examina'tion (*s. from examine*) The act of enquiring by questions, an experiment, an accurate disquisition.
Examina'tor (*s. from examine*) One that examines.
EXAM'INE (*v. t. perhaps from the Lat. ex out of, and miha a pound weight*) To try, to try by experiment, to weigh, to ponder, to search, to scrutinise, to try by asking questions.
Exam'ined (*p. from examine*) Freed, scrutinised, interrogated.
Exam'iner (*s. from examine*) One that examines, one who interrogates a criminal or evidence, one who scrutinises.
Exam'ining (*p. a. from examine*) Trying, scrutinising, interrogating.
Exam'plary (*adj. from example*) Serving for example, fit to be imitated.
EXAM'PLE (*s. from the Lat. exemplum*) A copy, a pattern, a precedent, a person fit to be imitated, one punished for the admonition of others, an influence which disposes to imitation, an instance for illustration.
Exam'ple (*v. t. not much used, from the sub.*) To exemplify, to illustrate by an instance.
Exam'pled (*p. from example*) Exemplified, illustrated by an instance. *Spenser.*
EXANASTO'MOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) An anastomosis, the opening of the mouth of one vessel into another, the lateral branch of a vessel returning into itself.
EXAN'GULOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and angulus a corner*) Having no corners, void of corners.
EXAN'GUIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and sanguis blood*) Void of blood, having no sanguineous juices in the body. *Brown.*
EXAN'GUOUS (*adj. little used, from the Lat. ex out of, and sanguis blood*) Void of blood, having no sanguineous juices in the body. *Scott.*
EXAN'IMAL (*adj. little used, from the Lat. ex out of, and animalis belonging to a living creature*) Void of life, void of spirit, breathless.
EXAN'IMATE (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and animus spirit*) Void of spirit, lifeless, depressed, dead. *Thomson.*
Exanima'tion (*s. not much used, from exanimate*) A deprivation of life, a swooning.
EXAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and animus spirit*) Lifeless, deprived of life, dead.
EXAN'NUAL (*adj. a law term*) Belonging to a list or roll in which fines that could not be levied for want of effects, were formerly entered in order to be read annually to the sheriffs to see what might be recovered of them.
EXANTHE'MATA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) Eruptions of the skin, pustules.
EXANTHEMATO'LOGIA (*s. from the Greek ἐξάνθημα eruptions, and λόγος a discourse*) A treatise on eruptive fevers.

Exanthe'matous (*adj. from exanthemata*) Pustulous, eruptive, efflorescent.

EXAN'TLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and antlo to draw*) To draw out, to exhaust; to waste away.

Exan'tlated (*p. from exantlate*) Exhausted, drawn out. *Boy.*

Exantla'tion (*s. from exantlate*) The act of drawing out, an exhaustion.

EXARA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and aro to plough*) The act of manual writing, the act of engraving, the manner of manual writing.

EX'ARCH (*s. from the Greek ἐξ out of, and ἀρχος a chief*) One of the great officers who presided over the divisions of the eastern empire; an officer deputed by the emperors of the east, in quality of vicar or prefect, to defend that part of Italy which was yet under their obedience against the Lombards; the bishop who presided over the chief city of each prefecture or division of the eastern empire; an officer still subsisting in the Greek church as a kind of visitor deputed by the patriarch to secure the obedience of the bishops and clergy in the several provinces to the canons of that church.

Ex'archate (*s. from exarch*) The office, dignity, and jurisdiction of an exarch.

Ex'archy (*s. not so common a word, from exarch*) The exarchate.

EXARTHRE'MA (*s. from the Greek ἐκ out of, and ἀρθρον a joint*) A dislocation, the state of a bone out of joint.

EXARTICULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and articulus a joint*) An exarthrema, a dislocation.

EXAR'TUATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and artus a joint*) To disjoint, to carve, to quarter. *Cole.*

EXAS'PERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and aspero to make sharp*) To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to aggravate, to embitter.

Exas'perated (*p. from exasperate*) Provoked, enraged, irritated; aggravated, embittered.

Exas'peratedness (*s. from exasperated*) The state of being exasperated, rage, anger. *Scott.*

Exas'perater (*s. from exasperate*) One that exasperates.

Exas'perating (*p. a. from exasperate*) Provoking, enraging, aggravating, embittering.

Exaspera'tion (*s. from exasperate*) An aggravation, a malignant representation, a provocation, an incitement to anger.

EXAT'URATED (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and satur full fed*) Satisfied, full of food. *Scott.*

EXATURA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and satur full fed*) The act of satiating, the state of being full fed. *Cole.*

Exaucto'rament (*s. from exauctore*) A discharge from service. *Scott.*

EXAUC'TORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and auctoro to bind*) To dismiss from service, to deprive of a benefice.

Exau'torated (*p. from exauctore*) Dismissed from service, deprived of office. *Scott.*

Exau'torating (*p. a. from exauctore*) Dismissing from service, depriving of office. *Ayliffe.*

Exaucto'ration (*s. from exauctore*) A dismissal from service, a deprivation, a degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXAU'GURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and auguro to divine*) To unhallow, to prophane. *Cole.*

Exaugura'tion (*s. from exaugurate*) The act of unhallowing, the act of prophaning, a prophanation.

EXAUS'PICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex out of, and auspicio to begin successfully*) To do a thing unfortunately, to have ill luck. *Cole.*

Exauspica'tion (*s. from exauspicate*) An unlucky beginning, ill success.

EXCECA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and cæco to blind*) A deprivation of sight, the act of making blind. *Scott.*

EXCAL'CEATED (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and calceatus shod*) Deprived of shoes, barefooted. *Scott.*

EXCALEFAC'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and calefacio to make hot*) The act of heating, the state of being heated very hot. *Scott.*

Excalefac'tory (*adj. from excalefaction*) Heating, making very hot.

Excam'biator (*s. in old records*) One employed in exchanging of lands, a kind of broker.

EXCAM'BIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) An exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact their business.

EXCANDES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and candesco to grow hot*) Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

Excandes'cency (*s. not so commonly used*) Excandescence.

EXCANTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and canto*

to charm) Disenchantment, a deliverance from enchantment by a countercharm.

EXCAR'NATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and caro flesh*) To clear from flesh.

Excar'nated (*p. from excarnate*) Cleared from flesh. *Grew.*

Excar'nating (*p. a. from excarnate*) Clearing from flesh.

EXCARNIF'ICATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. ex from, and carnifico to produce flesh*) To butcher, to quarter, to cut one to pieces. *Bailey.*

Excarnifica'tion (*s. from excarnificate*) The act of taking away the flesh.

EXCA'VATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and cavo to make hollow*) To cut into hollows, to make hollow.

Exca'vated (*p. from excavate*) Made hollow, cut into hollows.

Exca'vating (*p. a. from excavate*) Making hollow, cutting into hollows.

Excava'tion (*s. from excavate*) The act of cutting into hollows, the hollow formed by cutting, a cavity.

EXCE'CATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and cæco to blind*) To make blind, to deprive of sight. *Scott.*

EXCEE'D (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and cedo to go*) To go beyond, to surpass, to excel.

Excee'd (*v. int.*) To go too far, to pass proper bounds.

Exceed'ed (*p. from exceed*) Surpassed, outdone.

Exceed'ing (*p. a. from exceed*) Going too far, passing proper bounds.

Exceed'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Very great in quantity, extent, or duration. "An exceeding space of time."

Exceed'ing (*adv. from the adj. but not so analogical or proper*) Exceedingly. "An exceeding limpid water." *Arbutnot.*

Exceed'ingly (*adv. from exceeding*) To a great degree, greatly, very much.

EXCE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and cello to go beyond*) To exceed in good qualities, to go beyond.

Exce'l (*v. int.*) To be eminent, to have good qualities in a greater degree.

Excel'led (*p. from excel*) Surpassed, outdone.

Ex'cellence (*s. from excel*) The state of of abounding in good qualities, the state of excelling; dignity, high rank; purity, goodness; a title of honour.

Ex'cellency (*s. from excellence*) Excellence, the state of being excellent.

Ex'cellent (*adj. from excel*) Eminent in good qualities, having great worth, having great virtue.

Ex'cellently (*adv. from excellent*) In a high degree, in an eminent degree, well.

Ex'cellentness (*s. from excellent*) The state of being excellent. *Scott.*

Excel'ling (*p. a. from excel*) Surpassing, exceeding in good qualities.

EXCELCHI'SMUS (*s. in surgery*) The fracture of a bone from the surface downwards.

EXCE'LSÆ (*adj. from the Lat. excelsus, but not much used*) High, lofty. *Scott.*

EXCEL'SITUDE (*s. from the Lat. excelsitudo*) Highness, the state of being high.

Excel'sity (*s. from excelsæ*) Highness, the state of being high, loftiness.

EXCEN'TRIC (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Eccentric.

Excen'trical (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Eccentric.

Excen'tricity (*s. from excen'tric*) The state of being eccentric.

Excen'tricity (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Eccentricity.

EXCE'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and capio to take*) To leave out, to exclude.

Except (*v. int.*) To object to, to make an objection; with against: as, "I shall except against it."

Exce'pt (*v. t. the imperative mode*) Take out, leave out. "Take all except one."

Exce'pt (*conj. from the verb*) But, unless. "How can we do our duty except we know it?"

Exce'pt (*p. from the verb*) Excepted, left out. "One except they all despise you."

Except'ed (*p. from except*) Left out, taken out, left out by name, objected to.

Except'ing (*p. a. from except*) Leaving out, objecting to. "And yet excepting the royal assembly, they got nothing by it."

Except'ion (*s. from except*) An exclusion from a general rule or law; that which is excluded from a general rule or law; an objection, a cavil, a peevish disgust, an offence taken without any just cause; with to, or against: as, "In exception to all general rules." "I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account."

Except'ionable (*adj. from exception*) Liable to exception, liable to objection.

Excep-

Exceptionableness (*s. from* *exceptionable*) The state of being exceptionable.

Exceptionous (*adj. from* *except*) Peevish, froward, full of objections. *South.*

Exceptitious (*adj. from* *except*) Taken, received. *Scott.*

Exceptive (*adj. from* *except*) Including an exception.

Exceptless (*adj. from* *except*) Having few exceptions, general, universal.

Exceptor (*s. from* *except*) An objector, one that makes exceptions.

Exceptorious (*adj. from* *except*) Receiving, containing. *Scott.*

EXCEREBRATED (*adj. from* the Lat. *ex out of, and cerebrum the brain*) Having the brains dashed out. *Scott.*

EXCEREBRATION (*s. from* the Lat. *ex out of, and cerebrum the brain*) The act of beating out the brains. *Sc.*

EXCEREBROSE (*adj. from* the Lat. *excerebrofus*) Brain-sick, wanting brains. *Scott.*

EXCERN (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex out of, and cerno to strain*) To strain out, to separate by excretion.

Excerned (*p. from* *excern*) Strained out, separated by excretion.

EXCERPT (*adj. from* the Lat. *ex from, and carpo to pluck*) Cropt off, picked, culled. *Scott.*

Excerption (*s. from* *excerpt*) The act of gleanings, that which is gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS (*s. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cedo to go*) The act of exceeding, a superfluity, an exuberance, intemperance, violence of passion, a transgression of due limits.

Excessive (*adj. from* *excess*) Exceeding the common proportion, vehement, exceeding due measure.

Excessively (*adv. from* *excessive*) In a great degree, exceedingly, eminently.

Excessiveness (*s. from* *excessive*) The state or quality of being excessive. *Scott.*

EXCHANGE (*v. t. from* the French *exchanger*) To barter, to change one thing for another, to give and take reciprocally.

Exchange (*s. from* the verb) The act of giving and receiving reciprocally, barter, the form of transferring by bills and notes, the balance of money of different nations, the thing given or received for another, the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

Exchanged (*p. from* *exchange*) Changed, given and received reciprocally; *with* for: *as*, "Old money was exchanged for new."

Exchanger (*s. from* *exchange*) One who practises exchange, one who gives the money of one nation for that of another.

Exchanging (*p. a. from* *exchange*) Changing one thing for another, giving and receiving, bartering.

Excheat (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An escheat, an accident. *Spenser.*

Excheator (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An escheator. *Car.*

EXCHEQUER (*s. from* the French *eschequeir*) The court which receives all the revenues belonging to the crown; the court which decides all causes respecting the revenue; the place where public money is received and paid.

Exchequered (*adj. a cant word, from* *exchequer*) Put into the exchequer, cited to answer an accusation exhibited in the exchequer.

EXCINERATED (*adj. not much used, from* the Lat. *ex from, and cinis ashes*) Having the ashes taken away, cleared of ashes. *Scott.*

EXCIPIENT (*s. in* *pharmacy*) That ingredient in the composition of a medicine which receives all the rest.

EXCIPULUM (*s. from* the Lat.) An instrument to lay hold of or receive any thing, a vessel used in chymistry.

EXCISE (*s. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cædo to cut*) An imposition or tax laid on a commodity by act of parliament, and collected by officers appointed for that purpose.

Excise (*v. t. from* the verb) To lay an impost or tax on any commodity, to levy an impost by way of excise.

Excisable (*adj. from* *excise*) Liable to be excised, liable to pay excise. *Scott.*

Excised (*p. from* *excise*) Laid on, or levied by way of excise.

Exciseman (*s. from* *excise, and man*) The officer who inspects and rates the excise.

Excising (*p. a. from* *excise*) Laying or levying by way of excise.

EXCISION (*s. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cædo to destroy*) An extirpation, a destruction.

Excitation (*s. from* *excite*) The act of exciting, the act of rousing, an incitement.

EXCITE (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cito to call*) To stir up, to animate, to encourage, to put into motion, to rouse.

Excited (*p. from* *excite*) Stirred up, animated, roused, put into motion; *with* to: *as*, "He was greatly excited to virtue by her example."

Excitement (*s. from* *excite*) A motive to action, that which stirs up.

Exciter (*s. from* *excite*) One that excites.

Exciting (*p. a. from* *excite*) Stirring up, animating, encouraging, putting into motion.

EXCLAIM (*v. int. from* the Lat. *ex from, and clamo to cry*) To cry out with vehemence, to declare with a loud voice, to complain with outrage; *with* on, or against: *as*, "To exclaim on you." "The most insupportable tyrants exclaim against the exercise of arbitrary power."

Exclaim (*s. from* the verb, but now grown obsolete) Clamour, outcry. *Shakespeare.*

Exclaim'er (*s. from* *exclaim*) One that makes vehement outcries, one that speaks with heat and passion.

Exclaim'ing (*p. a. from* *exclaim*) Crying out with vehemence, declaring with a loud voice, speaking with heat and passion.

Exclamation (*s. from* *exclaim*) A vehement outcry, a clamour, outrageous vociferation; a note (!) by which a pathetic sentence is marked.

Exclam'ative (*adj. from* *exclaim*) Pertaining to exclamation. *Scott.*

Exclam'atory (*adj. from* *exclaim*) Practising exclamation, containing exclamation.

Exclafed (*adj. not much used*) Excluded, shut out. *Scott.*

EXCLUDE (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cludo to shut*) To shut out, to debar, to hinder, to except.

Exclud'd (*p. from* *exclude*) Shut out, debarred, hindered, excepted; *with* from: *as*, "Excluded from Emilia's charms."

Exclud'ing (*p. a. from* *exclude*) Shutting out, debarring, hindering, excepting.

Exclusion (*s. from* *exclude*) The act of shutting out, the act of debarring from any privilege, a rejection, an exception, the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

Exclusioner (*s. a cant word, from* *exclusion*) One of those members of parliament in the time of Charles the second that was for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the crown.

Exclusive (*adj. from* *exclude*) Having the power of exclusion, debarring, excepting.

Exclusively (*adv. from* *exclude*) In an exclusive manner.

Exclusiveness (*s. from* *exclusive*) The state or quality of being exclusive. *Scott.*

Exclufory (*adj. from* *exclude*) Having power to exclude.

EXCOCT (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and coquo to boil*) To boil up, to make by boiling.

Excocted (*p. from* *excoct*) Made by boiling, taken up in boiling.

EXCOGITATE (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and cogito to think*) To invent, to strike out by thinking.

Excogitated (*p. from* *excogitate*) Invented, struck out by thinking.

Excogitating (*p. a. from* *excogitate*) Inventing, striking out by thinking.

Excogitation (*s. from* *excogitate*) A device, an invention by means of thinking. *Scott.*

Excommen'gement (*s. an old law term*) An excommunication.

EXCOMMUNICATE (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and communico to communicate*) To put out of the communion of the church.

Excommu'nicate (*adj. from* the verb) Excommunicated, put out of the communion of the church. *Shakesp.*

Excommu'nicated (*p. from* *excommunicate*) Put out of the communion of the church.

Excommu'nicating (*p. a. from* *excommunicate*) Putting out of the communion of the church.

Excommunica'tion (*s. from* *excommunicate*) An exclusion from the communion of the church, an ecclesiastical censure.

EXCORIATE (*v. t. from* the Lat. *ex from, and corium the skin*) To strip off the skin, to flay, to take off the bark.

Excoriated (*p. from* *excoriate*) Flayed, deprived of the skin.

Excoriating (*p. a. from* *excoriate*) Flaying, stripping off the skin, taking off the bark.

Excoria'tion (*s. from* *excoriate*) The act of flaying, the act of stripping off the skin, the loss of skin; plunder.

der, spoil; the act of stripping a man of his possession, the act of taking off the bark from a tree.

EXCORTICA'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *cortex* the bark) The act of pulling off the bark of any thing. *Quincey.*

EX'CREATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *creo* to spit) To spit out, to spit with hawking and reaching, to force matter from the throat. *Scott.*

Excrea'tion (s. from *excreate*) The act of hawking up and spitting out. *Scott.*

EX'CREMENT (s. generally used in the plural, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *cerno* to separate) That which is thrown out as useless from an animal body.

Excremen'tal (adj. from *excrement*) Belonging to the excrements, voided as an excrement.

Excrementi'tious (adj. from *excrement*) Containing excrements, voided from the body as useless.

EXCRES'CENCE (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *creo* to grow) That which grows out of something else as useless and contrary to the common course of nature, a preternatural production.

Excres'cency (s. not so much used, from *excrecence*) An excrecence, a preternatural production.

EXCRES'CENT (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *creo* to grow) Growing as an excrecence, growing as a preternatural production.

EXCRE'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *cerno* to separate) The separation of animal substance, the ejection of something excrementitious out of the body.

EXCRE'TIVE (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *cerno* to separate) Having the power of separating, having the power of ejecting excrements.

Excre'tory (adj. from *excretion*) Having the power of separating and ejecting superfluous matter.

Excruc'iable (adj. from *excruciate*, but not much used) Liable to be tormented.

EXCRU'CIATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *crux* a cross) To torture, to torment.

Excruc'iate (p. from the verb) Excruciated, tormented. *Chapman.*

Excruc'iated (p. from *excruciate*) Tortured, tormented.

Excruc'iating (p. a. from *excruciate*) Torturing, tormenting.

EXCUBA'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *cubo* to lie down) The act of watching all night.

EXCU'DE (v. t. not used, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *cudo* to strike) To form by hammering, to forge. *Cole.*

EXCULCA'TION (s. not much used, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *calco* to trample) The act of trampling under foot.

EXCUL'PATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *culpa* a fault) To clear from the accusation of a crime, to clear from the imputation of a fault.

Excul'pated (p. from *exculpate*) Cleared from the imputation of a crime, proved to be innocent.

Excul'pating (p. a. from *exculpate*) Clearing from the imputation of guilt, proving to be innocent.

EXCUR'SION (s. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *curro* to run) The act of departing from a stated and settled plan, a digression, a ramble, an expedition into some distant part.

EXCUR'SIVE (adj. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *curro* to run) Rambling, wandering, digressing.

Excus'able (adj. from *excuse*) Fit to be excused, pardonable.

Excus'ableness (s. from *excusable*) The state of being excusable.

Excusa'tion (s. not much used, from *excuse*) An excuse, a plea, an apology. *Bacon.*

Excus'atory (adj. from *excuse*) Pleading excuse, making an apology.

EXCU'SE (v. t. the s pronounced soft, from the Lat. *ex* from, and *cudo* to coin) To extenuate by an apology, to pardon by allowing an apology, to remit, to disengage from obligation, to throw off an imputation by a signed apology.

Excuse (s. the s is sounded hard, from the verb) The act of excusing, an apology, the cause of excusing.

Excused (p. from *excuse*) Released from obligation, pardoned by the admission of an apology.

Excuseless (adj. the s in the second syllable is pronounced hard, from *excuse*) Having no excuse, void of excuse, inexcusable.

Excuser (s. the s is sounded soft, from *excuse*) One who excuses, one who pleads for another.

Excusing (p. a. from *excuse*) Making an excuse, apologizing, admitting, excuse, pardoning, releasing from obligation.

EXCU'SS (v. t. a lawter m, from the Lat. *ex* from, and *quatio* to shake) To seize and detain by law.

Excus'sable (adj. not much used, from *excus*) Capable of being shaken off. *Scott.*

Excus'sed (p. from *excus*) Seized and detained by law. *Ayliffe.*

Excus'sion (s. from *excus*) A seizure by law.

EXCU'TIENT (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *ex* from, and *quatio* to shake) Shaking off. *Scott.*

EX'EAT (s. in ecclesiastical discipline, from the Lat.) A permission which the bishop grants to a clergyman to go out of the diocese.

Ex'ecrable (adj. from *execrate*) Hateful, detestable, accursed.

Ex'ecrableness (s. from *execrable*) The state of being execrable. *Scott.*

Ex'ecrably (adv. from *execrable*) Abominably, cursedly. *Dryden.*

EX'ECRATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *sacro* to devote to a curse) To curse, to imprecate, to abominate.

Execra'tion (s. from *execrate*) A curse, an imprecation of evil.

EXEC'T (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *seco* to cut) To cut out, to cut away.

Exec'ted (p. from *execut*) Cut out, cut away. *Harvey.*

Exec'tion (s. from *execut*) The act of cutting away. *Har.*

EX'ECUTE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *sequor* to follow) To perform, to practise; to put to death, to punish capitally.

Executed (p. from *execute*) Performed, done; put to death according to a judicial sentence.

Exec'uter (s. from *execute*) One who executes, one who is intrusted to perform the will of a testator; an executioner; but this sense is not used. *Shakespeare.*

Exec'utership (s. from *executer*) The office of one that is appointed to perform the will of a deceased person.

Ex'ecuting (p. a. from *execute*) Performing, practising, putting into execution; putting to death.

Execu'tion (s. from *execute*) The act of performing; the last act of the law in civil causes; capital punishment; destruction, slaughter.

Execu'tioner (s. from *execution*) One that executes; one that inflicts a capital punishment, one who puts to death according to the sentence of the law; the instrument by which any thing is performed, one that kills. *But these last senses are now grown obsolete.*

Exec'utive (adj. from *execute*) Having the quality of executing, having the power of execution.

Exec'utor (s. from *execute*) An executor, one intrusted to perform the last will of a deceased person.

Exec'utorship (s. from *executor*) The office of an executor.

Exec'utory (adj. not much used, from *executor*) Executive.

Exe'cutour (s. an obsolete spelling) An executioner. *Ch.*

Exec'utrice (s. an old spelling) An executrix. *Chaucer.*

Exec'utrix (s. from *execute*) A woman intrusted to perform the will of a deceased person.

EXE'DRA (s. in antiquity) The ambo, a kind of pulpit.

EXE'DRÆ (s. in antiquity, from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *εδρα* a chair) The place where the ancient philosophers and rhetoricians held their conferences and disputes; buildings dependent on a church but not immediately joined to the body of it.

EXE'GESIS (s. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ηγουμεναι* to lead) An explanation, a figure in rhetoric in which that which has been darkly delivered is rendered more intelligible in the same sentence.

EXE'GETES (s. in Grecian antiquity) The great lawyers among the Athenians whom the judges consulted in capital cases.

EXEGETICAL (adj. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ηγουμεναι* to think) Explanatory, serving to unfold, serving to explain what was mentioned just before.

Exegetically (adv. from *exegetical*) In an exegetical or explanatory manner.

Exegeticalness (s. from *exegetical*) The state of being exegetical.

Exem'plable (adj. from *exemplar*) Capable of being imitated.

EXEM'PLAR (s. from the Lat.) An example, a pattern, that which is worthy of imitation.

Exem'plarily (adv. from *exemplary*) In an exemplary manner.

Exem'plariness (s. from *exemplary*) The state of being exemplary.

Exem'plary (adj. from *exemplar*) Deserving to be proposed for an example, suited to attract notice, fit to warn others.

Exemplifica'tion (s. from *exemplify*) A copy, a transcript, an illustration by example.

Exem'plified

Exem'plified (*p. from exemplify*) Illustrated by example, transcribed, copied.

Exem'plifier (*s. from exemplify*) One that exemplifies.

EXEM'PLIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. exemplum an example, and fio to be done*) To illustrate by example, to copy, to transcribe.

Exem'plifying (*p. a. from exemplify*) Illustrating by example, copying, transcribing.

EXEM'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and emo to buy*) To privilege, to grant immunity from, to free from; to cut off. *Shakespeare.*

Exem'pt (*adj. from the verb*) Free by privilege, freed from, excused.

Ex'empt (*s. from the adj.*) An officer in the guards who commands in the absence of the captain, a soldier free from duty.

Exempt'ed (*p. from exempt*) Freed from, privileged, excused; *with from:* as, "They were exempted from that tax."

Exempt'ing (*p. a. from exempt*) Freeing from, excusing, privileging.

Exemp'tion (*s. from exempt*) Immunity, privilege, a freedom from imposts and offices.

Exempt'itious (*adj. from exempt*) Separable, capable of being taken from another. *More.*

Exen'ium (*s. in natural history, an incorrect spelling*) The exhebenus, a white stone used in polishing gold.

EXEN'TERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and inter-nus inward*) To embowel, to deprive of the entrails. *Brown.*

Exentera'tion (*s. from exenterate*) The act of taking out the bowels.

Exe'quial (*adj. from exequies*) Belonging to funeral rites.

EXE'QUIES (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and sequor to follow*) Funeral rites, the procession at a funeral, the solemnity of a funeral.

EXER'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and arceo to strive*) Practising, following any trade or calling. *Ayl.*

EX'ERCISE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and arceo to strive*) To employ, to keep busy, to practise, to exert, to put in use, to train by use, to practise in order to habitual skill.

Ex'ercise (*v. int.*) To use exercise, to labour for health or amusement.

Ex'ercise (*s. from the verb*) Practise, use, employment, a task, an act of divine worship, preparatory practise, habitual action, labour for health or amusement; the art of using arms.

Ex'ercised (*p. from exercise*) Used, employed, exerted.

Ex'erciser (*s. from exercise*) One that directs, one that uses exercise.

Ex'ercising (*p. a. from exercise*) Practising, performing, using, going through the exercise of arms.

Exercita'tion (*s. not much used*) Exercise, use, practice. *Brown.*

EXERGA'SIA (*s. from the Greek ἐξ out of, and ἐργασία a work*) The act of polishing; a figure in rhetoric in which there is a kind of fine and laboured enumeration of particulars relative to the same subject.

Exer'gasy (*s. from exergasia*) The act of polishing, an exergasia.

EXER'GUE (*s. from exergum*) The plain circular space just within the edge of a medal.

EXER'GUM (*s. from the Gr. ἐξ from, and ἐργον the work*) The plain circular space between the work and the edge of a medal on which the inscription or motto is usually placed.

EXE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and fero to bear*) To put forth, to perform, to make an effort, to use with ardor, to strive.

Exert'ed (*p. from exert*) Put forth, used with an effort.

Exert'ing (*p. a. from exert*) Putting forth, using with an effort.

Exert'ion (*s. from exert*) The act of exerting, an effort.

EXE'SION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and edo to eat*) The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and æstuo to boil*) The state of boiling up, an ebullition, a tumultuous heat.

EX'ETER (*s. not so formal a spelling*) Exon, a city of Devonshire.

EXFLO'ROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and flos a flower*) Having flowers grown out of it. *Cole.*

EXFO'LIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex out of, and folium a leaf*) To scale off, to throw off a splinter as a carious bone.

Exfo'liate (*v. t.*) To raise the scales or splinters thrown off in exfoliations. "To exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one from another." *Scott.*

Exfo'liating (*p. a. from exfoliate*) Scaling off, separating as a corrupted part of a bone from the sound. *Wise.*

Exfolia'tion (*s. from exfoliate*) The process by which the corrupted part of a bone separates from the sound.

Exfo'liative (*adj. from exfoliate*) Having the power to produce an exfoliation, tending to an exfoliation.

EXPOLIATI'VUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to scrape and clean a foul bone.

Exfradia're (*v. int. in old records*) To break the peace.

Exha'fable (*adj. from exhale*) Capable of being exhaled.

Exhala'tion (*s. from exhale*) The act of exhaling, the state of evaporating, an emission, an evaporation, that which rises in evaporation, a vapor.

EXHA'LE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and halo to breathe*) To draw out vapor, to send out fumes, to draw out.

Exha'le (*v. int.*) To breathe out, to evaporate. *Scott.*

Exha'led (*p. from exhale*) Drawn out in vapor, sent out in fumes, drawn out.

Exha'lement (*s. from exhale*) The matter exhaled, an exhalation, a vapor. *Brown.*

Exha'ling (*p. a. from exhale*) Sending forth in vapor, drawing off in exhalations, flying off in fumes.

EXHAU'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and haurio to draw*) To drain, to diminish by drawing off; to draw out totally.

Exhaust'ed (*p. from exhaust*) Drained off, diminished by draining, drawn off totally.

Exhaust'ible (*adj. not much used, from exhaust*) Capable of being exhausted.

Exhaust'ing (*p. a. from exhaust*) Draining off, diminishing, drawing off totally.

Exhaust'ion (*s. from exhaust*) The act of draining off.

Exhaust'less (*adj. from exhaust*) Inexhaustible.

EXHÆ'RESIS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek ἐξ from, and αἶμα to take away*) An operation in which something foreign and pernicious is taken from a human body.

EXHEBE'NUS (*s. in natural history, from the Greek ἐξέβηνος*) A kind of white stone used in polishing gold.

EXHER'EDATE (*v. t. a law term, from the Lat. ex from, and hæres an heir*) To disinherit. *Scott.*

Exhereda'tion (*s. from exheredate*) The act of disinheriting, the act or deed of the father by which the son is excluded from inheriting his estate.

EXHIB'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and habeo to have*) To bring forth to view, to propose in a formal manner, to shew, to display.

Exhib'it (*v. int.*) To hold forth for the entertainment of company, to practise by way of shew.

Exhib'ited (*p. from exhibit*) Brought forth to view, proposed, displayed.

Exhib'iter (*s. from exhibit*) One that exhibits.

Exhib'iting (*p. a. from exhibit*) Producing to view, proposing, displaying.

Exhibi'tion (*s. from exhibit*) The act of exhibiting, that which is exhibited, a shew, a display, an allowance, a pension, a salary.

Exhib'itive (*adj. from exhibit*) Displaying, representing, belonging to exhibition.

EXHI'LARATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and hilaro to cheer*) To make cheerful, to enliven, to gladden.

Exhi'larated (*p. from exhilarate*) Cheered, enlivened, made glad.

Exhi'larating (*p. a. from exhilarate*) Cheering, enlivening, making glad.

Exhilara'tion (*s. from exhilarate*) The act of cheering, the state of being cheered.

EXHOR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and hortor to persuade*) To excite, to persuade, to encourage to any good action.

Exhort'ative (*adj. from exhort*) Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation.

Exhorta'tion (*s. from exhort*) The act of exhorting, the form of words in which any one is exhorted.

Exhort'atory (*adj. from exhort*) Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation.

Exhort'ed (*p. from exhort*) Incited, persuaded, encouraged to any good action.

Exhort'er (*s. from exhort*) One that exhorts.

Exhort'ing (*p. a. from exhort*) Inciting, persuading, encouraging to virtuous actions.

EXHUMA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and humus the ground*) The act of digging up a human body after interment.

EXIC'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and sicco to dry*) To dry up. *Scott.*

Exicca'tion (*s. from exiccate*) The act of drying up, the state of being dried up. *Be-tley.*

Exic'cative (*adj. from exiccate*) Having a dry quality, drying.

Ex'igence (s. from *exigent*) Want, demand, need, a pressing necessity, a sudden occasion.

Ex'igency (s. from *exigence*) An exigence.

Exigen'dacy (s. a law term, not so common a word) An exigenter, an officer in the court of common pleas.

EX'IGENT (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *ago* to require) A pressing business, an occasion that requires immediate help, an end; an extremity. *Shakespeare*. In law, a writ issued against a person that cannot be found, part of the process that leads to an outlawry.

Ex'igenter (s. from *exigent*) An officer of the court of common pleas who makes out the exigents and proclamations in the process of outlawry.

Exigu'ity (s. from *exiguus*) Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIG'UOUS (adj. from the Lat. *exiguus* slender) Small, diminutive, little.

Exig'uoufness (s. from *exiguus*) The state of being exiguous. *Scott*.

EX'ILE (s. from the Lat. *exul* one banished) Banishment, the state of being banished; the person banished.

Ex'ile (v. t. from the sub.) To banish, to drive from a country, to transport.

EXI'LE (adj. from the Lat. *exilis* slender) Small, slender. *Bacon*.

Exi'led (p. from *exile*) Banished, driven from a country, transported.

Exi'lement (s. from *exile*) Banishment. *Wotton*.

Exi'lin (v. t. obsolete) To exile, to banish. *Chaucer*.

Ex'iling (p. a. from *exile*) Banishing, driving from a country, transporting.

EXILI'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *salio* to leap) The act of springing out, the act of rushing out suddenly.

Exi'lity (s. from *exile*) Slenderness, smallness, diminution.

EXPLIUM (s. in old records) A waste of lands, a destruction of woods, damage done to a tenant.

Ex'iltre (s. obsolete) An axletree. *Chaucer*.

EXIM'IOUS (adj. not much used, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *emo* to buy) Choice, famous, eminent, excellent.

Exim'iousness (s. from *eximious*) Eminence, excellence. *Scott*.

Exim'ity (s. from *eximious*) Eminence, excellence. *Scott*.

Exinan'ited (adj. not used) Robbed, reduced.

EXINANI'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *inanio* to empty) The act of emptying, an evacuation.

EXIS'CHIUS (s. with physicians, from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ισχιον* the thigh bone) The dislocation of the thigh.

EXIS'CIOUS (s. rather an incorrect spelling) The exischius, the dislocation of the thigh bone. *Phillips*.

EXIS'T (v. int. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *fisto* to stand) To be, to have a being.

Exis'tence (s. from *exist*) A state of being, the actual possession of being.

Exis'tency (s. not much used, from *existence*) Existence. *Hale*.

Exis'tent (adj. from *exist*) Having existence, possessed of real being.

Exis'tible (adj. not much used, from *exist*) Capable of existence. *Scott*.

EXISTIMA'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *æstimo* to estimate) An esteem, an opinion.

EX'IT (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *eo* to go) The act of going off the stage, a recess, a departure, a passage out of any place; death, a departure out of life.

Ex'itable (adj. not much used, from *exit*) Mortal, hurtful, tending to an exit.

Ex'iten (v. t. obsolete) To excite, to stir up. *Chaucer*.

Exi'tial (adj. from *exit*) Destructive, fatal, mortal.

Exi'tious (adj. from *exit*) Destructive, fatal, mortal, tending to an exit.

Ex'itose (adj. from *exit*) Destructive, tending to an exit. *Scott*.

Ex'itour (s. obsolete) One that excites, one that stirs up. *Chaucer*.

EX'ITUS (s. a law term) The issues, the rents and profits of lands, or tenements.

EXLEGA'LITUS (s. a law term) An outlaw.

EXO'CHAS (s. from the Greek) A pimple in the fundament. *Phillips*.

EXOCATACCE'LI (s. in church history) The great officers in the Greek church.

EXOCCE'TUS (s. in ichthyology) The flying fish.

Exo'diary (s. in the Roman tragedy) A droll who appeared on the stage after the tragedy was ended and performed the exodium.

EXO'DIUM (s. from the Greek *εξοδιον*) An interlude at the end of a tragedy, a song at the conclusion of a meal.

EX'ODUS (s. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *οδος* the way) A departure from a place, a going out; the title of one of the five books of Moses.

Ex'ody (s. not much used) A departure, a journey from any place. *Hale*.

Exoi'ne (s. an incorrect spelling) An effoine. *Cole*.

EX'OLETE (adj. not used, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *oleo* to smell) Obsolete, out of use.

EXO'LVE (v. not much used, from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *solvo* to pay) To loose, to pay.

Exolu'tion (s. not much used, from *exolve*) A full payment; a relaxation of all the parts of the body. *Cole*.

EXO'MIS (s. not much used) A kind of jacket, a students hood, a livery gown. *Phillips*.

EXOMP'HALOS (s. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ομφαλος* the navel) A rupture of the navel.

EXOMOLOGE'SIS (s. from the Greek) An ecclesiastical confession. *Scott*.

EX'ON (s. the more formal and correct spelling) A city in Devonshire situate on the river Ex, from which it takes its name; it is large and populous, has a good trade for ferges, is a county of itself, and the see of a bishop, has twenty churches and several other public buildings, sends two members to parliament, has a plentiful market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 171 miles from London.

EXONCHO'MA (s. in surgery, from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ογκος* a swelling) A large prominent tumor.

EXON'ERATE (v. t. from the Lat. *ex* from, and *onus* a load) To unload, to disburden, to free from any heavy or important charge.

Exon'erated (p. from *exonerate*) Disburdened, unloaded, delivered from an important charge.

Exon'erating (p. a. from *exonerate*) Disburdening, unloading.

Exonera'tion (s. from *exonerate*) The act of disburdening.

EXONERO'SIS (s. in surgery, from the Greek) A species of gonorrhœa.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA (s. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *οφθαλμος* the eye) An unnatural protuberance of the eye.

EXOP'TABLE (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *opto* to desire) Desirable, desired with eagerness.

Exop'tated (adj. not much used) Earnestly desired, ardently wished for. *Scott*.

EXOPTA'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *opto* to desire) An earnest desire, an ardent wishing.

EXO'RABLE (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *oro* to pray) Capable of being moved by intreaty.

Exor'bitance (s. from *exorbitant*) The act of departing from the track prescribed, a gross deviation from that which is right; boundless demand, great depravity.

Exor'bitancy (s. not so frequently used) Exorbitance.

EXOR'BITANT (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *orbita* a track) Going out of the track prescribed, deviating from an established rule; irregular; excessive, unconscionable.

EXOR'BITATE (v. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *orbito* a track) To deviate, to go out of the track prescribed. *Bentley*.

Exorcis'acouns (s. obsolete) Exorcisms, prayers and charms superstitiously used against the power of the devil. *Chaucer*.

EX'ORCISE (v. t. from the Greek *εξ* out of, and *ορκισω* to adjure) To adjure by some sacred name, to drive away spirits by a certain form of adjuration, to deliver from the influence of evil spirits by religious rites.

Ex'orcised (p. from *exorcise*) Adjured, delivered from the influence of evil spirits by religious rites.

Ex'orciser (s. from *exorcise*) An exorcist.

Ex'orcising (p. a. from *exorcise*) Adjuring, delivering from the influence of evil spirits by some charm or religious rite.

Ex'orcism (s. from *exorcise*) The form of adjuration, religious rites by which evil spirits were supposed to be driven away.

Ex'orcist (s. from *exorcise*) One who performs the religious rites by which evil spirits were driven away, an enchanter, a conjurer.

EXOR'DIUM (s. from the Lat.) A formal preface, the introductory part of a composition.

EXOR'MISTOS (s. in ichthyology) The lampern.

EXORNA'TION (s. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *orno* to ornament) An ornament, a decoration, an embellishment. *Hale*.

EXOR'TIVE (adj. from the Lat. *ex* out of, and *orio* to rise) Rising, belonging to the east. *Scott*.

EX'OS (s. in ichthyology) The huso, the isinglass fish.

EXOS'SATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex out of, and os a bone*) Deprived of bones.

EXOSSA'TION (*s. not much used*) The act of taking out the bones.

EXOS'SEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and os a bone*) Wanting bones, formed without bones.

Exos'ter (*s. not used*) A petard, an engine to burst open a gate. *Cole.*

EXOS'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek ἐξ out of, and ὄσθον a bone*) The protuberance of a bone.

EXOS'TRA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of theatrical machine; a petard, an engine to burst open a gate. *Phil.*

EXOTE'RIC (*adj. from the Greek ἐξωτερος exterior*) Belonging to the lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, and the more superficial parts of learning which any one had liberty to hear.

Exote'rical (*adj. from exoteric*) Belonging to those lectures of Aristotle which any one had the liberty to hear as opposed to the more serious parts of doctrine and instructions to which none but his friends were admitted.

Exote'rics (*s. from exoteric*) The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted without distinction.

EXOT'IC (*adj. from the Greek ἐξωτικός foreign*) Brought from abroad, produced in a foreign country, foreign.

Exot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A foreign plant.

Exot'ical (*adj. from exotic*) Brought from another country, foreign.

Exot'icalness (*s. from exotic*) The state or quality of being exotic. *Scott.*

EXOT'ICUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat.*) Exotic, foreign.

EXPA'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pando to lie open*) To spread, to lay open, to dilate, to diffuse.

Expanded (*p. from expand*) Spread out, laid open, dilated.

Expand'ing (*p. a. from expand*) Spreading, laying open, dilating.

EXPAN'SE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and pando to open*) A wide extent, the firmament of the heavens.

Expans'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Displayed.

Expansibi'lity (*s. from expansible*) The quality which renders expansible. *Grew.*

Expans'ible (*adj. from expanse*) Capable of being expanded. *Grew.*

Expans'ile (*adj. from expanse*) Belonging to expansion. *Scott.*

Expan'sion (*s. from expanse*) The state of being expanded, the act of expanding, extent, surface, pure space.

Expans'ive (*adj. from expanse*) Having the power of expansion.

EXPA'TIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex out of, and pateo to be open*) To range at large, to rove, to enlarge upon in discourse; *withon, or upon: as, "She expatiates upon this custom."* To let loose, to give room to range; *but this last sense is improper.* *Dryden.*

Expa'tiating (*p. a. from expatiate*) Ranging at large, wandering, enlarging upon in discourse.

EXPE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and specto to behold*) To look for, to have a previous apprehension; to wait for, to attend the coming.

Expe'ct (*v. int.*) To wait, to stay.

Expect'able (*adj. from expect*) Likely to happen, expected to happen. *Brown.*

Expect'ance (*s. from expect*) Expectation, hope, something expected.

Expect'ancy (*s. from expectance*) Expectation, the state of being expected, that which is expected.

Expect'ant (*adj. from expect*) Waiting in expectation.

Expect'ant (*s. from the adj.*) One who waits in expectation, one held in dependance by future hopes.

Expecta'tion (*s. from expect*) The act of expecting, the state of expecting, the object of expectation; a state in which something great is expected of us.

Expect'ative (*adj. from expect, but not much used*) Belonging to expectation, affording some ground of expectation.

Expect'ant (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Expectant, waiting in expectation. *Chaucer.*

Expect'ed (*p. from expect*) Looked for, previously apprehended, waited for.

Expect'er (*s. from expect*) One who expects something, one who waits for something.

Expect'ing (*p. a. from expect*) Waiting for, hoping, having a previous apprehension.

EXPEC'TORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pectus the breast*) To eject from the breast, to throw up by coughing and spitting.

Expect'orated (*p. from expectorate*) Ejected from the

breast or lungs, thrown up by coughing and spitting.

Expectora'tion (*s. from expectorate*) The act of discharging from the breast or lungs, the discharge which is made from the breast or lungs by coughing and spitting.

Expect'orative (*adj. from expectorate*) Promoting expectoration.

Expect'orative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to promote expectoration. *Harvey.*

Expe'dience (*s. from expedient*) Fitness, propriety, suitability to what is proposed; haste, expedition, an adventure, an attempt. *Shakespeare.*

Expe'diency (*s. from expedience*) Fitness, propriety.

EXPE'DIENT (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and pes pectus a foot*) Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; expeditious, quick. *Shakespeare.*

Expe'dient (*s. from the adj.*) A contrivance to help forward any design, a shift, a measure suited to the exigence of present circumstances.

Expe'diently (*adv. from expedient*) Fitly, suitably; hastily, quickly.

Expe'dientness (*s. from expedient*) Fitness, convenience. *Scott.*

Expe'diment (*s. a law term*) The whole of a man's goods and chattles, bag and baggage.

Expe'ditate (*v. t. in the forest law*) To cut out the balls of a dog's feet to prevent it from killing the king's game.

Expe'ditated (*p. from expeditate*) Deprived of the balls of the feet, deprived of the three claws of the fore feet.

Expedita'tion (*s. in the forest law, from expeditate*) The act of cutting out the balls of a dog's fore feet in order to preserve the game.

EX'PEDITE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and pes a foot*) To facilitate, to hasten, to free from impediment, to dispatch, to dispatch from an office.

Ex'pedite (*adj. from the verb*) Quick, hasty, expeditious; easy, clear from impediment; nimble, active; unincumbered, light armed; "Expedite forces." *Bacon.*

Ex'pedited (*p. from expedite*) Facilitated, hastened, dispatched.

Ex'peditely (*adv. from expedite*) Quickly, hastily, readily.

Ex'pediting (*p. a. from expedite*) Facilitating, hastening, dispatching.

Expedi'tion (*s. from expedite*) Dispatch, haste, activity; an enterprize, a march or voyage with hostile intention.

Expedi'tionary (*s. in the pope's consistory*) An officer who takes care of dispatches.

Expedi'tious (*adj. from expedite*) Quick, nimble, making dispatch.

Expedi'tiously (*adv. from expeditious*) Quickly, hastily, with dispatch.

Expedi'tiousness (*s. from expeditious*) Quickness, dispatch. *Scott.*

EXPE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and pello to drive*) To drive out, to force away, to eject, to banish, to drive from a place of residence.

Expel'led (*p. from expel*) Driven out, forced away, rejected, banished.

Expel'ler (*s. from expel*) One that expels.

Expel'ling (*p. a. from expel*) Casting out, driving away, rejecting, banishing.

EXPE'ND (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pendo to weigh*) To spend, to lay out.

Expen'ded (*p. from expend*) Spent, laid out.

Expend'ing (*p. a. from expend*) Spending, laying out.

Expend'itor (*s. from expend*) An officer who superintends the banks of Romney marsh.

EXPEN'SE (*s. the s is sounded hard, from the Lat. ex from, and pendo to weigh*) Cost, charge, money expended.

Expen'seful (*adj. from expense*) Expensive, costly, chargeable. *Wotton.*

Expen'seless (*adj. from expense*) Free from cost, void of expense. *Milton.*

Expen'sive (*adj. from expense*) Costly, attended with expense, liberal, generous; extravagant, luxurious.

Expen'sively (*adv. from expense*) In an expensive manner, with great expense.

Expen'siveness (*s. from expensive*) Extravagance, costliness.

EXPERGEFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and pergo to go forward*) The act of awaking out of sleep. *Scott.*

EXPE'RIENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and pario to open*) Long practice, frequent trial, knowledge gained by practice; that which enters into a man's feelings. *Experience*

Expe'rience (*v. t. from the subs.*) To try, to practise, to know by practice, to know by real feelings.

Expe'rienced (*p. from experience*) Tried, practised, known by practice, made wise by experience.

Expe'riencer (*s. from experience*) One who experiences, one who makes experiments.

Expe'riencing (*p. a. from experience*) Feeling by experience, knowing by experiment.

EXPER'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. experimentum a trial*) An essay, a trial, that which is done to discover an unknown or uncertain effect.

Expe'riement (*v. t. from the subs.*) To try, to search out by trial. *Ray.*

Experimen'tal (*adj. from experiment*) Belonging to experiment, built on experiment, known by experience.

Experimen'tally (*adv. from experimental*) By experience, by trial, by observation.

Exper'imented (*p. not much used, from experiment*) Proved by experience, proved by experiment.

Exper'imeter (*s. from experiment*) One who makes experiments.

Expe'riementing (*p. a. but not much used, from experiment*) Making experiments, proving by experiment.

EXPE'RT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and pario to open*) Skilful, ready, dexterous; *with in: as, "Expert in trifles. Sometimes, but not so properly, with of: as, "Expert of arms."* *Pope.*

Expert'ly (*adv. from expert*) Readily, dexterously.

Expert'ness (*s. from expert*) Skill, readiness, dexterity.

EXPET'IBLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex from, and peto to desire*) Desirable. *Scott.*

Expet'ibleness (*s. from expetibleness*) Desirableness. *Sc.*

Ex'piable (*adj. from expiate*) Capable of being expiated.

EX'PIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and pio to worship*) To atone for, to avert by acts of piety.

Ex'piated (*p. from expiate*) Atoned for, averted by acts of piety.

Ex'piating (*p. a. from expiate*) Atoning for, averting by subsequent acts of piety.

Expia'tion (*s. from expiate*) Atonement, the act of atoning for any crime, the means by which an evil is averted.

Ex'piatoriness (*s. from expiatory*) The quality that tends to expiation. *Scott.*

Ex'piatory (*adj. from expiate*) Having the power of atonement, tending to expiation.

EXPILA'TION (*s. a law term, from the Lat. ex out of, and pilus a hair*) The act of robbing, the act of committing waste on lands, the act of withdrawing any thing belonging to an inheritance before the heir takes possession.

Expira'tion (*s. from expire*) That act of respiration in which the air is emitted from the lungs, the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, the matter evaporated; the cessation of any thing to which life is ascribed, the conclusion of any limited time.

EXPI'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and spiro to breathe*) To breathe out, to exhale; to close, to bring to an end.

Expire (*v. int.*) To fly out with a blast, to emit the air from the lungs, to breathe the last, to die, to perish, to fall, to come to an end.

Exp'ired (*p. from expire*) Run out, come to an end; breathed out. *Johnson.*

Exp'iring (*p. a. from expire*) Breathing out, exhaling, coming to an end, dying.

EXPIS'CATE (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and piscis a fish*) To fish out, to discover by artful means. *Bailey.*

EXPLAI'N (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and plano to make plain*) To illustrate, to expound, to clear by notes, to give an explanation.

Explai'nable (*adj. from explain*) Capable of being explained, admitting of interpretation.

Explai'ned (*p. from explain*) Illustrated, expounded, made plain.

Explai'ner (*s. from explain*) One that explains, an interpreter.

Explai'ning (*p. a. from explain*) Illustrating, expounding, giving an explanation.

Explana'tion (*s. from explain*) The act of explaining, the sense given by an interpretation, a comment, an illustration.

Explan'atoriness (*s. from explanatory*) The state of being explanatory. *Scott.*

Explan'atory (*adj. from explain*) Containing explanation, tending to explanation.

Ex'plees (*s. a law term*) The rents or profits of lands or tenements.

Exple'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To accomplish, to perform. *Ch.*

Exple'ta, Exple'tia (*s. in old records*) The rents and profits of an estate.

EX'PLETIVE (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and pleo to fill up*) Supplemental, filling up.

Ex'pletive (*s. from the adj.*) That which is used by way of supplement, that which is used to fill up a vacancy.

Ex'plicable (*adj. from explicate*) Capable of being explained, admitting of illustration.

Ex'plicableness (*s. from explicable*) The state or quality of being explicable. *Scott.*

EX'PLICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and plico to fold*) To unfold, to expand, to explain, to clear, to interpret.

Ex'plicated (*p. from explicate*) Unfolded, explained. *Ha.*

Ex'plicating (*p. a. from explicate*) Unfolding, explaining.

Explica'tion (*s. from explicate*) The act of opening, the act of unfolding; an illustration, an explanation.

Ex'plicative (*adj. from explicate*) Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

Explica'tor (*s. from explicate*) One that explains, an interpreter.

Explic'ia (*s. in old records*) The rents and profits of an estate.

EXPLIC'IT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and plico to fold*) Unfolded, plain, clear, obvious, express.

Explicitly (*adv. from explicit*) Plainly, clearly, expressly.

Explic'itness (*s. from explicit*) The state of being explicit.

EXPLO'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and plodo to clab the hands*) To drive out with disgrace, to reject with contempt, to reject with noise and violence.

Explo'ded (*p. from explode*) Rejected with contempt, rejected with noise and violence, driven off the stage.

Explo'der (*s. from explode*) One that explodes, a hisser.

Explo'ding (*p. a. from explode*) Driving off, rejecting with contempt, rejecting with noise and violence.

EXPLOIT (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and pleo to perfect*) The accomplishment of some great design, an achievement, a successful enterprise.

Exploit (*v. t. from the subs.*) To perform, to achieve. *Camden.*

EXPLO'RATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and ploro to search*) To search out, to try by searching. *Brown.*

Explora'tion (*s. from explore*) An examination, a searching. *Boyle.*

Explora'tor (*s. from explore*) One that explores, one that searches out.

EXPLORATO'RIUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to search wounds, a probe.

Explo'ratory (*adj. from explore*) Searching, examining.

EXPLO'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and ploro to search*) To try, to search, to try by experiment.

Explo'red (*p. from explore*) Searched out, found by experiment.

Explo'rement (*s. from explore*) A search, a trial. *Brown.*

Explo'ring (*p. a. from explore*) Searching out, finding by trial.

Explo'sion (*s. from explode*) The act of driving out with noise and violence, the report of a bomb or cannon, the noise occasioned by the firing of a large quantity of gunpowder.

Explo'sive (*adj. from explode*) Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPOLI'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and polio to polish*) A figure in rhetoric in which any thing obscure is rendered more obvious by an illustration.

EXPO'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pono to place*) To set forth, to lay open, to expound. *Chaucer.*

EX'PONENT (*s. in algebra*) A number set over any quantity to shew to what power it is to be raised by multiplication into itself; the number that points out the proportion or ratio of two or more quantities.

Exponen'tial (*adj. from exponent*) Belonging to the exponent, noted by an exponent; expounding, laying open to view.

EXPOR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and porto to carry*) To carry out of a country, to send abroad in any way of commerce.

Ex'port (*s. from the verb*) A commodity sent out of the country in a way of traffick.

Exporta'tion (*s. from export*) The act or practice of sending goods out of the kingdom by way of traffick.

Expor'ted (*p. from export*) Sent out of the country in commerce, sent abroad in traffick.

Expor'ter (*s. from export*) One that carries or sends goods abroad in commerce.

Export'ing (*p. a. from export*) Sending out of the kingdom, sending goods abroad in traffick.

EXPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and pono to place*) To lay open, to make bare, to cast out to chance, to make liable to, to put in danger; to censure; *but this last sense is colloquial.* Addison.

Expos'd (*p. from expose*) Laid open, cast out to chance, made liable to, put in danger.

Expo'sing (*p. a. from expose*) Laying open, casting out to chance, making liable to, putting in danger.

Expos'tion (*s. from expose*) The situation of any thing in respect of the sun and air; an explanation, an interpretation.

Expo'sitor (*s. from expose*) One that explains, one that interprets, one that expounds.

EXPOS'TULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex out of, and postulo to require*) To debate in a serious manner, to reason, to argue in a close but friendly manner; *with* as, "Let me expostulate with you."

Expos'tulating (*p. a. from expostulate*) Debating, reasoning in a close but friendly manner.

Expostula'tion (*s. from expostulate*) The act of expostulating; a charge, an accusation.

Expostula'tor (*s. from expostulate*) One that expostulates.

Expostula'tory (*adj. from expostulate*) Containing expostulation, belonging to expostulation.

Expo'sure (*s. from expose*) The act of exposing, the state of being exposed; the situation as to the sun and air.

EXPOUND (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pono to place*) To explain, to clear, to interpret; to examine, to lay open.

Expound'ed (*p. from expound*) Explained, interpreted.

Expound'er (*s. from expound*) One that expounds.

Expound'ing (*p. a. from expound*) Explaining, interpreting.

EXPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and premo to press*) To represent, to represent in words, to utter, to declare, to denote, to shew or make known in any manner; to press out, to extort by violence.

Express (*adj. from the verb*) Copied, represented; plain, apparent, full to the purpose.

Express (*s. from the adj.*) A messenger, the message sent; a declaration in plain terms; *but this sense is not common.* Norris.

Express'ed (*p. from express*) Uttered, declared, represented; pressed out, extorted by violence.

Express'ible (*adj. from express*) Capable of being uttered, capable of being represented; capable of being pressed out.

Express'id (*adj. obsolete*) Repressed, restrained. Ch.

Express'ing (*p. a. from express*) Uttering, representing, pressing out.

Express'ion (*s. from express*) The act or power of representing any thing, the form in which any thoughts are uttered, a mode of speech; the act of pressing out.

Express'ive (*adj. from express*) Having the power of utterance, having the power of representation; *with* of: as, "Expressive of my fears."

Express'ively (*adv. from expressive*) In an expressive manner.

Express'iveness (*s. from expressive*) The power of expression, the quality of being expressive.

Express'ly (*adv. from express*) Plainly, clearly, in express terms.

Express'ure (*s. from express, but now obsolete*) Expression, utterance; the likeness represented; the mark, the impression. Shakespeare.

Express't (*p. from express, but not so frequently used*) Expressed. Pope.

EX'PROBRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and probro to reprove*) To upbraid, to censure, to bring home a charge with reproach. Brown.

Exprobra'tion (*s. from exprobrate*) The act of upbraiding, a charge brought home with reproach.

EXPROMIS'SAR (*s. in the Roman law*) A surety, a bail.

EXPRO'PRIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and proprius one's own*) To relinquish the claim of property, to give up one's property. Boyle.

Expro'priated (*p. from expropriate*) Given up to another, considered as the property of another. Boyle.

EXPUG'N (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pugno to fight*) To conquer, to take by assault.

Expug'nable (*adj. from expugn*) Capable of being conquered, capable of being taken by assault. Scott.

Expugna'tion (*s. from expugn*) The act of taking by assault, a conquest.

EXPULSION (*s. not used, from the Lat. ex out of, and spuo to spit*) The act of spitting out. Cole.

EXPU'LSE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pello to drive*) To drive out, to expel, to force away.

Expul'se (*s. obsolete*) An expulsion, a repulse. Chaucer.

Expul'sed (*p. from expulse*) Driven out, expelled, forced away.

Expul'sing (*p. a. from expulse, but not much used*) Driving out, expelling.

Expul'sion (*s. from expulse*) The act of expelling, the state of being expelled.

Expul'sive (*adj. from expulse*) Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUMICA'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. ex from, and pumico to polish*) The act of polishing with a pumice stone. Cole.

Expunc'tion (*s. from expunge*) The act of expunging, an abolition, an erasure.

EXPU'NGE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and pungo to prick*) To blot out, to rub out, to efface, to annihilate.

Expung'ed (*p. from expunge*) Blotted out, rubbed out, effaced, annihilated.

Expung'ing (*p. a. from expunge*) Blotting out, effacing, annihilating.

EXPURGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and purgo to purge*) The act of purging, a purification.

Expur'gatory (*adj. from expurgation*) Belonging to expurgation, purging away what is noxious.

EXQUI'MA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of monkey.

EX'QUISITE (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and quæro to seek*) Excellent, curious, consummate.

Ex'quisitely (*adv. from exquisite*) Perfectly, completely, curiously.

Ex'quisiteness (*s. from exquisite*) Nicety, perfection.

Exquiti'tious (*adj. from exquisite*) Produced by art, exquisite, compleat.

EXSANG'UINOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. ex from, and sanguis blood*) Exanguinous, void of blood.

Exsang'uinousness (*s. from exsanguinous*) The quality of being without blood. Scott.

Exsat'urated (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Exaturated. Sc.

EX'SCRIPT (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and scribo to write*) A copy, an extract, a draught.

EXSIBILA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and sibilo to hiss*) The act of hissing, the practice of hissing off the stage. Scott.

Exsic'cant (*adj. from exsiccate*) Drying, having the power to dry up.

EXSIC'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and sicco to dry*) To make dry.

Exsic'cated (*p. from exsiccate*) Dried, made dry. Brown.

Exsic'cating (*p. a. from exsiccate*) Drying.

Exsicca'tion (*s. from exsiccate*) The act of drying.

Exsic'cative (*adj. from exsiccate*) Having the power of drying.

Exsic'cative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine of a drying quality.

EXSPUITION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and spuo to spit*) A discharge by spitting. Quincy.

Ex'tasy (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An ecstasy.

Exsue'cous (*adj. not much used*) Dry, having no moisture.

EXSUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and sugo to suck*) The act of sucking out.

EXSUDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and sudo to sweat*) A sweating out, an emission through the pores of the skin, an extillation.

EXSUFFLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and sufflo to blow*) A blast from below, a blowing under.

EXSUF'FOLATE (*v. t. supposed to be from the Italian suffolar*) To whisper, to buzz in the ear. Shakespeare.

Exsuf'folate (*p. from the verb*) Whispered, buzzed in the ear. Shakespeare.

EXSUS'CITATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. ex from, and suscito to wake*) To rouse from sleep.

EX'TA (*s. from the Lat.*) The bowels, the entrails of an animal body.

Ex'tacy (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Ecstasy.

Ex'tancy (*s. from extant*) A part standing up in opposition to a part depressed. Boyle.

EX'TANT (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and sto to stand*) Standing out to view, public.

Exta'tic (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Ecstatic.

Exta'tical (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Ecstatical.

Exta'ticalness (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Ecstaticalness. Scott.

EXTEMP'ORAL (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and tempus time*) Uttered without premeditation, speaking without premeditation, quick, ready.

Extempora'lity (*s. from extemporal*) A promptness, a readiness to speak without study.

Extem'porally (*adv. from extemporal*) Without premeditation, quickly.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and tempus time*) Sudden, void of premeditation.

EXTEMPORARY

EXTEM'PORARY (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and tempus time*) Sudden, quick, done without premeditation.

EXTEM'PORE (*adv. from the Lat.*) Without premeditation, suddenly, quickly.

Extem'pore (*adj. but improperly so used*) Sudden, quick, void of premeditation. "I have known a woman run out into a long extempore dissertation on a petticoat." *Ad.*

Extem'poriness (*s. from extempore*) Suddenness, quickness, the faculty of speaking without premeditation.

Extem'porize (*v. int. from extempore*) To speak extempore, to speak without premeditation.

Extem'porizing (*p. a. from extemporize*) Speaking extempore, speaking without premeditation. *South.*

EXTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and tendo to stretch*) To stretch out, to expand, to enlarge, to continue, to increase, to impart, to communicate, to serve by a legal process.

Extende (*s. obsolete*) Extent. *Chaucer.*

Extend'ed (*p. from extend*) Stretched out, expanded, enlarged, increased, imparted, communicated.

Extend'er (*s. from extend*) The person by whom any thing is extended, the instrument by which any thing is extended.

Extend'ible (*adj. from extend*) Capable of being extended.

Extend'ing (*p. a. from extend*) Stretching out, expanding, enlarging, increasing, continuing, imparting.

Extend'lessness (*s. from extend, but improperly used*) An unlimited extension. *Hale.*

Extens'ibility (*s. from extensible*) The quality of being extensible.

EXTENS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and tendo to stretch*) Capable of being stretched, capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

Extens'ibleness (*s. from extensible*) The capacity of being extended.

Extens'ion (*s. from extend*) The act of extending, the state of being extended.

Extens'ive (*adj. from extend*) Wide, large, extended far.

Extens'ively (*adv. from extensive*) Widely, largely.

Extens'iveness (*s. from extensive*) Largeness, wideness, diffusiveness; possibility of extension.

EXTEN'SOR (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The muscle by which any member or part of the body is extended.

EXTENT (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and tendo to stretch*) The space through which any thing is extended, the degree to which any thing is extended: a distribution, a communication; an execution, a seizure.

Extent (*adj. from the subj.*) Extended. *Spenser.*

EXTENUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and tenuo to make slender*) To lessen, to make small, to diminish in quality, to degrade, to diminish in honour, to impoverish, to make lean, to palliate.

Extenuated (*p. from extenuate*) Made less, diminished, palliated.

Extenuating (*p. a. from extenuate*) Making less, palliating.

Extenuation (*s. from extenuate*) A palliation, a mitigation, a loss of muscular flesh. *Quincey.*

EXTER'CORATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and sterco dung, but not used*) To cleanse from dung, to carry forth dung. *Cole.*

EXTER'RIOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Outward, external.

Exter'riorly (*adv. from exterior*) Outwardly, externally.

EXTER'MINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and terminus a bound*) To root out, to tear up, to abolish, to destroy.

Exter'minated (*p. from exterminate*) Rooted up, destroyed.

Exter'minating (*p. a. from exterminate*) Rooting out, destroying.

Extermina'tion (*s. from exterminate*) The act of exterminating, destruction.

Extermina'tor (*s. from exterminate*) One that exterminates, the person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

Exter'mine (*v. t. not so much used*) To exterminate, to destroy.

Exter'mined (*p. from exterminate*) Exterminated, destroyed. *Shakespeare.*

Exter'n (*adj. not so frequently used*) External.

EXTER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. externus outward*) Consisting in outward appearance, operating from without.

Exter'nally (*adv. from external*) Outwardly, in outward appearance.

Exter'nalness (*s. from external*) The state of being external. *Scott.*

EXTERRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and terra the land*) Foreign, coming from another country. *Scott.*

EXTER'SION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and tero to rub*) The act of wiping off, the act of rubbing off. *Scott.*

Exter'sory (*adj. not much used, from extersion*) Rubbing, cleansing. *Scott.*

EXTIL (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and stillo to drop*) To distill from, to drop from.

Extilla'tion (*s. from extil*) The act of falling in drops. *Derbam.*

EXTIM'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and stimulo to goad*) To prick, to urge on, to incite by stimulation. *Brozon.*

Extimula'tion (*s. from extimulate*) The power of exciting motion, pungency. *Bacon.*

EXTIN'CT (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and stinguo to extinguish*) Extinguished, put out, abolished, wanting succession.

Extinc'tion (*s. from extinct*) The act of extinguishing, the state of being extinguished; suppression, destruction.

Extinc'tness (*s. from extinct*) Extinction, the state of being extinct. *Scott.*

EXTIN'GUISH (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and stinguo to quench*) To put out, to quench, to cloud, to obscure, to suppress, to destroy.

Extin'guishable (*adj. from extinguish*) Capable of being extinguished.

Extin'guished (*p. a. from extinguish*) Put out, quenched, obscured, destroyed.

Extin'guisher (*s. from extinguish*) The instrument or little hollow cone by which a candle is extinguished.

Extin'guishing (*p. a. from extinguish*) Putting out, quenching, obscuring, destroying.

Extin'guishment (*s. from extinguish*) The act of extinguishing, an extinction, an abolition, a destruction.

EXTIRP (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and stirpo to root up*) To extirpate, to root out, to destroy.

Extir'pate (*v. t. from extirp*) To root out, to destroy.

Extir'pated (*p. from extirpate*) Rooted out, destroyed; with out of: as, "It ought to be extirpated out of the land."

Extir'pating (*p. a. from extirpate*) Rooting out, destroying.

Extirpa'tion (*s. from extirpate*) The act of rooting out, an eradication, a destruction.

Extirpa'tor (*s. from extirpate*) One that extirpates, one that destroys.

Extir'ped (*p. from extirp*) Rooted out, destroyed, extirpated. *Spenser.*

EX'TISPEX (*s. in antiquity, from the Lat. extra the entrails, and specio to behold*) The person who was to view and draw presages from the entrails of the beasts offered in sacrifice.

Ex'tispice (*s. from extispex*) The method of drawing presages from the entrails of the beasts which were offered in sacrifice.

Extispic'ies (*s. plu. of extispex*) The persons who were to view and draw presages from the entrails of beasts offered in sacrifice.

Extispic'ious (*adj. from extispex*) Relating to the inspection of the entrails of beasts in auguration.

EXTOCA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To clear woodlands and reduce them to tillage or pasture.

EXTOL (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and tollo to lift up*) To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

Extoll'ed (*p. from extol*) Lifted up, praised, magnified, celebrated.

Extoll'er (*s. from extol*) One that extols.

Extoll'ing (*p. a. from extol*) Praising, magnifying, celebrating.

Extor'sive (*adj. from extort*) Drawing by violent means, using force.

Extor'sively (*adv. from extorsive*) In a forcible manner.

EXTOR'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and torqueo to twist*) To draw by force, to wrest, to force away, to gain by violence.

Extor't (*v. int. now grown obsolete*) To practise oppression. *Darvies.*

Extort'ed (*p. from extort*) Drawn by violence, wrested, obtained by violence.

Extort'er (*s. from extort*) One who practises oppression, an extortioner. *Camden.*

Extort'ing (*p. a. from extort*) Drawing by violence, wresting, wringing from one.

Extor'tion (*s. from extort*) Rapacity, oppression, unjust gain, the force or means used to take away any thing unjustly.

Extor'tioner

Extor'tion (*s. from extortion*) One that practises extortion.

EX'TRA (*adj. chiefly used in composition, from the Lat.*) Without, foreign, extraordinary.

Extracon'stel'lated (*adj. from extra, and constellate*) Placed out of a constellation.

EXTRAC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and traho to draw*) To draw out of, to draw by chymical operation, to select from a larger treatise.

Ex'tract (*s. from the verb*) The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing, an abstract, an epitome.

Extract (*p. from the verb*) Extracted.

Extract'ed (*p. from extract*) Drawn out of, selected from a larger treatise.

Extract'ing (*p. a. from extract*) Drawing out of, drawing out by chymical operation, selecting from a larger treatise.

Extract'ion (*s. from extract*) The act of drawing out, that which is drawn out, a lineage, a descent.

Extract'or (*s. from extract*) The person by whom any thing is extracted, the instrument by which any thing is extracted.

Extract'ory (*adj. from extract*) Having the quality or power of extracting. *Scott.*

Extradic'tionary (*adj. from extra, and dictionary*) Consisting not in words but in realities. *Brown.*

Extragen'e'ity (*s. from extragenious*) The state or quality of being extragenious. *Scott.*

EXTRAGE'NIOUS (*adj. from extra, and genus*) Alien, foreign, belonging to another kind.

Extrajudic'ial (*adj. from extra, and judicial*) Different from the regular course of legal procedure.

Extrajudic'ially (*adv. from extrajudicial*) In a manner extrajudicial.

Extramis'sion (*s. from extra, and mission*) The act of emitting outwardly, the contrary to intramission.

Extramunda'ne (*adj. from extra, and mundane*) Existing beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. extraneus*) Foreign, coming from a different substance.

Extraor'dinarily (*adj. from extraordinary*) In an extraordinary manner.

Extraor'dinariness (*s. from extraordinary*) Uncommonness, remarkableness.

Extraor'dinary (*adj. from extra, and ordinary*) Different from common order or method, different from the common course of law, eminent, remarkable.

Extraor'dinary (*adv. a colloquial word, from the adj.*) Extraordinarily. "Extraordinary rare." *Addison.*

Extrapar'ochial (*adj. from extra, and parochial*) Situated so as not to be included in any parish.

Extraprovin'cial (*adj. from extra, and provincial*) Lying out of the province, not comprehended in the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

Extrareg'ular (*adj. from extra, and regular*) Comprehended within no certain rule.

Extrav'agance (*s. from extravagant*) An excursion beyond prescribed limits; waste, superfluous expence; wildness, outrage.

Extrav'agancy (*s. not so commonly used, from extravagance*) Extravagance.

EXTRAV'AGANT (*adj. from the Lat. extra without, and vagor to wander*) Wandering out of due bounds, roving beyond due limits; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal.

Extrav'agant (*s. from the adj.*) One not confined within certain rules.

EXTRAVAGAN'TES (*s. with civilians*) The ordinances not contained in the body of the civil law, the constitutions of the popes not included in the body of the canon law; a kind of supplement to a body of laws.

Extrav'agantly (*adv. from extravagant*) In an extravagant manner.

Extrav'agantness (*s. from extravagant*) The state of being extravagant, excess, prodigality.

Extrav'agate (*v. t. from extravagant, but little used*) To wander out of limits.

Extrav'asal (*adj. not used*) Extravasated. *Cole.*

EXTRAV'ASATE (*v. int. from the Lat. extra beyond, and vas a vessel*) To get out of the proper vessels. *Scott.*

Extrav'asated (*p. from extravasate*) Forced out of its proper vessels.

Extravasa'tion (*s. from extravasate*) The act of forcing, the state of being forced out of the proper vessels.

EXTRAVE'NATE (*adj. from the Lat. extra without, and vena a vein*) Let out of the veins. *Grandville.*

Extrav'ight (*p. obsolete, from extract*) Extracted.

Extrea't (*s. obsolete*) An extraction. *Spenser.*

EXTRE'ME (*adj. from the Lat. extremus utmost*) Great-

est, highest in degree, pressing in the utmost degree; last, ultimate.

Extre'me (*s. from the adj.*) The utmost point, the highest degree, a point at the greatest distance from another point.

Extre'mely (*adv. from extreme*) In the utmost degree; greatly.

Extre'mest (*adj. superl. of extreme, but judged improper*) Extreme, extreme in the highest degree. *Addis.*

Extre'mities (*s. plu. an obsolete spelling*) Extremes. *Cb.*

Extre'mity (*s. from extreme*) An extreme; the utmost degree of distress.

EX'TRICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and trica the feathers about the feet of chickens that binder their going*) To disembarra'ss, to disentangle.

Ex'tricating (*p. a. from extricate*) Disembarra'ssing, disentangling.

Extrica'tion (*s. from extricate*) The act of disentangling.

EXTRIN'SIC (*adj. from the Lat. extrinsecus outward*) Outward, external.

Extrin'sical (*adj. from extrinsic*) Outward, external.

Extrin'sically (*adv. from extrinsecal*) Outwardly, from without.

Extrin'sicalness (*s. from extrinsecal*) The state or quality of being extrinsecal.

EXTRU'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. ex out of, and struo to build*) To build, to raise, to form a structure.

Extru'ction (*s. not much used, from extruct*) The act of raising a structure.

Extru'ctor (*s. from extruct, but little used*) A builder, one that raises up a structure.

EXTRU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and trudo to thrust*) To push off, to thrust off.

Extru'ded (*p. from extrude*) Thrust off, pushed off with violence.

Extru'ding (*p. from extrude*) Pushing off, thrusting off.

Extru'sion (*s. from extrude*) The act of thrusting off, the act of driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and tuber a kind of puff or mushroom*) A protuberance, a swelling or part arising from the rest of the body.

Extu'berated (*adj. from extuberance*) Swollen into protuberances. *Scott.*

Extubera'tion (*s. from extuberance*) An extuberance. *Sc.*

EXTU'BEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and tuber a kind of mushroom*) Protuberant, swelling out in knots. *Scott.*

Extu'berousness (*s. from extuberous*) The state of being extuberous. *Scott.*

EXTU'MÆ (*s. in old records*) The reliques of fairs.

EXTUMES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and tumesco to swell*) A protuberance, a swelling on the body. *Scott.*

Exu'berance (*s. from exuberant*) Luxuriance, superfluity, useless abundance.

Exu'berancy (*s. from exuberance, not so common a word*) An exuberance.

EXU'BERANT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and ubero to be fruitful*) Luxuriant, having more than enough, abundant in growth.

Exu'berantly (*adv. from exuberant*) Luxuriously, abundantly.

Exu'berantness (*s. from exuberant*) The state of being exuberant.

EXU'BERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex out of, and ubero to be fruitful*) To abound, to abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

EXUC'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. ex out of, and succus juice*) Void of juice, dry.

EXU'DATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and udo to sweat*) To sweat out, to issue by sweat. *Brown.*

Exuda'tion (*s. from exudate*) The act of emitting in sweat, the matter discharged in sweating.

EXU'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and udo to sweat*) To sweat out, to discharge by sweat.

Exu'ding (*p. from exude*) Sweating out, issuing by sweat.

Exu'ge (*v. t. not used*) To suck up. *Cole.*

EXUL'ATE (*v. t. from the Lat. exul an exile*) To banish, to drive out of the country. *Cole.*

Ex'ulate (*v. int.*) To live in banishment, to live in exile. *Cole.*

EXUL'CERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and ulcero to ulcerate*) To ulcerate, to make sore with an ulcer, to affect, to corrode, to enrage.

Exul'cerated (*p. from exulcerate*) Afflicted with ulcers, corroded, enraged.

Exul'cerating (*p. a. from exulcerate*) Making sore with ulcers, corroding, enraging. *Ray.*

Exulcera'tion (*s. from exulcerate*) The state of being ulcerous, a corrosion occasioned by ulcers.

Exul-

Exul'ceratory (*adj. from exulcerate*) Having a tendency to produce ulcers.

EXU'LT (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and salto to leap*) To leap for joy, to triumph, to rejoice exceedingly.

Exult'ance (*s. from exult*) Transport, joy, gladness, triumph.

Exult'ancy (*s. not much used, from exultance*) Exultation, joy, transport.

Exulta'tion (*s. from exult*) Joy, triumph, rapture.

Exult'ing (*p. a. from exult*) Rejoicing greatly, triumphing.

EXUMBILIFICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and umbilicus the navel, but not much used*) The rupture of the navel. *Scott.*

EXUN'DATE (*v. int. from the Lat. ex from, and undo to flow in waves, but not much used*) To overflow.

Exunda'tion (*s. from exundate*) An overflow, an abundance. *Ray.*

EXUN'GULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and ungula a hoof*) To pull off the hoofs, to pare off superfluous parts.

Exungula'tion (*s. from exungulate*) The act of pulling off the hoofs.

EXU'PERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and super above*) Conquerable, superable, capable of being conquered.

EXU'PERANCE (*s. from the Lat. ex out of, and super above*) An overbalance, a greater proportion. *Brown.*

EXU'PERANT (*adj. from the Lat. ex from, and super above*) Overbalancing, having greater proportion. *Sc.*

EXUPERA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and super above*) An overbalance, a greater proportion. *Scott.*

EXUS'CITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. ex from, and fuscito to awake*) To stir up, to rouse.

Exuscita'tion (*s. from exuscitate*) The act of raising up from sleep.

EXUS'TION (*s. from the Lat. ex from, and uro to burn*) The act of burning up, a consumption by fire.

EXU'THENISMUS (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A figure in rhetoric in which contempt is expressed by a kind of extenuation. *Phillips.*

EXU'VIE (*s. from the Lat.*) Those parts of animals, such as skins and shells, which are thrown off, and renewed generally once a year.

Ey (*s. obsolete*) An egg.

Ey (*s. in doomsday book*) An island.

Ey'as (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk just taken from the nest.

Ey'asmusket (*s. from eyas, and musket*) A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind; a raw young fellow. *Shakespeare.*

EYE (*s. from the Sax. eag*) The organ of vision, sight; the front, the face; notice, attention; aspect, regard; opinion, view; any thing formed like an eye, any small perforation; a small catch, a noose; a small shade of colours; the bud of a plant; the power of perception.

Eye (*v. t. from the sub.*) To watch, to keep in view, to observe.

Eye (*v. int.*) To appear, to shew, to bear an appearance. *Shakespeare.*

EYE (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 90 miles from London.

Eye (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Eye, made at Eye.

Eye (*s. obsolete*) An egg. *Chaucer.*

Eye (*adv. obsolete*) Ay, ever, yes. *Chaucer.*

Eye'ball (*s. from eye, and ball*) The apple of the eye.

Eye'bite (*v. t. from eye, and bite*) To bewitch by a certain evil influence of the eye. *Scott.*

Eye'bolt (*s. a sea term*) A long bolt or bar of iron with an eye at one end of it.

Eye'bright (*s. in botany*) The euphrasy.

Eye'brow (*s. from eye, and brow*) The arch of hair over the eye.

Ey'ed (*p. from eye*) Watched, kept in view.

Eye'drop (*s. from eye, and drop*) A tear.

Eye'flap (*s. in the manage*) A piece of leather that covers the eye of a coach horse.

Eye'glance (*s. from eye, and glance*) The glance of the eye, quick notice.

Eye'glass (*s. from eye, and glass*) A glass to assist the sight, the glass next the eye in dioptric instruments.

Eye'lash (*s. from eye, and lash*) The edge or rim of hair on the eyelid.

Eye'less (*adj. from eye*) Deprived of sight, deprived of eyes.

EYE'LET (*s. from the French œillet a little eye*) A small hole to let in light, a small hole for a lace to go through.

Eye'lethole (*s. from eyelet, and hole*) A hole to let a lace through, a hole in a sail to receive a small rope.

Eye'lid (*s. from eye, and lid*) The membrane that shuts over the eye.

EYE'MOUTH (*s.*) A port town in Scotland in the county of Berwick.

Ey'en (*s. plu. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Eye'servant (*s. from eye, and servant*) A servant who will not work except he is watched.

Eye'service (*s. from eye, and service*) Service performed only under the inspection of the master.

Eye'shot (*s. from eye, and shot*) A glance, a transient view.

Eye'sight (*s. from eye, and sight*) The sight of the eye, the sense of seeing.

Eye'sore (*s. from eye, and sore*) Something offensive to the sight, something disagreeable.

Eyepot'ted (*adj. from eye, and spot*) Marked with spots like eyes.

Ey'efs (*s. rather an incorrect spelling*) An eyafs, any young hawk.

Eye'string (*s. from eye, and string*) The string of the eye, the tendon by which the eye is moved.

Ey'et (*s. obsolete*) An islet, a small island in a river. *Pbil.*

Eye'tooth (*s. from eye, and tooth*) The fang, the tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders.

Eye'wink (*s. from eye, and wink*) A wink, a hint or token with the eye.

Eye'witness (*s. from eye, and witness*) One who saw what he testifies, one who has the testimony of his own eyes.

Ey'gre (*adj. obsolete*) Eager. *Chaucer.*

Ey'in (*s. plu. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Ey'ing (*p. a. from eye*) Watching, viewing.

Eyne (*s. plu. obsolete*) The eyes. *Spenser.*

EY'RAC (*s. in geography*) The ancient Parthia.

EY'RAC (*s. in geography*) The ancient Chaldea.

EY'RAR (*s. in old records*) A nest or brood of young birds.

EYRE (*s. from the Lat. iter a journey*) The court of itinerant justices; the seat of the justice executing the forest laws.

Eyre (*s. obsolete*) The air, an heir. *Chaucer.*

EY'RIE (*s. from the Sax. ey an egg*) The nest of a hawk or other bird of prey.

Ey'rishe (*adj. from eye, obsolete*) Airy, aerial, living in the air. *Chaucer.*

EY'RY (*s. from the Sax. ey an egg*) The place where birds of prey hatch their young.

Eyth (*adj. obsolete*) Easy. *Phillips.*

EZECHI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

EZEKI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

EZE'KIEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name, the title of one of the books of scripture.

E'ZEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying going abroad*) The name of a stone. *1 Sam.*

EZIONGE'BER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the wood of the man*) The name of a city. *1 Kings.*

EZ'RA (*s. from the Heb. signifying help*) A man's name, the title of one of the books of scripture.

F.

F (*s.*) The sixth letter of the alphabet; a note in music, one of the clefs or keys in the gamut. *As a contraction it is frequently put for fellow; as, "F. R. S." "Fellow of the royal society." As an old Latin numeral it stands for forty, and with a dash over it for forty thousand.*

FA (*s.*) A note in music.

FA'BA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The bean.

Faba'ceous (*adj. from Faba*) Belonging to the bean, having the nature of a bean.

Fabel'lator (*s. from fable, but not much used*) An inventor of little fables. *Cole.*

FA'BER (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the zeus kind, the doree.

FA'BIAN (*s.*) A man's name.

FA'BIANS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The Fabii.

FA'BII (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An ancient and noble family of Rome, the descendants of Fabius.

FA'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name, an illustrious Roman.

FA'BLE (*s. from the Lat. fabula*) A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction, a foolish story: the series of events in an epic or dramatic poem; a falsehood.

Fa'ble (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feign, to write a fiction. *Fa'ble*

Fa'ble (*v. int. from the subs.*) To feign, to write a fiction, to tell falsehoods.

Fa'bled (*p. from fable*) Feigned, declared as a fable, celebrated in fables.

Fa'bler (*s. from fable*) A dealer in fable, a writer of fiction.

Fa'bling (*p. a. from fable*) Feigning, dealing in fiction, celebrating in fable; fawning, flattering; *but this sense is obsolete.* Chaucer.

FA'BRIC (*s. from the Lat. fabrico to make*) A building, an edifice; any thing constructed of dissimilar parts.

Fa'bric (*v. t. from the subs. but not much used*) To build, to form, to construct. Philips.

Fab'ricate (*v. t. from fabric*) To build, to construct, to forge, to devise falsely.

Fab'ricate (*p. from the verb*) Fabricated. Scott.

Fab'ricated (*p. from fabricate*) Built, constructed, forged, invented.

Fab'ricating (*p. a. from fabricate*) Building, constructing, inventing.

Fabrica'tion (*s. from fabricate*) The act of building, the act of constructing.

FABULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. fabula a fable*) The act of moralizing fables. Scott.

FABULINUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The deity which was supposed to preside over children when they first begin to speak.

FAB'ULIST (*s. from the Lat. fabula a fable*) A writer of fables.

Fabulous'ity (*s. from fabulous*) A fabulous invention, the practice of lying.

FAB'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fabula a fable*) Feigned, full of fables.

Fab'ulously (*adv. from fabulous*) In a fabulous manner.

Fab'ulousness (*s. from fabulous*) The state or quality of being fabulous. Scott.

FACA'DE (*s. from the French*) The front of a large building.

FACE (*s. from the Lat. facies*) The countenance, the visage, the surface of any thing, the appearance, the light; a distortion of the features; confidence, boldness.

Face (*v. t. from the subs.*) To meet in front, to oppose, to oppose with impudence, to cover with an additional surface.

Face (*v. int.*) To carry a false appearance, to act the hypocrite; to turn the face, to come in front.

Fa'ced (*p. from face*) Met in front, opposed; covered over with an additional surface.

Fa'celess (*adj. from face*) Having no face.

Fa'cepainter (*s. from face, and paint*) A drawer of portraits, one that paints from the life.

Fa'cepainting (*s. from face, and paint*) The act of drawing portraits.

Fa'cet (*s. from facette*) A small surface, a superficies cut into several angles.

FACE'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. facetia a merry conceit*) Gay, merry, cheerful, witty.

Face'tiously (*adv. from facetious*) Merrily, cheerfully, wittily.

Face'tiousness (*s. from facetious*) Mirth, gaiety.

FACET'TE (*s. from the French*) A little surface.

FA'CIA (*s. in architecture, an incorrect spelling*) A fascia, a kind of fillet.

FA'CIES (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The face or general appearance of a plant.

FAC'IL, FAC'ILE (*adj. from the Lat. facilis easy*) Easy, performed with little labour, accessible, pliant, flexible.

Fac'ileness (*s. from facile*) Easiness, facility. Scott.

Fac'ilitate (*v. t. from facile*) To make easy, to free from difficulty, to clear from obstructions.

Fac'ilitated (*p. from facilitate*) Made easy, freed from impediments.

Fac'ilitating (*p. a. from facilitate*) Making easy, freeing from impediments.

Fac'ility (*s. from facile*) Easiness to be performed, readiness, dexterity, compliance, condescension.

Facine'rious (*adj. supposed to be a corruption of facinorous*) Facinorous, wicked. Shakespeare.

Fa'cing (*p. a. from face*) Meeting in front, opposing, opposing with impudence, carrying a false face, acting the hypocrite; covering with an additional surface.

Fa'cing (*s. from the part.*) A covering in front, an additional surface.

FACIN'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. facinus a wicked deed*) Wicked, atrocious, notoriously bad.

Facin'orousness (*s. from facinorous*) Wickedness, a high degree of wickedness.

Fack (*s. a sea term*) The round of a cable in coiling it up.

Faco'nde (*s. obsolete*) Speech, elocution, eloquence. Ch.

Fac'rere (*s. obsolete*) Disimulation. Cole.

FACT (*s. from the Lat. facio to do*) A thing done, an act, a deed, a reality.

Fac'tion (*s. from fact*) A party in a state, a tumult, a discord, a dissension.

Fac'tionary (*s. now grown obsolete*) A party man, one of a party. Shakespeare.

Fac'tious (*adj. from faction*) Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

Fac'tiously (*adv. from factious*) In a factious manner.

Fac'tiousness (*s. from factious*) An inclination to faction, clamour for a party.

Fac'tist (*s. not used*) One that makes poems, one that writes plays. Cole.

FACTI'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. facio to make*) Made by art.

Fac'i'tiousness (*s. from factitious*) The quality of being factitious. Scott.

Fac'tor (*s. from fact*) One that acts for another, one of the numbers in multiplication.

Fac'torage (*s. from factor*) The commission or allowance to a factor.

Fac'torship (*s. from factor*) The office or employment of a factor.

Fac'tory (*s. from factor*) A house or place inhabited by traders in a distant country, the traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM (*s. from the Lat. fac do, and totum the whole*) A servant who is indifferently employed in all sorts of business; a kind of play thing; the border into which the letters are put for printing.

FACTUM (*s. in arithmetic*) The product arising from two numbers multiplied together.

Fac'ture (*s. from fact*) The act or manner of making any thing.

FAC'ULÆ (*s. in astronomy*) The spots of the sun's disk which appear brighter than the rest.

FAC'ULENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fax a torch*) Brightness, clearness. Scott.

FAC'ULTY (*s. from the Lat. facultas power*) The power of doing any thing, ability, authority, a disposition or quality; habitual excellence, dexterity; a privilege; the professors of any particular science in an university; the professors of physic.

FACU'ND (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. facundus*) Eloquent.

Facun'dious (*adj. from facund*) full of eloquence. Scott.

Fac'yon (*s. an old spelling*) Fashion. Chaucer.

Fad'dle (*v. int. supposed to be corrupted from fiddle*) To trifle, to toy, to play.

Fad'dle (*v. int.*) To dandle, to cherish. Scott.

FADE (*v. int. from the French fade insipid*) To languish, to grow weak, to lose brightness, to wither; to vanish, to pass away. Spenser.

Fade (*v. t.*) To wear away, to cause to wither.

Fa'ded (*p. from fade*) Grown languid, gone off its colour, withered; vanished.

Fa'deless (*adj. from fade*) Unfading. Scott.

FADGE (*v. int. a droll word, from the Sax. gefigan*) To suit, to fit, to agree, to succeed.

Fa'der (*s. an old word*) Father.

Fa'ding (*p. a. from fade*) Growing languid, going off its colour, withering, passing away.

Fa'dom (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A fathom, a measure of six feet.

Fa'dom (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To fathom, to sound the depth of water.

Fa'dy (*adj. from fade, but not much used*) Tending to fade, weak.

Fæ'cal (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to the fæces, belonging to the excrements voided by stool.

FÆ'CES (*s. from the Lat.*) The sediment, the lees, the grounds of any thing, the excrements.

FÆC'ULÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) Small dregs, a kind of dusty sediment.

Fæ'nugreek (*s. in botany, but not so correct a spelling*) Fœnugreek.

Fæ'tor (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fœtor, a foetid kind of effluvia arising from the body.

FAG (*v. int. from the Lat. fatigo to weary*) To fail, to grow weary, to faint. Mackenzie.

Fag (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To beat, to bang.

Fag (*s. perhaps from the verb*) The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, the fringe at the end of a rope.

FAGA'RA (*s. in medicine*) A fruit brought from the east much resembling the cubeb.

Fag'end (*s. from fag, and end*) The end of a web of cloth frequently made of worse materials than the rest of the piece, the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

Fagg (*s. a sea term*) The fringed end of a rope. Fag'ged

Fag'ged (*s. from fag, colloquial*) Beaten, thumped.
Fag'ging (*p. a. from fag*) Growing weary, fagging.
Fag'ging (*s. from fague, used only in low or droll style*) A beating or thumping. *Scott.*
FAGO'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The thymus, a gland of the throat.
FAGOPY'RUM (*s. in botany*) The helxine, the buck wheat.
FAG'OT (*s. from the Brit. fagad*) A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; one numbered in the muster who is not really existing.
Fag'ot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tie up, to bundle together, to make fagots.
FAGOTRI'TICUM (*s. in botany*) The buck wheat.
Fag'oted (*p. from fagot*) Bundled together, made up in fagots.
Fag'oting (*p. a. from fagot*) Bundling up, making fagots.
Fag'otted (*p. from fagot, but not a correct spelling*) Fagoted, bound up in a bundle. *Scott.*
FAGOTTINO (*s. from the Italian*) A musical instrument something like a bassoon.
FAGOT'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A double or large bass curtail.
FA'GUS (*s. in botany*) The beechtree.
Fa'ie (*s. obsolete*) Faith. *Chaucer.*
Fa'ie (*s. an old spelling*) Faith. *Chaucer.*
Fa'ign (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To feign, to counterfeit. *Scott.*
FAIL (*v. t. from the French faillir*) To desert, to neglect, to omit.
FAIL (*v. int.*) To be deficient, to fall short, to cease, to perish, to sink, to decay, to miss, to fall, to die; *with of, and from: as, "The waters fail from the sea." "You fail of it."*
Fail (*s. from the verb*) A miscarriage, an unsuccessful attempt, an omission, a deficiency, death, extinction.
Fail'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To deceive, to lie. *Chaucer.*
Fail'e (*s. obsolete*) A failure. *Chaucer.*
Fai'ling (*p. a. from fail*) Deserting, neglecting, fainting, falling short of, sinking, leaving off trade for want of capital, dying.
Fai'ling (*s. from the part.*) A failure, a fault, a deficiency.
FAIL'IS (*s. in heraldry*) A fraction, a defect.
Fail'ure (*s. from fail*) A defect, an omission, a slight fault.
FAIN (*adj. from the Sax. feagn*) Glad, merry, cheerful; forced, obliged, compelled.
Fain (*adv. from the adj.*) Gladly, with desire.
Fain (*v. int. from the adj.*) To wist, to desire. *Johnson.*
Fain, Faine (*v. t. obsolete*) To feign, to dissemble. *Chau.*
Fai'ned, Fai'nid (*p. from fain, obsolete*) Feigned, disguised, pretended. *Chaucer.*
Fain'ish (*p. a. from fain*) Wishing, desiring. *Spenser.*
FAINT (*v. int. from the French faner*) To decay, to wear away, to lose the animal functions, to grow feeble, to sink into dejection.
Faint (*v. t.*) To deject, to depress, to enfeeble. *Shake.*
Faint (*adj. from the verb*) Languid, weak, feeble, cowardly, timorous, dejected, depressed.
Faint (*adj. obsolete*) Feigned. *Chaucer.*
Faint'er (*adj. comp. of faint*) Faint in a greater degree.
Faint'est (*adj. sup. of faint*) Faint in the greatest degree.
Faint'hearted (*adj. from faint, and heart*) Cowardly, timorous, dejected.
Faint'heartedly (*adv. from fainthearted*) In a timorous or cowardly manner.
Faint'heartedness (*s. from fainthearted*) Cowardice, timorousness.
Faint'ish (*adj. from faint*) Ready to faint, somewhat faint.
Faint'ishness (*s. from faintish*) The state of being faintish. *Arbutnot.*
Faint'iness (*s. from fainty*) The state of being fainty.
Faint'ing (*p. a. from faint*) Growing faint, sinking, dying.
Faint'ing (*s. from the adj.*) A swoon, a deliquium.
Faint'ling (*adj. a droll word, from faint*) Timorous, feeble minded.
Faint'ly (*adv. from faint*) Feebly, languidly, timorously, dejectedly.
Faint'ness (*s. from faint*) The state of being faint; inactivity, timorousness, dejection.
Faints (*s. with distillers*) All that runs off after the inflammable spirits.
Faint'y (*adj. from faint*) Weak, feeble, languid.
FAIR (*adj. from the Sax. fæger*) Beautiful, handsome, delicate, delicate in complexion, pleasing to the eye; clear, pure, void of clouds; favourable, prosperous; open, direct; mild, civil; commodious, easy; equal, just, upright.

Fair (*adv. from the adj.*) Gently, without violence; civilly, complaisantly; happily, prosperously; on good terms, in harmony.
Fair (*s. from the adj.*) A fine woman, a beauty; honesty, uprightness.
FAIR (*s. from the Lat. forum a market*) An annual or stated meeting for traffick.
Fair (*s. obsolete*) Success, good fortune. *Chaucer.*
Fair'carve (*s. a sea term*) A winding line used in delineating ships.
Fair'er (*adj. comp. from fair*) Fair in a greater degree.
Fair'est (*adj. sup. of fair*) Fair in the greatest degree.
FAIR'FORD (*s.*) A small town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 79 miles from London.
Fair'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fairford, made at Fairford.
Fai'ring (*s. from fair*) A present given at a fair.
Fair'ly (*adv. from fair*) Beautifully, commodiously; honestly, justly; plainly, openly; candidly, reasonably; without blots, without defects; compleatly, perfectly.
Fair'ness (*s. from fair*) Beauty, elegance of form; honesty, candour, ingenuity.
Fair'pleading (*s. a law term*) A writ on the statute of Marlborough by which it is provided that no fines shall be taken of a man for not pleading fairly or to the purpose.
Fair'spoken (*adj. from fair, and spoken*) Civil in language, courteous in address.
Fair'way (*s. a sea term*) The clear passage for vessels into a harbour or bay.
FAIRY (*s. most probably from the Sax. faran to gad about*) An elf, a fay, a kind of imaginary being supposed to appear in a very diminutive human form; an enchantress. *Warburton.*
Fai'ry (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to fairies, given by fairies.
Fai'rycircle (*s. from fairy, and circle*) A barren kind of circle or ring in a meadow supposed to be made by the dancing of fairies.
Fai'ryland (*s. from fairy, and land*) The supposed land or country where fairies reside.
Fai'ryring (*s. from fairy, and ring*) The fairycircle.
Fai'ryspark (*s. from fairy, and spark*) An appearance of a spark of fire on cloaths in the night.
Fai'rystone (*s. in natural history*) A stone of a hemispherical form having five double lines arising from the centre of the base which meet in the pole.
Fai'able (*adj. not used*) Feasible, fit to be done, capable of being executed, plausible. *Bailey.*
FAIT (*s. a law term, from the French*) A fact, an action; a deed or writing sealed and delivered.
FAITH (*s. from the Lat. fides*) Belief, truth, belief of the revealed truths of religion, trust in God; a tenet held, a system of truths; fidelity, honour, sincerity, a promise, a protestation.
FAITH (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Faith'breach (*s. from faith, and breach*) The breach of faith; perfidy. *Shakespeare.*
Faith'ed (*adj. now grown obsolete*) Honest, sincere. *Sh.*
Faith'ful (*adj. from faith*) Firm in adherence to the truth of religion, true, honest, sincere.
Faith'fully (*adv. from faithful*) With firm belief in the truth of religion, with full confidence in God, with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly, steadily, confidently.
Faith'fulness (*s. from faithful*) Honesty, veracity, strict adherence to duty.
Faith'less (*adj. from faith*) Void of faith, perfidious, disloyal.
Faith'lessness (*s. from faithless*) Perfidy, treachery, unbelief.
Fai'tor, Fai'tour (*s. obsolete*) A scoundrel, a rascal, a mean fellow. *Spenser.*
Fake (*s. a sea term*) One roll or turn of a cable.
FA'KENHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Thursday, and is 110 miles from London.
Fa'kenham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fakenham, made at Fakenham.
FA'KIR (*s. with the Mahometans*) A religious strolling beggar.
Fal (*adj. obsolete*) Fallen, cast down, humbled. *Chaucer.*
Fal'ang (*s. obsolete*) A kind of jacket, a close coat. *Cole.*
FALAN'GOSIS (*s. with oculists*) A disease about the eyes. *Scott.*
Fa'larick (*adj. not used*) Thrown from towers in the time of a siege. *Cole.*
FALA'SIA, FALA'ZIA (*s. in old records*) A steep bank, a hill, a shore by the sea side.

- FALCA'DE** (*s. in the manage*) The motion of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches, as in very quick corvets in forming a stop and half stop.
- FAL'CATED** (*adj. from the Lat. falx a hook*) Bent like a reaping hook.
- Falca'tion** (*s. from falcated*) Crookedness, the form of a reaping hook. *Brown.*
- Falca'tor** (*s. from falcation*) One that cuts with a hook, one that reaps or mows. *Cole.*
- Falch'ino'tum** (*s. obsolete*) The folknote.
- FALCH'ION** (*s. from the French fauchon*) A short crooked sword, a cymeter.
- Falcid'ian** (*adj. from Falcidius*) Belonging to a remarkable law made by Falcidius.
- FALCID'IUS** (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman tribune who made a law that no man should dispose of more than three fourths of his estate to the prejudice of his lawful heir.
- FALCIFEROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. falx a hook, and fero to bear, but not much used*) Bearing a hook, carrying a bill. *Cole.*
- FALCINEL'LUS** (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind.
- FAL'CO** (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the falcon kind.
- FAL'CON** (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat. falco*) A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.
- Fal'coner** (*s. from falcon*) One who breeds and trains hawks, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.
- Fal'conet** (*s. from falcon*) A kind of ordnance something less than a falcon.
- Fal'conry** (*s. from falcon*) The art of training all manner of birds of prey, the art of training the larger kind of hawks called falcons for the diversion of the field.
- Fald** (*s. obsolete, from falda*) A fold.
- FAL'DA** (*s. in old records*) A sheep fold.
- Fald'age** (*s. from falda*) A right reserved to the lord to set up folds for sheep in any part of the manor.
- Fald'ata** (*s. in old records*) A flock of sheep, as many sheep as would be conveniently lodged in one fold.
- Fald'fee** (*s. from falda, and fee*) A rent formerly paid by a tenant for faldage.
- Fald'fey** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A rent paid by a tenant for the privilege of setting up folds for sheep.
- Fald'ing** (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse cloth.
- FALD'ISDORY** (*s. from the Sax. falda a hedge, and flow a place*) The seat or throne of a bishop with the chapel. *Scott.*
- Fald'stool** (*s. from falda a fold, and stool*) A kind of stool on the south side of the altar at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- FALE** (*s.*) A river in Cornwall.
- Fale** (*s. obsolete*) A fault, a failure. *Chaucer.*
- Fale'ra** (*s. in falconry*) A disease in hawks.
- Fal'ern** (*s. in falconry*) A disease in hawks in which their talons grow white.
- Faler'nian** (*adj. from Falernus*) Belonging to Falernus, belonging to the wine of the Falernus.
- Faler'nian** (*s. from the adj.*) The wine of the Falernus.
- Faler'num** (*s. from Falernus*) Falernian wine, muscadine.
- FALER'NUS** (*s. in geography*) A district of Italy famous for the produce of good wine.
- Fale'sia** (*s. in old records*) A hill or down by the sea side.
- FALL** (*v. int. from the Sax. feallan*) To drop from a higher to a lower place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to pass as a river into some greater water; to ebb or grow shallow; to decrease, to grow less; to come into a state of weakness, to enter into any state worse than the former; to enter into any new state of body or mind; to decrease in value; to sink into a state of dejection; to come unexpectedly, to happen; to come forcibly, to come vindictively; to become the property of any one by lot, chance or inheritance; to begin any thing with fresh force and vigor; to be born, to drop from the dam. *To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to apostatise, to perish. To fall back, to recede, to fail of a promise. To fall down, to sink, to prostrate, to bend as a suppliant. To fall from, to revolt. To fall in, to coincide, to concur, to comply. To fall off, to separate, to apostatise. To fall on, to make an assault, to begin to do any thing. To fall over, to go from one party to another. To fall out, to quarrel, to happen. To fall to, to begin eagerly, to apply to. To fall under, to be subject to, to be reckoned with. To fall upon, to attack, to rush against, to attempt.*
- FALL** (*v. t.*) To drop, to let fall, to sink, to depress, to diminish the value, to bring forth, to year; to cut down, to fell.
- Fall** (*s. from the verb*) The act of dropping from on high, the act of tumbling from an erect posture, a downfall, a declension of greatness, a cadence of the voice, a declivity, a descent, a cataract, a cascade, the outlet of a current into a greater water; ruin, destruction, death; autumn, the time when the leaves drop; any thing which falls in great quantities; the act of felling; the act of cutting down.
- Fall** (*adj. obsolete*) Cast down, humble. *Chaucer.*
- Fal'lace** (*s. obsolete*) A fallacy. *Chaucer.*
- FALLA'CIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. fallax false*) Sophistical, erroneous; deceitful, producing mistake.
- Falla'ciously** (*adv. from fallacious*) Sophistically, with unsound reasoning, with a design to deceive.
- Falla'ciousness** (*s. from fallacious*) A tendency to deceive, inconclusiveness.
- Fal'lacy** (*s. from the Lat. fallax false*) A sophistry, a fallacious argument.
- Fal'las** (*s. obsolete*) A fallacy. *Chaucer.*
- Fal'len** (*p. from fall*) Dropt, sunk, tumbled down, cut down.
- Fallibi'lity** (*s. from fallible*) The state of being fallible.
- FAL'LIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. fallo to deceive*) Liable to deceive, liable to error.
- Fal'libleness** (*s. from fallible*) The state or quality of being fallible. *Scott.*
- Fal'ling** (*p. from fall*) Dropping, sinking, cutting down.
- Fal'ling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of dropping, the act of sinking; a depression, a fall.
- Fal'lingevil** (*s. in farriery*) A disease in horses.
- Fal'lingoff** (*s. a sea term*) The movement of the head of a ship to leeward.
- Fal'lingsickness** (*s. from fall, and sickness*) The epilepsy.
- Falln** (*p. from fall, but not so common a spelling*) Fallen. *Sc.*
- Fallo'pian** (*adj. in anatomy, from Fallopius*) Belonging to two remarkable tubes or ducts in the womb.
- FALLO'PIUS** (*s.*) The name of a physician who first discovered the Fallopiian tubes.
- FAL'LOW** (*adj. from the Sax. folowe*) Pale red, pale yellow; uncultivated, unoccupied; unfowed, ploughed but not sowed.
- Fal'low** (*s. from the adj.*) Ground plowed but not sowed, ground lying at rest.
- Fal'low** (*v. int. from the adj.*) To plough in order to a second ploughing, to make fallow.
- Fal'lowed** (*p. from fallow*) Ploughed but not sowed, made fallow.
- Fal'lowing** (*p. a. from fallow*) Ploughing but not sowing, making fallow.
- Fal'lowing** (*p. a. from fallow*) The act of ploughing for fallow. *The fallow. "The first fallowing should be shallow."*
- Fal'lowness** (*s. from fallow*) Barrenness, the state of lying fallow.
- Fal'lowfmiter** (*s. in ornithology*) The oenanthe.
- Falmo'tum** (*s. obsolete*) The folknote.
- FAL'MOUTH** (*s.*) A town and port in Cornwall; it has a market on Thursday, and is 263 miles from London.
- Fal'mouth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Falmouth, made at Falmouth.
- Faln** (*p. from fall, but not so common a word*) Fallen.
- Fal'loque** (*s. an old word*) A small kind of ship, a felucca. *Phillips.*
- FALSA'RIOUS** (*s. in old authors, from the Lat. falsus*) A false person, a deceiver.
- FALSE** (*adj. from the Lat. falsus*) Dishonest, untrue, fallacious, counterfeit, treacherous, deceitful, opposed to true.
- Falie** (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) To violate, to deceive, to defeat. *Spenser.*
- Fals'ed** (*p. from falie, but now out of use*) Deceived, falsified. *Spenser.*
- Falie'hearted** (*adj. from falie, and heart*) Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful.
- Falie'hood** (*s. from falie*) A false assertion, a lie; the want of truth, the state of being false.
- Falie'ly** (*adv. from falie*) Erroneously, mistakenly, perfidiously.
- Falie'ness** (*s. from falie*) The contrary to truth, want of veracity, duplicity, treachery.
- Fals'er** (*s. obsolete, from falie*) An hypocrite, a deceiver. *Spenser.*
- Fals'er** (*adj. comp. of falie*) False in a greater degree.
- Fals'est** (*adj. sup. of falie*) False in the greatest degree.
- Fal'set** (*s. obsolete*) Falsehood. *Chaucer.*
- Fal'setes** (*s. obsolete*) Falsities. *Chaucer.*
- Fals'ifiable** (*adj. from falsify*) Liable to be corrupted, capable of being counterfeited.
- Fals'ific** (*adj. not much used, from falsify*) Making false, dealing falsely. *Scott.*
- Falsifica'tion** (*s. from falsify*) The act of falsifying. *Falsified*

Falsified (*p. from falsify*) Counterfeited, forged, made false.

Falsifier (*s. from falsify*) One that falsifies.

FALSIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. falsus false, and facio to make*) To counterfeit, to forge; to prove false, to violate.

Falsify (*v. int.*) To tell lies, to violate truth.

Falsifying (*p. a. from falsify*) Counterfeiting, forging, violating truth, telling lies.

FALSIL'OQUENCE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. falsus false, and loquor to speak*) A deceitful way of speaking. *Scott.*

Falsimony (*s. not much used*) Falsity. *Scott.*

Fal'sin (*v. t. obsolete*) To falsify, to deceive. *Chaucer.*

Fal'sity (*s. from false*) A falsehood, a lie, an error, an unfair representation.

FAL'TER (*v. int. from the Spanish faltar to be wanting*) To hesitate in pronunciation, to fail.

Fal'ter (*v. t. a local word*) To sift, to cleanse. *Morti.*

Fal'tered (*p. from falter, a local word*) Sifted, cleansed. *Mortimer.*

Fal'tering (*p. a. from falter*) Hesitating, failing.

Fal'teringly (*adv. from faltering*) With hesitation, with difficulty.

FALX (*s. in anatomy*) A process of the dura mater between the two hemispheres of the brain resembling a sickle.

FALX (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of tœnea.

FA'MACIDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fama fame, and cædo to kill*) A slanderer. *Scott.*

FAM'BLE (*v. int. little used, from the Danish famler*) To hesitate in speaking. *Skinner.*

Fam'blecheats (*s. a local word*) Gloves, rings on the fingers. *Cole.*

Fam'bles (*s. a local word*) The hands.

FAME (*s. from the Greek φᾶν to say*) Report, rumour; renown, glory, reputation.

Fame (*v. t. obsolete*) To defame. *Chaucer.*

Fa'med (*p. from fame, obsolete*) Slandered, reproached. *Chaucer.*

Fa'med (*adj. from the subst.*) Renowned, celebrated.

Fa'meless (*adj. from fame*) Void of fame, void of renown.

FA'MELICOSE (*adj. little used, from the Lat. famelicofus*) Often hungry, very hungry. *Scott.*

FAMIG'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fama fame, and gero to carry*) Carrying news, spreading reports. *Scott.*

FAMI'LIA (*s. in old records*) A family, a lineage; a hide land, as much land as could be conveniently ploughed with one team.

FAMIL'IAR (*adj. from the Lat. familia a family*) Relating to a family, domestic, free, void of ceremony, common, easy, acquainted.

Famil'iar (*s. from the adj.*) An intimate, one long acquainted; a demon who was supposed to attend on call.

Familiar'ity (*s. from familiar*) Affability, intercourse, acquaintance.

Familiar'ize (*v. t. from familiar*) To make familiar, to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

Familiar'ized (*p. from familiarize*) Made familiar.

Familiar'izing (*p. a. from familiarize*) Making familiar.

Famil'iarly (*adv. from familiar*) In a familiar manner.

Famil'iarness (*s. from familiar*) The state of being familiar.

Fam'ilist (*s. from family*) One of the sect called the family of love.

Familist'ical (*adj. from familist*) Belonging to the family of love. *Scott.*

FAMIL'LE (*s. pronounced in two syllables, from the French*) The family. "En famille." "In a family way."

FAM'ILY (*s. from the Lat. familia*) An household, those that live in the same family, a class, a tribe, a race, a generation.

FAM'INE (*s. from the Lat. famēs hunger*) Scarcity of food, dearth.

FAM'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. famēs hunger*) To kill with hunger, to starve, to destroy by withholding any thing necessary to life.

Fam'ish (*v. int.*) To die of hunger.

Fam'ished (*p. from famish*) Killed with hunger, greatly pinched with hunger, afflicted with want.

Fam'ishing (*p. a. from famish*) Killing with hunger, dying of hunger.

Fam'ishment (*s. from famish*) The pain of hunger, want of food. *Hakewell.*

Fa'mose (*adj. from fame, but not so common a spelling*) Famous.

Fa'mosed (*adj. from famosē*) Made famous. *Shakeſp.*

Famos'ity (*s. from fame, but not so much used*) Renown, fame.

Fa'mous (*adj. from fame*) Renowned, celebrated, talked of.

Fa'mously (*adv. from famous*) With great renown, with great fame.

Fa'mousness (*s. from famous*) The state of being famous.

Fam'ulers (*s. plu. obsolete*) Menial servants, domestics. *Ch.*

FAN (*s. from the Lat. vannus*) The instrument by which the chaff is blown from the corn in winnowing, any thing by which the air is put in motion, the instrument by which the ladies move the air to cool themselves, any thing in the form of this instrument.

Fan (*v. t. from the subst.*) To cool, to recreate by putting the air in motion; to ventilate, to separate in winnowing.

FANA'TIC (*adj. from the Lat. fanaticus*) Enthusiastic, struck with a kind of religious frenzy.

Fana'tic (*s. from the adj.*) An enthusiast, one struck with a kind of religious frenzy.

Fana'tical (*adj. not so frequent a word*) Fanatic.

Fana'ticism (*s. from fanatic*) Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANA'TIO (*s. in old records*) The time in which deer fawn.

Fan'cied (*p. from fancy*) Imagined, portrayed in the mind, stretched out according to fancy.

Fan'ciful (*adj. from fancy*) Directed by fancy, influenced by imagination.

Fan'cifully (*adv. from fanciful*) According to fancy, according to the force of imagination.

Fan'cifulness (*s. from fanciful*) The state or quality of being fanciful.

Fan'cy (*s. from phantasy*) The power by which the mind forms images and representations to itself, an imagination; an image or conception in the mind; an opinion, an inclination, a whim, a frolick, a vagary, something that pleases.

Fan'cy (*v. t. from the subst.*) To imagine, to portray in the mind, to like.

Fan'cy (*v. int.*) To form an imagination, to form a supposition.

Fan'cying (*p. a. from fancy*) Portraying in the mind, forming an imagination, supposing, liking, taking pleasure in.

Fan'cymonger (*s. from fancy, and monger*) One who deals in fancy, one who is delighted with tricks of imagination.

Fan'cyfick (*adj. from fancy, and sick*) Disordered in mind, diseased in the imagination.

Fande (*v. t. pret.*) Did find. *Chaucer.*

FANE (*s. from the Lat. fanum*) A temple, a place consecrated to religion.

FAN'FARON (*s. supposed to be from the Arabic*) A bully, a hector, one boasting of more than he can perform.

Fan'faronade (*s. from fantaron*) A bluster, a bravado, a high swell of fictitious dignity.

FANG (*v. t. from the Sax. fangan*) To gripe, to seize, to clutch. *Shakespeare.*

Fang (*s. from the verb*) The tusk of a boar or other animal, the nails, the talons, any thing like a long tooth.

Fang'ed (*p. from fang*) Furnished with fangs, having fangs or long teeth.

FAN'GLE (*s. from the Sax. fangan*) A silly attempt, a trifling scheme. *Johnson.*

Fang'led (*adj. from fangle*) Dressed up, decorated in a whimsical manner. *Shakespeare.*

Fang'less (*adj. from fang*) Toothless, destitute of teeth.

Fan'got (*s. not much used*) A quantity of some sort of wares.

FAN'ION (*s. from the Italian*) A banner or ensign carried by the officer of a brigade at the head of the baggage.

Fanna'tio (*s. in the forest law*) The act of bringing forth as does or hinds.

FAN'NEL (*s. from the French fanon*) A sort of ornament like a scarf worn about the arm of a priest when he says mass.

Fan'ned (*p. from fan*) Cooled with a fan, ventilated, winnowed.

Fan'ner (*s. from fan*) One that fans, one that works a fan.

Fan'ning (*p. a. from fan*) Cooling with a fan, ventilating, winnowing with a fan.

FANTA'SIA (*s. in music books*) A kind of air in which all the freedom of fancy and invention may be indulged.

Fan'tasied (*adj. not much used*) Filled with fancies, containing wild imaginations. *Shakespeare.*

Fan'tasm (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A phantasm, an idle conceit, a phantom, a spectre.
Fantas'tic (*adj. from fantasy*) Imaginary, irrational, capricious, whimsical, fanciful.
Fantas'tical (*adj. from fantastic*) Fantastic, belonging to fancy, whimsical.
Fantas'tically (*adv. from fantastical*) In a fantastical manner.
Fantas'ticalness (*s. from fantastical*) The state of being fantastical.
Fantas'ticness (*s. from fantastic*) The state of being fantastic.
FAN'TASY (*s. from the Greek φαντασία an appearance*) Imagination, fancy, humour, inclination. *Shakespeare.*
Fan'tom, Fan'tome (*s. a modern spelling*) A phantom, an idle conceit, a hobgoblin, a spectre.
Faona'tio (*s. in old records*) The act of bringing forth as does and hinds.
Fap (*adj. not much used*) Drunk, fuddled. *Shakespeare.*
FAPES'MO (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of imperfect syllogisms.
FAQ'UER (*s.*) A counterfeit hermit or devotee in the East.
FAR (*adv. from the Sax. feor*) At a great distance, to a great distance, to a great height, to a certain degree, in a great part, in a great proportion.
Far (*adj. from the adv.*) Distant, remote, remoter of two. "The far foot."
Far (*s. from the adj.*) A place remote. "He came from far."
Far (*s. from farrow*) The offspring of a sow, a litter of pigs. *Tusser.*
Far'and (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Foreign. *Scott.*
FAR'ANDMAN (*s. from the Sax. faran to travel, and man*) A man who is not at home, a merchant or trader to whom according to the laws of Scotland justice ought to be done with all expedition that his business and journey be not impeded.
Far'andly (*adj. a local word*) Handsome. *Bailey.*
Far'antly (*adj. a local word*) Handsome. *Cole.*
Far'rantly (*adj. a local word*) Handsome. *Scott.*
FARCE (*v. t. from the Lat. farcio to stuff*) To stuff, to extend, to puff up.
Farce (*v. t. obsolete*) To paint the face, to use cosmetics. *Chaucer.*
Farce (*s. from the verb*) A dramatic representation stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits; a ridiculous performance, grimace.
Far'ced (*p. from farce*) Stuffed, extended, puffed up.
Far'ces (*s. in cookery, from farce*) Forced meat, stuffing.
Far'cical (*adj. from farce*) Belonging to a farce, appropriated to farce.
Far'cing (*p. a. from farce*) Stuffing, extending, puffing up.
Far'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stuffing, the act of filling up with noxious ingredients. "The farcing of that fable."
FAR'CIN (*s. from the French*) A disease in horses, the farcy.
Far'cinate (*v. t. not much used*) To stuff, to extend. *C.*
FAR'CY (*s. in farriery*) A kind of infectious leprosy among horses attended with knotty swellings and ulcers.
FARD (*s. from the French*) A kind of paint, paint for the face.
FAR'DEL (*s. from the Italian fardello*) A bundle, a little pack; the fourth part of a yardland.
Far'dils (*s. obsolete*) Burdens. *Chaucer.*
Far'dingale (*s. not so common a spelling*) A farthingale, a hoop.
FAR'DINGDEAL (*s. from the Sax. feord fourth, and dæle a part*) The fourth part of an acre.
FARE (*v. int. from the Sax. faran to go*) To pass on, to travel, to happen, to succeed, to feed, to eat.
Fare (*s. from the verb*) The price of any one's passage in a vehicle by land or water; provisions, food prepared for the table.
FA'REHAM (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 73 miles from London.
Fa'reham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fareham, made at Fareham.
Farewell (*v. int. used only in the imp. mode, from fare to go, and well*) Be it well with you, may it be well with you.
Fa'rewell (*s. from the verb*) A parting compliment, the form of taking leave.
Fa'rewell (*adj. from the verb*) Taking leave, belonging to the act of taking leave. "Who have taken their leave of the public in farewell papers."
FAR'FARA (*s. in botany*) The colts foot.

FARFARIA (*s. in botany*) The betony.
FAR'FARUM, FAR'FARUS (*s. in botany*) The white poplartree, the coltsfoot.
Far'fetch (*s. from far, and fetch*) A deep stratagem. *Hu.*
Far'fetched (*adj. from far, and fetch*) Brought from far, studiously sought, laboriously strained.
Far'forth (*adv. obsolete*) Far, so far as. *Chaucer.*
FAR'INA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The fine dust prepared in the male flower of plants; meal.
FARINA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. meal*) Mealy, resembling meal, producing meal.
FARINA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) A toll of meal.
Fa'ring (*p. from fare*) Going, proceeding; living, enjoying, eating and drinking.
Fa'ring (*adj. obsolete*) Set about, begun; done, accomplished, qualified. *Chaucer.*
Far'len, Far'ley (*s. a local word*) A duty of sixpence paid to the lord of the manor in some part of Devonshire; the best good thing to be taken for an heriot as distinguished from the best beast; a sum of money paid in lieu of an heriot.
FARM (*s. from the French ferme*) An estate in the country generally let out to a tenant; the state of lands occupied by tenants.
Farm (*v. t. from the sub.*) To let out at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate, to cultivate land, to occupy a farm.
Farm'able (*adj. from farm*) Capable of being farmed. *Sc.*
Farm'ed (*p. from farm*) Let out at a certain rent, occupied by a farmer.
Farm'er (*s. from farm*) One who holds any estate at a certain rent, one who cultivates ground.
Farm'ing (*p. a. from farm*) Letting out at a certain rent, occupying a farm.
Farm'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of cultivating lands. "Farming is now the best business in the kingdom."
Far'most (*adj. from far, and most*) Most distant, most remote.
Farne (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did fare. *Chaucer.*
Far'ness (*s. from far*) Distance, remoteness. *Carew.*
FARN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Surry, famous for a growth of fine hops; it has a market on Thursday, and is 38 miles from London.
Farn'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Farnham, made at Farnham, produced at Farnham.
FAR'ON (*s.*) A sort of game. *Scott.*
Far'piercing (*adj. from far, and pierce*) Striking a great way, piercing deep.
Farrag'inous (*adj. from farrago*) Made of different materials.
FARRA'GO (*s. from the Lat.*) A confused mass of various ingredients, a medley.
FARREA'TION (*s. not so common a spelling*) Confarrea-tion.
FAR'RIER (*s. from the French*) One who shoes horses, one who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.
Far'rier (*v. t. from the sub.*) To practise physic or surgery on horses.
Far'riering (*p. a. from farrier*) Practising physic or surgery on horses.
Far'riering (*s. from the part.*) The practice of physic and surgery on horses, farriery. *Mortimer.*
Far'riery (*s. from farrier*) The act of trimming the feet and curing the diseases of horses.
FAR'RINGDON (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 70 miles from London.
Far'ringdon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Farringdon, made at Farringdon.
Far'roebuck (*s. from roe, and buck*) A roebuck of the fifth year. *Scott.*
FAR'ROW (*s. it wants the blu. from the Sax. fearh*) A little pig. "Her nine farrow." *Shakespeare.*
Far'row (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring forth pigs.
Far'rowed (*p. from farrow*) Brought forth from a sow.
Far'rowing (*p. a. from farrow*) Bringing forth pigs.
FAR'SANG (*s. from the Lat. paralanga*) A Persian league, the space of three miles. *Scott.*
Far'fed (*p. an incorrect spelling, from farce*) Stuffed, extended. *Shakespeare.*
Far'fee'ing (*adj. from far, and see*) Penetrating, seeing far into any thing; seeing to a great distance. *Scott.*
FART (*s. from the Sax. fert*) The wind that breaks from behind.
Fart (*v. int. from the sub.*) To break wind from behind.
FAR'THEL (*v. t. a sea term, from the French fardeler*) To furl.
Far'theling (*p. a. from farthel*) Furling.

Far'thelingline (*s. from fartheling, and line*) A small rope fastened to the sails in order to furl them.

Far'ther (*adj. supposed to be from far*) More remote, longer, tending to a greater distance.

Far'ther (*adv. from the adj.*) More remotely, moreover.

Far'ther (*conj. from the adj.*) Likewise, farthermore.

Far'ther (*s. from the adj.*) A longer stretch, a longer way. "Who can go any farther."

Far'ther (*v. t. from the adj. but judged not so proper as*) To further, to promote. *Dryden.*

Far'therance (*s. from farther, but judged not so proper as*) Furtherance, encouragement. *Ascham.*

Far'thermore (*conj. from farther, and more*) Likewise, moreover.

Far'thest (*adj. from far*) Most distant, most remote.

Far'thest (*adv. from the adj.*) At the greatest distance, to the greatest distance.

FAR'THING (*s. from the Sax. feower four*) The fourth part of a penny, copper coin; a trifle, a thing of little or no value.

FAR'THINGALE (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A hoop, a circle of cane or whalebone formerly worn by the ladies about their hips to keep out their petticoats.

Far'thingworth (*s. from farthing, and worth*) As much of any commodity as is sold for a farthing.

Fart'ing (*p. a. from fart*) Breaking wind from behind.

Fase (*s. with physicians*) A fasciculus, a bundle, an armful.

Fasce' (*s. in heraldry*) A fesse.

Fasce' (*adj. in heraldry*) Barry.

FAS'CES (*s. in antiquity, from the Lat.*) The bundle of rods carried before the Roman magistrates.

FA'SCIA (*s. in architecture*) A fillet, a plain moulding representing a bandage; a range of stone work to divide a building.

FA'SCIA (*s. in surgery*) A fillet, a bandage.

FA'SCIAE (*s. plu. in astronomy*) The belts of Jupiter.

FASCIA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the leg.

Fas'ciated (*adj. from fascia*) Bound with a fillet, tied with a bandage.

Fascia'tion (*s. from fascia*) The act of binding up the diseased parts of the body. *Wijemen.*

Fascic'ular (*adj. from fasciculus*) Belonging to a bundle. *Scott.*

FASCIC'ULUS (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) A bundle, as much of any thing as can be carried under the arm.

FAS'CINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. fascino to bewitch*) To enchant, to bewitch, to influence in some unaccountable manner.

Fas'cinated (*p. from fascinate*) Bewitched, enchanted, unaccountably influenced.

Fas'cinating (*p. a. from fascinate*) Bewitching, enchanting.

Fascina'tion (*s. from fascinate*) The power or act of witchcraft, an enchantment.

FASCI'NE (*s. a military term*) A faggot.

FAS'CINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fascino to bewitch*) Belonging to witchcraft, tending to enchantment. *Harv.*

Fas'guntide (*s. a local word*) Shrovetide, the beginning of Lent. *Bailey.*

Fashe (*s. obsolete*) A bundle, a sheaf. *Chaucer.*

FASHION (*s. from the Lat. facies a face*) The form, the make, the outward appearance, a manner, a mode, a custom, a mode of dress, a rank, a condition.

Fash'ion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form, to mould, to cast into an external appearance, to fit, to adapt, to make according to rule or custom.

Fash'ionable (*adj. from fashion*) Made according to the mode, modish, approved by custom, observant of the mode, having rank above the vulgar.

Fash'ionableness (*s. from fashion*) The state of being in the fashion.

Fash'ionably (*adv. from fashionable*) In a manner conformable to mode and custom.

Fash'ioned (*p. from fashion*) Formed, fitted, made according to some prescribed rule.

Fash'ioner (*s. from fashion*) One that forms, one that invents new fashions, one that follows the mode, a fop. *Scott.*

Fash'ioning (*p. a. from fashion*) Forming, fitting, accommodating, forming according to some rule or custom.

Fash'ionist (*s. from fashion*) One that invents new fashions, one that follows the mode. *Scott.*

Fash'ionmonger (*s. from fashion, and monger*) One that invents new fashions, one that follows the mode to every extreme, a fop.

Fash'ionpieces (*s. a sea term, from fashion, and piece*)

The hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth and form the stern of the ship.

Fash'ions (*s. in farriery*) The farcy, a disease in horses.

Fas'ion (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fashion. *Chaucer.*

FAST (*v. int. from the Sax. fæstan*) To abstain from food, to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST (*adj. from the Sax. fæst*) Firm, immovable; deep, sound; speedy, quick.

Fast (*adv. from the adj.*) Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly, frequently, swiftly.

Fast (*s. from the verb*) An abstinence from food, a mortification of the body by religious abstinence.

Fast (*s. a sea term*) A rope to make any thing fast, the rope that holds the ship or boat.

Fast (*s. in tin mines*) A shelf.

Fast'day (*s. from fast, and day*) A fast, a day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Faste (*adv. obsolete*) Near, close. "Faste by." *Chau.*

Fast'en (*v. t. from fast*) To make fast, to make firm, to cement, to link together, to affix, to conjoin.

Fast'en (*v. int.*) To fix; with on, or upon; as, "He fastened on my neck."

Fast'ened (*p. from fasten*) Made fast, made firm, cemented, linked together, affixed, conjoined.

Fast'ener (*s. from fasten*) One that makes fast.

Fast'ening (*p. a. from fast*) Making fast, making firm, cementing, affixing, conjoining.

Fast'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making fast, that which makes fast.

Fast'er (*s. from fast*) One that abstains from food.

Fast'er (*adj. comp. of fast*) Fast in a greater degree.

Fast'erman (*s. from fast, and man*) A man of reputation amongst the Saxons, a man reputed fit to be a pledge or surety for his neighbour.

Fast'est (*adj. sup. of fast*) Fast in the greatest degree.

Fast'headed (*adj. from fast, and hand*) Closehanded, avaricious, covetous.

FAS'TI (*s. from the Lat.*) The Roman calendar.

Fastidios'ity (*s. not much used, from fastidious*) Pride, disdainfulness.

FASTID'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fastidiosus*) Proud, disdainful, nice to a degree of insolence.

Fastid'iously (*adv. from fastidious*) Proudly, disdainfully.

Fastid'iousness (*s. from fastidious*) Pride, scornfulness.

FASTIG'IA (*s. from the Lat.*) The tops of any thing. *Sc.*

Fastig'iated (*adj. from fastigia*) Made sharp towards the top. *Scott.*

Fastig'ium (*s. in architecture*) A pediment, the ridge or highest part of a roof.

Fasting (*p. a. from fast*) Abstaining from food, mortifying the body by religious abstinence.

Fastingday (*s. from fasting, and day*) A fast, a day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Fast'ness (*s. from fast*) Firmness, strength, security, a strong place; closeness, connection.

Fastuos'ity (*s. from fastuous*) Pride, disdainfulness. *Scott.*

FAS'TUOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fastuosus*) Proud, haughty.

Fas'tuousness (*s. from fastuous*) Pride, haughtiness. *Sc.*

FAT (*adj. from the Sax. fæt*) Full of gross flesh; plump; coarse, full, dull; rich, wealthy.

Fat (*s. from the adj.*) The gross flesh of an animal, grease.

FAT (*s. from the Sax. fæt, but more commonly written vat*) A vat, a vessel in which any liquor is put to ferment.

Fat (*v. t. from the adj.*) To fatten, to make plump by feeding.

Fat (*v. int.*) To grow plump, to increase in gross flesh.

FA'TAL (*adj. from fate*) Deadly, destructive, mortal; inevitable, appointed by destiny.

Fa'talist (*s. from fatal*) One that maintains that all things come to pass by invincible necessity.

Fata'lity (*s. from fatal*) Predetermination, necessity, a tendency to some great and hazardous event.

Fa'tally (*adv. from fatal*) Mortally, destructively; by a decree of fate.

Fa'talness (*s. from fatal*) The state of being fatal.

FATE (*s. from the Lat. fatum that which is spoken or decreed*) An eternal and unalterable succession of causes and events, destiny, a predetermined event, the cause of death, death.

Fa'ted (*adj. from fate*) Decreed by fate, determined.

FATES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three Destinies who were supposed to determine all things.

FA'THER (*s. from the Sax. fæther*) He by whom the son or daughter is begotten, the first ancestor, an old man, a man reverend for age, learning, or piety; one who behaves with paternal care and tenderness; the first person in the Godhead, the Creator.

Fa'ther (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take as a son or daughter,

- ter, to furnish with a father, to adopt any thing as one's own production, to ascribe to any one as an offspring.
- Fa'thered (*p. from father*) Furnished with a father, imputed to any one as an offspring; *with on, or upon: as, "It was fathered upon the duke."*
- Fa'therhood (*s. from father*) The character, state, or authority of a father.
- Fa'thering (*p. a. from father*) Imputing to any one as an offspring.
- Fa'therinlaw (*s. from father, in, and law*) The father of one's husband or wife; one who married a father's widow.
- Fa'therlasher (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the cottus kind.
- Fa'therless (*adj. from father*) Destitute of a father, deprived of a father.
- Fa'therless (*s. from the adj. put absolutely*) Children that have no father. "*In whom the fatherless find mercy.*"
- Fa'therliness (*s. from fatherly*) The tenderness of a father, paternal affection.
- Fa'therly (*adj. from father*) Paternal, like a father, tender, careful of.
- Fa'therly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a father, with paternal tenderness.
- FA'THIMA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the wife of Mahomet.
- Fath'imites (*s. from Fathima*) The descendents of Mahomet by his wife Fathima.
- FATH'OM (*s. from the Sax. fædom*) The space to which a man can extend both his arms, a measure of six feet; reach, penetration, compass of thought.
- Fath'om (*v. t. from the sub.*) To compass with the arms, to reach, to master, to sound, to try the depth; to penetrate, to find the bottom.
- Fath'omed (*p. from fathom*) Sounded, penetrated.
- Fath'oming (*p. a. from fathom*) Compassing with the arms, sounding the depth; penetrating, compassing.
- Fath'omless (*adj. from fathom*) Incapable of being fathomed, bottomless.
- Fatid'ic (*adj. from the Lat. fatidicus*) Prophetic, having the power of foretelling future events. *Scott.*
- Fatid'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A fortuneteller. *Scott.*
- Fatid'ical (*adj. from fatidic*) Prophetic, foretelling future events. *Howel.*
- Fatiferous (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fatum fate, and fero to bring*) Deadly, mortal, destructive.
- Fatigable (*adj. from fatigate*) Easily wearied, susceptible of fatigue.
- Fat'igableness (*s. from fatigable*) Liableness to fatigue. *Sc.*
- FAT'IGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. fatigo to weary*) To make weary, to tire, to oppress with labour. *Johns.*
- Fat'igate (*p. from the verb*) Wearied, fatigued. *Shake.*
- FATIGUE (*v. t. from the Lat. fatigo to weary*) To tire, to harass with labour, to exhaust.
- Fat'igue (*s. from the verb*) Weariness, lassitude, the cause of weariness, work, labour.
- Fat'igued (*p. from fatigue*) Tired, wearied, exhausted.
- Fat'iguing (*p. a. from fatigue*) Wearing, tiring, exhausting with hard labour.
- FATIL'OQUIST (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fatum fate, and loquor to speak*) A fortuneteller.
- Fatkid'neyed (*adj. from fat, and kidney*) Fat in contempt.
- Fat'ling (*s. from fat*) A young animal fed for slaughter.
- Fat'ner (*s. from fat*) That which makes fat.
- Fat'ness (*s. from fat*) Fat, grease, the quality of being fat, plumpness; richness, fertility, that which causes fertility.
- Fat'ted (*p. from fat*) Fattened, made fat.
- Fat'ten (*v. t. from fat*) To make fat, to feed up, to make plump; to enrich, to make fruitful.
- Fat'ten (*v. int.*) To grow fat, to grow plump.
- Fat'tened (*p. from fatten*) Made fat, grown fat, made plump.
- Fat'tening (*p. a. from fatten*) Making fat, growing fat, getting plump.
- Fat'ter (*adj. comp. of fat*) Fat in a greater degree.
- Fat'test (*adj. sup. of fat*) Fat in the greatest degree.
- Fat'ting (*p. from fat*) Making fat, feeding for slaughter.
- Fat'ty (*adj. from fat*) Fat, unctuous. *Bacon.*
- FA'TUARI (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) The persons who were supposed to be inspired and to have foretold future events.
- Fatu'ity (*s. from fatuous*) Foolishness, weakness of intellects, a degree of frenzy.
- FA'TUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fatuus foolish*) Stupid, weak, impotent, illusory.
- Fatwit'ted (*adj. from fat, and wit*) Heavy, dull, stupid.
- FAU'CET (*s. from the Lat. fauces the jaws*) The pipe put into a vessel to give vent to or draw out the liquor.
- FAU'CEUS (*s. in anatomy*) The upper part of the gullet. *Scott.*
- Fauch'ion (*s. not so common a spelling*) A falchion, a crooked sword.
- Fau'con (*s. in gunnery*) A piece of ordnance the diameter of which at the bore is five inches and a quarter.
- Fau'conet (*s. in gunnery*) A piece of cannon whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a half.
- FAU'FEL (*s.*) The fruit of a species of palmtree.
- Faugh (*adj. a local word*) Unploughed for one year or more. *Scott.*
- FA'VIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. favus a honeycomb, and forma a form*) Resembling the form of a honeycomb.
- Favil'lous (*adj. from the Lat. favilla ashes*) Consisting of ashes.
- Favir'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Favourable. *Chaucer.*
- FAVIS'SA (*s. with antiquaries*) A place under ground where rarities were wont to be kept.
- Faught (*p. from fetch, but now grown obsolete*) Fetched.
- Faul'chion (*s. not so common a spelling*) A falchion, a crooked sword.
- Faul'con (*s. not so common a spelling*) A falcon.
- Faul'conry (*s. not so common a spelling*) Falconry.
- FAULT (*s. from the French faute*) An offence, a slight crime, a defect, a want, a puzzle, a difficulty.
- Fault (*v. int. from the sub.*) To fail, to be wrong. *Sp.*
- Fault (*v. t. not much used*) To charge with a fault, to accuse.
- Fault'er (*s. from fault*) An offender, one who commits a fault.
- Fault'finder (*s. from fault, and find*) One who finds fault.
- Fault'ily (*adv. from faulty*) Improperly, defectively, erroneously.
- Fault'iness (*s. from faulty*) The state or quality of being faulty, badness.
- Fault'less (*adj. from fault*) Having no fault, complete, perfect.
- Fault'lessness (*s. from faultless*) The quality of being faultless. *Scott.*
- Fault'y (*adj. from fault*) Guilty of a fault, blameable, defective.
- Faun (*s. from Faunus, in heathen mythology*) A kind of rural deity, a kind of satyr.
- FAUNA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The solemn feasts which were celebrated by the Romans in honour of Faunus.
- Faun'ick (*adj. not used, from Faunus*) Wild, rude. *Cole.*
- Faun'tekins (*s. a local word*) Little children, infants.
- FAUNUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of a man who was supposed to be the son of Saturn, and one of the oldest Italian kings.
- Favon'ian (*adj. from favonius*) Blowing from the west.
- FAVO'NIUS (*s. from the Lat. faveo to favour*) The west wind supposed to be the most favourable to the fruits of the earth.
- FA'VOR (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Favour.
- FA'VOR (*v. t. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) To favour.
- Fa'vorable (*adj. from favor*) Favourable.
- Fa'vorableness (*s. from favorable*) Favourableness.
- Fa'vorably (*adv. from favorable*) Favourably.
- Fa'vored (*p. from favor*) Favoured.
- Fa'vorer (*s. from favor*) One that favours, a favourer.
- Fa'voring (*p. a. from favor*) Favouring.
- Fa'vorite (*s. from favor*) A favourite.
- FAVORI'TO (*s. in music*) A chorus in which the best voices and instruments are employed.
- Fa'vorless (*adj. from favor*) Favourless.
- FA'VOUR (*s. the common spelling, from the French fa veur*) Favor, kindness, friendly regard; support, defence; mildness, mitigation of punishment; leave, goodwill; the object of favour; any thing kept or worn as a token, a knot or ribband; the features, the countenance.
- Fa'vour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To favor, to regard with kindness, to support, to assist, to conduce to, to resemble.
- Fa'vourable (*adj. the common spelling*) Favorable, kind, propitious; tender, averse to censure; conducive to, accommodate, convenient: *with to; as, "Favourable to generation."* Beautiful, well favoured; *but this sense is obsolete.* *Spenser.*
- Fa'vourableness (*s. from favourable*) Favorableness, kindness, benignity.
- Fa'vourably (*adj. from favourable*) Favorably, kindly, tenderly.
- Fa'voured (*p. from favour*) Favoured, treated with favour.

Fa'vourer (*s. from favour*) A favorer, one that favors.
Fa'vouring (*p. a. from favour*) Treating with favor, resembling.
Fa'vourite (*s. from favour*) A favorite, that which is regarded with kindness, a friend; one chosen as a companion by a superior, a mean wretch who is to do every thing to please.
Fa'vourless (*adj. from favour*) Favorless, void of favor, unpropitious.
FAUSE (*adj. not much used, from the French faux*) False, cunning, subtle. *Bailey.*
Fau'sen (*s. in ichthyology*) A sort of eel. *Chapman.*
FAUSE'TUM (*s. in old records*) A musical instrument, a pipe.
FAU'SSEBRAYE (*s. in fortification*) A small mount of earth thrown up at the foot of the rampart.
FAUST (*adj. not used, from the Lat. faustus fortunate*) Prosperous, happy.
FAUSTIA'LIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of good fortune.
Faus'titude (*s. from faust, but not used*) Prosperity, happiness. *Bailey.*
Faus'tity (*s. from faust, but not used*) Good fortune, prosperity. *Cole.*
FAU'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that favours, one that supports another.
Fau'tress (*s. from fautor*) A woman that favours, a female that affords protection.
FAUX'BURGH (*s.*) The suburbs, the building without the wall of a city.
Faw (*s. obsolete*) Fain, glad, joyful. *Chaucer.*
FAWN (*s. probably from infans a child*) A young deer.
Fawn (*v. int. from the subs.*) To bring forth a young deer.
FAWN (*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To court, to fondle, to court with servility; *with upon: as, "The dog straight fawned upon his master."*
Fawn'ed (*p. from fawn*) Brought forth as a fawn, dropped from the doe.
Fawn'er (*s. from fawn*) One that fawns, one that courts with servility.
Fawn'ing (*p. a. from fawn*) Courting, fondling, courting with servility, bringing forth a fawn.
Fawn'ingly (*adv. from fawning*) In a fawning servile manner.
FAX'ED (*adj. from the Sax. fæx hair, but now grown obsolete*) Hairy. *Camden.*
Fay (*v. t. a sea term*) To fit any two pieces of wood close together.
Fay (*v. int. a sea term*) To lie close as one timber to another.
FAY (*s. from the French fee*) A fairy, an elf.
Fay (*s. from the French foy, but now grown obsolete*) Faith. *Spenser.*
Fay'ling (*s. a law term*) A failure of proof as applied to a record.
Faynt (*adj. a law term*) False, feigned.
Fay'tor (*s. obsolete*) A doer. *Spenser.*
Fay'tour (*s. in old records*) An idle fellow, a vagabond.
FE (*s. from the Spanish*) Faith.
Fe (*s. obsolete*) A fee, money, land of inheritance. *Ch.*
Feab (*s. a local word*) A gooseberry.
Fea'berry (*s. a local word*) The gooseberry.
FEAGUE (*v. t. from the German fægan to sweep*) To whip, to beat, to chastize.
Feake (*v. int. in the Scotch dialect*) To flutter, to be officiously busy, to be idle.
Feal (*v. t. a local word*) To hide. *Cole.*
Feal (*adj. an old law term*) Trusty, faithful.
FE'ALTY (*s. from the French feaulte*) Duty due to a superior, fidelity, loyalty.
FEAR (*v. t. from the Sax. fearan*) To dread, to be afraid of; to fright, to terrify.
Fear (*v. int.*) To live in terror, to be afraid, to be in anxiety.
Fear (*s. from the verb*) Dread, horror, anxiety, solicitude; the cause of dread, the subject of horror; some thing hung up to terrify by noise or appearance.
Fear'ed (*p. from fear*) Dreaded, apprehended as a disagreeable thing.
Fear'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To frighten. *Spenser.*
Fear'ful (*adj. from fear*) Timorous, afraid; *with of: as, "I was fearful of death."* Awful, terrible, causing fear; *with to: as, "Neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe."*
Fear'fully (*adv. from fearful*) Timorously, terribly.
Fear'fulness (*s. from fearful*) Timoroussness, fear, dread, the state of being in fear.
Fear'lessly (*adv. from fearless*) Without fear, undauntedly.

Fear'lessness (*s. from fearless*) The state of being fearless.
Fear'less (*adj. from fear*) Void of fear, intrepid.
Fearn (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Fern. *Phillips.*
Feasibil'ity (*s. from feasible*) Practicableness, the state of being feasible.
FEAS'IBLE (*adj. from the French faisible*) Practicable, capable of being effected.
Feas'ibleness (*s. from feasible*) Feasibility, the state of being feasible.
Feas'ibly (*adv. from feasible*) Practicably, in a feasible manner.
FEAST (*s. from the Lat. festum*) An entertainment at table, a sumptuous treat; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.
Feast (*v. t. from the subs.*) To entertain, to entertain deliciously, to pamper, to delight.
Feast (*v. int.*) To eat sumptuously, to eat and drink jointly together.
Feast'ed (*p. from feast*) Entertained at a feast, pampered, delighted.
Feast'er (*s. from feast*) One that entertains at a feast, one that fares deliciously.
Feast'ful (*adj. from feast*) Festive, joyful, luxurious, riotous.
Feast'ing (*p. a. from feast*) Entertaining at a feast, faring deliciously.
Feast'rite (*s. from feast, and rite*) A custom observed at entertainments. *Phillips.*
FEAT (*s. from the French fait*) An act, a deed, an exploit; a trick, a festive performance.
Feat (*adj. from the subs. now grown obsolete*) Ready, skillful, ingenious, neat, nice.
Feat'er (*adj. comp. of feat, but now obsolete*) Neater, readier. *Shakespeare.*
Feat'ous (*adj. from feat, but now obsolete*) Neat, dexterous.
Feat'eously (*adv. from feateous, but now obsolete*) Neatly, dexterously. *Spenser.*
FEA'THER (*s. from the Sax. fether*) The plume of birds; a species, a kind; an ornament, an empty title; a natural frizzling of the hair on a horse or other animal, any thing resembling a feather.
Fea'ther (*v. t. from the subs.*) To dress in feathers, to fit with feathers; to enrich, to adorn; to tread as a cock.
Fea'therbed (*s. from feather, and bed*) A bed stuffed with feathers, a soft bed.
Fea'therdriver (*s. from feather, and driver*) One who cleans feathers by whisking them about.
Fea'thered (*p. a. from feather*) Cloathed with feathers, ornamented with feathers; having feathers; carrying feathers.
Feather'edge (*s. with joiners*) The edge of a board made thin.
Feath'eredged (*adj. from featheredge*) Made thin at the edge.
Feath'erfew (*s. in botany*) A plant, an herb.
Feath'ering (*p. a. from feather*) Furnishing with feathers.
Feath'erless (*adj. from feather*) Void of feathers, deprived of feathers.
Feath'erseller (*s. from feather, and sell*) One who sells feathers.
Feath'ery (*adj. from feather*) Cloathed with feathers, mixed with feathers.
Feat'ly (*adv. from feat, but now grown obsolete*) Neatly, nimbly, dexterously. *Shakespeare.*
Feat'ness (*s. not much used, from feat*) Neatness, nicety.
Feat'ure (*s. from feat*) The cast or make of the face, any lineament or part of the face.
Feat'ure (*v. t. from the subs.*) To resemble in countenance, to favour. *Shakespeare.*
Fea'ver (*s. an obsolete or incorrect spelling*) A fever.
Fea'vourous (*adj. obsolete*) Feverish. *Shakespeare.*
FEAZE (*v. t. perhaps from the Sax. fax hair*) To untwist the end of a rope, to reduce any thing that has been twisted or woven to its first stamina; to beat, to whip with rods.
Feaz'ed (*p. from feaze*) Untwisted, reduced to its first stamina; beaten, whipped with rods.
Feaz'ing (*p. a. from feaze*) Untwisting, reducing to its first stamina; beating, whipping with rods.
Fe'bleffe (*s. obsolete*) Weakness. *Chaucer.*
Febric'itate (*v. int. not much used, from febris*) To be sick of a fever.
Febricita'tion (*s. from febricitate*) The state of being feverish, a tendency to a fever.
FEBRIC'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A slight fever, a fever-
et. *Johnson.*
Febric'ulose

Febriculose (*adj. not much used*) Troubled with a fever, sick of a fever.

Febriculos'ity (*s. not used, from febriculose*) The state of being feverish, a tendency to a fever. *Scott.*

FE'BRIFUGE (*adj. from the Lat. febris a fever, and fugo to drive away*) Having the power to cure fevers.

Fe'brifuge (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to drive away a fever.

FE'BRILE (*adj. from febris, a fever*) Constituting a fever, proceeding from a fever.

FE'BRIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A fever, an ague.

FEBRUARY (*s. from the Lat. februa the sacrifices for the dead*) The second month in the year.

Feb'ruary (*adj. from the subs.*) Belonging to the second month in the year; cold, frosty, cloudy and stormy. "You have such a february face." *Shakespeare.*

FEBRUATION (*s. from the Lat. februa sacrifices for the dead*) The act of sacrificing for the dead, the act of praying for the souls of the dead.

Fe'cial (*adj. from fecialis*) Belonging to a herald at arms.

FE'CIA'LES (*s. from the Lat.*) An order of priests among the Romans consisting of twenty persons selected from the best families who were to assist in treaties of peace and declarations of war.

FE'CES (*s. from the Lat. fæces*) Dregs, lees, sediment, excrements.

Fe'cible (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Feasible. *Cole.*

FEC'ULA (*s. in pharmacy*) A white kind of powder procured from the sediment of some sorts of liquors.

Fec'ulence (*s. from feculent*) Foulness, the state of being muddy.

Fec'ulency (*s. from feculence*) Muddiness, foulness, the lees, the sediment, the dregs.

FEC'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. fæx dregs*) Dreggy, foul, excrementitious.

FECU'ND (*adj. from the Lat. fæcundo to make fruitful*) Fruitful, prolific.

Fecun'date (*v. t. from fecund*) To make fruitful, to make prolific.

Fecund'ated (*p. from fecundate*) Made fruitful.

Fecund'ating (*p. a. from fecundate*) Making fruitful.

Fecunda'tion (*s. from fecundate*) The act of making fruitful, the act of making prolific.

Fecund'ify (*v. t. from fecund*) To make fruitful, to make prolific.

Fecun'dity (*s. from fecund*) Fruitfulness, the power of bringing forth.

Fecund'ness (*s. from fecund*) The state of being fruitful. *Scott.*

Fed (*v. t. pret. of feed*) Did feed.

Fed (*p. from feed*) Supplied with food, nourished, pampered, made fat.

Fed (*adj. obsolete*) Brought up, educated. *Chaucer.*

FED'ARY (*s. from the Lat. fædus a covenant, used only by Shakespeare*) A confederate, a partner, a dependent.

FED'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. fædus a covenant*) Belonging to a league or covenant, belonging to a contract or bargain.

Fed'eralness (*s. from federal*) The state of being federal. *Scott.*

Fed'erary (*s. not much used*) A confederate, an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*

Fed'erasy (*s. obsolete*) A confederacy, a bargain. *Chaucer.*

Fed'erate (*s. not much used*) Leagued, joined in confederacy. *Johnson.*

Fe'dity (*s. not used*) Foulness. *Cole.*

FEE (*s. from the Sax. feoh*) A reward, a gratification, a recompence; a payment to a physician or lawyer for advice, a payment claimed by a person in office; a portion, a pittance: but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Tusser.*

FEE (*s. in law*) All lands and tenements held by acknowledgement to a superior lord.

Fee (*v. t. from the subs.*) To pay, to reward, to keep in hire, to bribe.

FEE'BLE (*adj. from the French foible*) Weak, sickly, infirm, weak in body or mind.

Fee'ble (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) To enfeeble, to make weak. *Spenser.*

Fee'bled (*p. from feeble, but not used*) Enfeebled, made weak. *Shakespeare.*

Feeble'minded (*adj. from feeble, and mind*) Weak of mind, defective in constancy or resolution.

Fee'bleness (*s. from feeble*) Weakness, debility, want of strength.

Fee'bly (*adv. from feeble*) Weakly, faintly, without strength.

Fe'ed (*p. from fee*) Paid, hired, bribed.

FEED (*v. t. from the Sax. fedan*) To supply with food; to furnish, to supply with any thing like food; to

nourish, to cherish; to keep in expectation; to delight, to entertain; to make fat as cattle for slaughter.

Feed (*v. int.*) To take food, to live by eating, to grow fat.

Feed (*s. from the verb*) Food, food for cattle, pasture.

Feed'er (*s. from feed*) One that gives food, one that eats, one that eats nicely; one that excites, one that encourages.

Feed'ing (*p. a. from feed*) Eating food, supplying as with food, growing fat.

Feed'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking food, the act of giving food.

Fee'fstate (*s. from fee, and estate*) Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgement is paid to the chief lord.

Fee'farm (*s. from fee, and farm*) Lands or tenements held at a yearly rent.

Fee'ing (*p. a. from fee*) Giving a fee.

FEEL (*v. t. from the Sax. fælan*) To perceive by the touch, to try, to sound, to have sense of, to know, to have experience of.

Feel (*v. int.*) To have perception, to sympathize with, to have sensibility; to appear to the touch.

Feel (*s. from the verb*) The sense of feeling, the touch.

Feel'er (*s. from feel*) One that feels, the horn of an insect, one of the antennæ.

Feel'ing (*p. a. from feel*) Perceiving by the touch, trying, searching by the touch, sympathizing with, affecting, tender.

Feel'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The sense of touch, perception, sensibility, tenderness.

Feel'ingly (*adv. from feeling*) In a feeling manner, with sensibility, with tenderness.

Feend'ly (*adv. obsolete*) In the manner of a fiend, devilishly, wickedly. *Chaucer.*

Feer (*s. obsolete*) A companion. *Spenser.*

Feer (*s. obsolete*) Fire. *Chaucer.*

Fee'simple (*s. from fee, and simple*) A tenure of lands to us and to our heirs for ever.

Feet (*s. obsolete*) Joy. *Cole.*

Feet (*s. plu. of foot*) The parts of an animal which touch the ground and support the body in an erect posture, the parts of any thing which serve the purpose or resemble the feet of an animal; the syllables in a verse or line of poetry.

Feet (*adj. obsolete*) Neat. *Cole.*

Fee'tail (*s. from fee, and tail*) A tenure of lands seized to us and our heirs with limitation.

Feet'less (*adj. from feet*) Void of feet. *Camden.*

Fesse (*v. t. obsolete*) To infeoffe, to put into possession. *Ch.*

Feg (*adj. a local word*) Clean, handsome.

Fega'ry (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A vagary. *Scott.*

Fehme (*s. obsolete*) Feud, enmity. *Cole.*

Feige (*adj. obsolete*) Free to censure, given to find fault. *Gower.*

Feige (*v. t. obsolete*) To censure, to carp at. *Cole.*

Feigh (*v. t. a local word*) To perform well, to do any thing notably. *Bailey.*

FEIGN (*v. t. from the Lat. fingere to fashion*) To invent, to make a shew of, to dissemble; to conceal: but this last sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

Feign (*v. int.*) To form a fiction, to relate falsely.

Feign'ed (*p. from feign*) Invented, dissembled, pretended.

Feign'edly (*adv. from feigned*) Pretendedly, in fiction, in a feigned manner.

Feign'er (*s. from feign*) An inventor, one that feigns.

Feign'ing (*p. a. from feign*) Inventing, dissembling.

Feine (*v. t. obsolete*) To feign. *Chaucer.*

Feint (*p. from feign*) Feigned. *Locke.*

Feint (*s. from the part.*) A false appearance, a mock assault.

Feint'esse (*s. obsolete*) A dissimulation, an act of hypocrisy. *Chaucer.*

Fe'ir, Fe'ire (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Fair, fine. *Chaucer.*

Fe'ir, Fe'ire (*s. obsolete*) Fire. *Chaucer.*

FEIST (*s. from the Sax. firt*) A fart without noise.

Feist (*v. int. from the subs.*) To break wind softly.

FEIS'US (*s. in old records*) A small bundle, an armful of herbs or flowers.

Fel (*adj. obsolete*) Many, manifold; cruel, fierce. *Ch.*

FEL (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The gall.

Fel'anders (*s. in falconry*) Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*

FELAP'TON (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of a categorical syllogism.

Fel'ship (*s. obsolete*) Fellowship. *Chaucer.*

Fel'ship (*s. obsolete*) Fellowship, society. *Chaucer.*

Felde (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A field. *Chaucer.*

Felde (*adj. obsolete*) Fallen. *Chaucer.*

Feld'efare (*s.*) A fieldfare. *Chaucer.*

Feld'fare (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A fieldfare.

Fel'din (*v. pret. obsolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chaucer.*

Fele

- Fele** (*v. t. obsolete*) To feel, to perceive, to smell. *Ch.*
Fele (*s. obsolete*) Sense, knowledge. *Cole.*
Fel'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To feel. *Chaucer.*
Fel'enous (*adj. obsolete*) Villainous, wicked, cruel. *Ch.*
Fel'eship (*s. obsolete*) Fellowship. *Chaucer.*
FELICITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. felicitas happiness*) To make happy, to congratulate.
Felic'itate (*p. from the v.*) Felicitated, made happy. *Sb.*
Felic'itated (*p. from felicitate*) Made happy, congratulated.
Felic'itating (*p. a. from felicitate*) Making happy, congratulating. *Brown.*
Felicitat'ion (*s. not much used, from felicitate*) A congratulation.
Felic'itative (*adj. from felicitate*) Congratulatory. *Sc.*
Felic'itous (*adj. not much used*) Happy.
Felic'itously (*adv. not much used*) Happily.
Felic'itousness (*s. little used*) Happiness, the state of being happy. *Scott.*
FELIC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. felicitas*) Happiness, prosperity, blessedness.
Fe'line (*adj. from felis*) Belonging to a cat, like a cat.
FE'LIS (*s. in zoology*) A cat, a genus of quadrupeds.
FE'LIX (*s.*) A man's name.
FELL (*adj. from the Sax. felle*) Cruel, barbarous, savage, bloody.
FELL (*s. from the Sax. felle*) The skin, the hide.
FELL (*v. t. from the German fellen*) To knock down, to bring to the ground, to cut down, to hew down.
Fell (*v. pret. of fall*) Did fall.
Fell (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The fel, the gall.
Fell'able (*adj. from fell*) Capable of being felled, fit to fell. *Scott.*
Felle (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The fell, the skin, the hide. *Chaucer.*
Fell'ed (*p. from fell*) Knocked down, brought to the ground, cut down.
Fell'er (*s. from fell*) One that fells, one that hews down.
Fell'er (*adj. comp. of fell*) Fell in a greater degree.
Fell'est (*adj. sup. of fell*) Fell in the greatest degree.
Fell'ie (*adv. obsolete*) Cruelly, madly. *Chaucer.*
FELLIF'LUOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fel the gall, and fluo to flow*) Flowing with gall. *Cole.*
Fel'ling (*p. a. from fell*) Cutting down, bringing to the ground.
Fell'monger (*s. from fell, and monger*) One whose business it is to part the wool from the pelts, one who deals in sheepskins.
Fell'ness (*s. from fell*) Cruelty, savageness.
FEL'LOE (*s. supposed to be from the Danish felle*) The circumference of a wheel, one of the divisions that make up the circumference of a wheel, a felly.
Fel'low (*s. perhaps from follow*) A companion, an associate, one of the same kind, an equal, a pair, one of a pair, one suited to another, a young man, a foolish mortal, a mean wretch, a rascal; a member of a college.
Fel'low (*v. t. from the subj.*) To fit one to another, to pair, to match.
Fel'lowcommoner (*s. from fellow, and common*) One who has the same right of common; a commoner at Cambridge of the higher order.
Fel'lowcreature (*s. from fellow, and creature*) One who has the same creator, an animal of the same species.
Fel'lowed (*p. from fellow*) Paired, joined with another.
Fel'lowfeeling (*s. from fellow, and feel*) sympathy, combination, joint interest.
Fel'lowheir (*s. from fellow, and heir*) A coheir, a partner in the same inheritance.
Fel'lowhelper (*s. from fellow, and help*) One who concurs in the same business, a coadjutor.
Fel'lowlabourer (*s. from fellow, and labour*) One who labours in the same design.
Fel'lowlike (*adj. from fellow, and like*) Like a companion, companionable.
Fel'lowly (*adj. from fellow*) Like a companion, companionable.
Fel'lowservant (*s. from fellow, and servant*) One that has the same master.
Fel'lowship (*s. from fellow*) Companionship, society, association, confederacy, equality, partnership, intercourse, sociableness, an establishment in a college, a rule in arithmetic.
Fel'lowsoldier (*s. from fellow, and soldier*) One who fights under the same commander.
Fel'lowstudent (*s. from fellow, and student*) One who studies with another, one who was at an academy with another.
Fel'lowsubject (*s. from fellow, and subject*) One who lives under the same government, one who is subject to the same prince.
Fel'low sufferer (*s. from fellow, and sufferer*) One who shares in the same sufferings with another.
Fel'lowwriter (*s. from fellow, and write*) One that writes on the same subject with another.
Fel'ly (*adv. from fell*) Cruelly, savagely, barbarously.
Fel'ly (*s.*) The circumference of a wheel, one division of the circumference of a cartwheel.
FE'LO DE SE (*s. a law term*) One that commits felony by the murder of himself.
FEL'ON (*s. from the French*) One who has committed a capital crime.
FEL'ON (*s. in farriery*) A whitlow.
Fel'on (*adj. from the subj.*) Cruel, inhumane, traitorous.
Felo'nious (*adj. from felon*) Wicked, traitorous, malignant.
Felo'niously (*adv. from felonious*) Wickedly, traitorously, malignantly.
Felo'niousness (*s. from felonious*) The quality or state of being felonious. *Scott.*
Felonous (*adj. now grown obsolete*) Felonious, wicked. *Spenser.*
Fel'ony (*s. from felon*) A capital crime, a very heinous offence.
Fel'oque (*s. obsolete*) A felucca.
Fel'ow (*s. obsolete*) A fellow, a companion. *Chaucer.*
Fel'owship (*s. obsolete*) Fellowship, society. *Chaucer.*
Fel'owshipeth (*v. obsolete*) Joins in fellowship.
FELT (*s. from the Sax.*) Cloth made of wool without weaving, a hide or skin, a hat made of wool.
Felt (*v. t. from the subj.*) To unite without weaving. *Ha.*
Felt (*v. pret. of feel*) Did feel.
Felt (*p. from feel*) Perceived by the touch, understood by the sense of feeling.
Felt're (*v. int. from felt*) To clot together like felt.
Felt'red (*p. from felt're*) Clotted together like a felt.
"Felt'red locks." *Fairfax.*
Fel'trid (*adj. obsolete*) Entangled. *Chaucer.*
Fel'tring (*p. a. from felt're*) Clotting together. *Scott.*
FEL'TRUM (*s. in old records*) A felt.
FELUC'A, FELUC'CA (*s. in ship building, from the Ital.*) A small open boat with six oars.
FE'MALE (*s. from the Lat. femella*) A woman, one of the sex that brings young.
Fe'male (*adj. from the subj.*) Feminine, belonging to the sex that produces young; belonging to those rhymes which end in the weak or feminine e: as,
"A housewife she, and none more able,
"To do the honors of the table."
FEME (*s. from the French*) A woman; *feme covert*, a married woman; *feme sole*, a single woman.
Fe'metere (*s. obsolete*) The fumitory.
FEMINAL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. femina a woman*) The state of being female, the state of being a woman. *Br.*
Fe'mine (*adj. obsolete*) Female. *Chaucer.*
Fem'inie (*s. obsolete*) The state of being a female, the state or quality of women.
FEM'ININE (*adj. from the Lat. femina a woman*) Belonging to a woman, belonging to that sex which bring forth young, soft, tender, delicate, effeminate.
Femin'inite (*s. obsolete*) The shape or form of a woman. *Chaucer.*
Fem'inite (*s. obsolete*) Feminality. *Chaucer.*
Fe'moral (*adj. from femur*) Belonging to the thigh. *Shar.*
FEMO'RIOUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg. *Scott.*
FE'MUR (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The thigh, that part which extends from the buttock to the knee.
FEN (*s. from the Sax. fenn*) A marsh, a moor, a bog, low flat moist ground.
Fen'auce (*s. obsolete*) An end, a fine, a forfeiture. *Ch.*
Fen'berry (*s. from fen, and berry*) A kind of blackberry.
Fen'cricket (*s. from fen, and cricket*) An insect.
FENCE (*v. t. from the Lat. fendo*) To inclose, to secure by a hedge, to guard, to defend.
Fence (*v. int.*) To practise the art of manual defence, to fight according to art, to be on the defensive.
Fence (*s. from the verb*) A guard, a security, an outwork, a defence; an inclosure, a mound, a hedge; defence, skill in defence.
Fence (*v. t. a local word*) To spend.
Fenc'ed (*p. from fence*) Inclosed, secured by a fence, hedged in.
Fenceless (*adj. from fence*) Having no fence, open.
Fence'month (*s. from fence, and month*) The month in which the deer fawn.
Fenc'er (*s. from fence*) One who professes the art of defence, one who practises the art of fencing.
Fen'cible (*adj. from fence*) Capable of defence. *Fen'cing*

Fenc'ing (*p. a. from fence*) Inclosing, making a fence; practising the art of defence.
Fenc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The art of manual defence, the use of weapons.
Fenc'ingmaster (*s. from fence, and master*) One who teaches the use of weapons, one who teaches the art of fencing.
Fenc'ingschool (*s. from fencing, and school*) A school where the use of weapons is taught.
FEND (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. fendo*) To keep off, to shut out. *Dryden.*
Fend (*v. int. not much used*) To dispute, to shift off a charge. *Locke.*
Fend (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fiend, an enemy. *Chau.*
Fend'er (*s. from fend*) A plate of metal set on the hearth to keep the coals from rolling forward; any thing put on the sides of a ship to preserve it from violence.
Fend'erbolt (*s. in ship building*) A bolt with a long head to be driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship to preserve it from external violence.
Fend'ly (*adv. from fend, obsolete*) Ugly. *Cole.*
Fendu'enpal (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a cross cut down in the middle from top to bottom, and the parts set at a little distance from each other.
FENERA'TION (*s. from the Lat. fœnus usury*) The act of increasing money by usury. *Brown.*
Fenera'tious (*adj. not used*) Belonging to usury. *Cole.*
FENES'TRA (*s. from the Lat.*) A window.
FENES'TRA (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum.
Fenes'tral (*adj. from fenestra, but little used*) Belonging to a window.
Fenne (*s. obsolete*) A fœtion. *Chaucer.*
Fen'nel (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Fen'nelflower (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.
Fen'nelgiant (*s. in botany*) A plant with a large succulent milky root.
Fen'nish (*adj. from fen*) Full of fens, marshy, boggy.
Fen'ny (*adj. from fen*) Full of fens.
Fen'nystones (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.
Fen'sucked (*adj. from fen, and suck*) Sucked out of fens. *Sh.*
Fen'ugreek (*s. in botany*) Fœnugreek, an herb.
Feo'ble (*adj. obsolete*) Feeble. *Chaucer.*
FE'OD (*s. a law term*) A fee, a tenure.
Fe'odal (*adj. from feod*) Held from another, held of some lord.
Feodal'itas (*s. in old records*) The fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.
Fe'odary (*s. from feod*) One who holds his lands under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord; an officer belonging to the court of wards.
FE'ODUM (*s. from the Gothic feudum*) A fee, a benefit, an advantage.
FE'OF, FE'OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To put in possession, to invest with right.
Fe'offed (*p. from feoff*) Put in possession.
Fe'offee (*s. from feoff*) He that is put in possession, the person to whom the feoffment is made.
Fe'offer (*s. from feoff*) The person that puts another in possession.
Fe'offid (*p. obsolete*) Feoffed, put in possession. *Chaucer.*
Fe'offment (*s. from feoff*) The act of granting or giving possession.
Fe'offor (*s. from feoff*) The person that puts into possession, the party that makes a feoffment to another.
FE'ORME (*s. from the Sax. feorme*) A certain portion of victuals or other necessaries which the tenants of lands formerly gave to the owner or lord.
Fer (*adv. obsolete*) Far. *Chaucer.*
FERAC'ITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ferax fruitful*) Fruitfulness.
FE'RÆ (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds.
FE'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. feralis deadly*) Mortal, dismal, belonging to a funeral.
FER'COST (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of boot. *Phillips.*
FERD (*adj. obsolete*) Afraid, frightened. *Chaucer.*
Ferd, Ferde (*v. pret. obsolete*) Went, fared, sped. *Chau.*
Ferde (*adj. obsolete*) Afraid, frightened. *Chaucer.*
Ferde (*s. obsolete*) Fear. *Chaucer.*
FERDEMOU'LIN (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing representing the ink of a mill.
FERD'FARE (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) An exemption from going to the wars.
Ferd'ful (*adj. obsolete*) Fearful. *Chaucer.*
Ferd'in (*adj. obsolete*) Afraid, frightened. *Chaucer.*
FER'DINAND (*s.*) A man's name.
FER'DINANDO (*s.*) A man's name.
Ferd'ness (*s. obsolete*) Fear, dread, awe, reverence. *Ch.*
Ferd'wit (*s. from the Sax.*) A formulary by which in ancient times the king pardoned manslaughter com-

mitted in the army; the composition or fine to be exempted from military service.
Fere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Fear, fire. *Chaucer.*
Fere (*s. obsolete*) A companion. *Phillips.*
FERENTE'RII (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of light armed auxiliary troops.
Fe'retory (*s. obsolete*) The place in churches where the bier is set.
Fer'forth (*adv. obsolete*) Far, as far as. *Chaucer.*
Fer'forth (*adv. obsolete*) Far, as far as.
Fer'forthly (*adv. from ferforth, obsolete*) Far, so far as. *C.*
FE'RIA (*s. in the Roman breviary*) The days of the week.
FE'RIÆ (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The holidays, the days on which they were forbidden to work.
Fe'rial (*adj. from seria*) Belonging to all the days in the week except the sabbath.
Feria'tion (*s. from feriae*) The act of keeping holiday, a cessation from labour.
FE'RIENT (*adj. not used, from the Lat. serio to strike*) Striking, beating. *Cole.*
FE'RINE (*adj. from the Lat. fera a wild beast*) Wild, savage, barbarous.
Fe'rineness (*s. from ferine*) Savageness, barbarity.
FE'RIO (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of a categorical syllogism.
Fe'ris (*s. plu. obsolete*) Companions. *Chaucer.*
FE'RISON (*s. in logic*) A conformity to that mode of a syllogism called ferio.
Fer'it (*s. a cant word*) A blow.
FE'RITY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fera a wild beast*) Fierceness, cruelty, savageness.
Ferk (*s. obsolete*) Fear. *Chaucer.*
Fer'ling (*s. in old records*) The fourth part of a penny, a farthing.
Ferlinga'ta (*s. in old records*) The fourth part of a yard land.
Fer'lingus (*s. in old records*) The ferlingata, the fourth part of a yard land.
Fer'ly (*adj. obsolete*) Strange. *Cole.*
FERM (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. feorm*) A house or land taken at a yearly rent, a farm; a prison. *Spenser.*
Fer'maces (*s. not used*) Medicines. *Cole.*
FER'MANAGH (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland in the province of Ulster.
Fer'mary (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An infirmary. *Cole.*
Ferme (*adj. obsolete*) Firm. *Chaucer.*
Ferme (*s. obsolete*) A farm. *Chaucer.*
Ferme (*v. t. obsolete*) To farm, to let out at a yearly rent. *Chaucer.*
FER'MENT (*v. t. from the Lat. fermento*) To cause an intestine motion, to raise and purify by fermentation.
Fer'ment (*v. int.*) To have the parts put into intestine motion, to be in a state of fermentation.
Fer'ment (*s. from the verb*) A fermentation, that which causes fermentation, an intestine motion; a tumult, an uproar.
Fer'mentable (*adj. from ferment*) Capable of being put into a state of fermentation, having the power to cause fermentation.
Fermenta'rians (*s. in church history*) The Christians of the Greek church so called by the Latins on account of their using fermented bread in the eucharist.
Fermenta'rious (*adj. not used, from ferment*) Belonging to fermentation. *Cole.*
Fermenta'tion (*s. from ferment*) A slow motion of the intestine parts; an intestine motion occasioned by the operation of some active acid matter which rarefies and exalts the soft and sulphureous particles.
Fermen'tative (*adj. from ferment*) Causing fermentation.
Fermen'ted (*p. from ferment*) Put into intestine motion, put into a state of fermentation, raised and purified by fermentation.
Fermen'ting (*p. a. from ferment*) Putting into a state of fermentation, operating by way of fermentation.
Fer'merere (*s. obsolete*) An overseer, one who superintends an infirmary; a farmer, a husbandman. *Chaucer.*
Fer'mis'na (*s. in old records*) The winter season of deer.
Fer'mour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A farmer. *Chaucer.*
FERN (*s. in botany*) A plant.
Fer'nyere (*s. obsolete*) February. *Chaucer.*
Fer'nigo (*s. in old records*) A waste place, a place where fern grows.
Fer'ny (*adj. from fern*) Full of fern, overgrown with fern.
FERO'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ferox fierce*) Savage, cruel, rapacious.
Fero'city (*s. from ferocious*) Fierceness, rapaciousness.
FERO'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of the woods.
FER'RA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish resembling a salmon.
FERRA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of two distinct ge-

FER

Muses of plants, the agrimony, and the scrophularia.
Ferre (*adv. obsolete*) Far. *Chaucer.*
FER'REAN (*adj. from the Lat. ferrum iron, but not so common a spelling*) Ferreous, belonging to iron. *Cole.*
FER'REOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ferrum iron*) Belonging to iron, consisting of iron. *Brown.*
FER'RET (*s. in zoology*) A quadruped of the weasel kind, frequently used in driving rabbits from their holes.
Fer'ret (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive about, to drive from lurking places.
Fer'ret (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ribband.
Fer'reted (*p. from ferret*) Driven out, driven from lurking places.
Fer'reter (*s. from ferret*) One that ferrets, one that hunts another out of his lurking places.
Fer'reting (*p. a. from ferret*) Driving out, hunting from lurking places, driving rabbits out of their holes with a ferret.
Fer'riage (*s. from ferry*) The fare paid at a ferry.
Fer'ried (*p. from ferry*) Carried over a water in a ferry; *with over: as, "He was ferried over by an old woman."*
FERRU'GINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ferrugineus, belonging to iron*) Having the particles of iron, partaking of the qualities of iron.
FERRU'GO (*s. from the Lat.*) The rust of iron, the calx found on the surface of iron.
FER'RULE (*s. from the Lat. ferrum iron*) A ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
FER'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Iron.
FERRU'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) Steel, iron hardened; folder.
Ferrumina'tion (*s. from ferrumen*) The act of soldering with iron, the act of joining metals.
Fer'rure (*s. obsolete*) The shoeing of horses.
FER'RY (*v. t. from the Sax. feran to pass*) To carry over in a boat.
Fer'ry (*v. int.*) To pass over water in a boat.
Fer'ry (*s. from the verb*) The passage over a water, the boat or vessel in which goods and passengers are carried over a water.
Fer'ryboat (*s. from ferry, and boat*) The boat or vessel that plies at a ferry. *2 Sam.*
Fer'rying (*p. a. from ferry*) Carrying over a water in a ferryboat.
Fer'ryman (*s. from ferry, and man*) One who keeps a ferry, the man that plies at a ferry.
Fers (*adj. obsolete*) Fierce. *Chaucer.*
Fers (*s. obsolete, from fere*) The men at chess; *Chaucer.*
 The queen at chess. *Phillips.*
Fers'chet (*s. obsolete*) The ferriage.
Ferth (*adj. obsolete*) Fourth. *Cole.*
Fer'thing (*s. obsolete*) A farthing, a thin scale of any thing.
Fer'thir (*adv. obsolete*) Farther, more.
FER'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. fero to bear*) Fruitful, abundant, plenteous; *with of: as, "The earth is fertile of all sorts of grain."* "Sometimes, and perhaps more properly *with in: as, "That country is more fertile in grass and corn."*
Fer'tileness (*s. from fertile*) Fruitfulness, fecundity.
Fertil'itate (*v. t. from fertile*) To make fruitful. *Br.*
Fertil'ity (*s. from fertile*) Fruitfulness, fecundity.
Fer'tilize (*v. t. from fertile*) To make fertile, to fecundate.
Fer'tilized (*p. from fertilize*) Made fruitful.
Fer'tilizing (*p. a. from fertilize*) Making fruitful.
Fer'tily (*adv. from fertil*) Fruitfully, plentifully, abundantly.
Fer'vency (*s. from fervent*) Ardor, eagerness, heat of mind; pious ardor, warmth of devotion, zeal.
FER'VENT (*adj. from the Lat. ferveo to be warm*) Hot, boiling; vehement, ardent; warm in devotion, zealous.
Fer'vently (*adv. from fervent*) In a fervent manner.
Fer'ventness (*s. from fervent*) The state of being fervent. *Scott.*
FERVES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. fervesco to grow warm*) Growing hot.
FER'VID (*adj. from the Lat. ferveo to be warm*) Hot, burning; fervent, zealous.
Fervid'ity (*s. from fervid*) Heat, zeal, fervour.
Fer'vidness (*s. from fervid*) Ardor of mind, zeal, passion.
FER'ULA (*s. in botany*) The fennelgiant, a genus of plants.
FER'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) An instrument of correction, a little wooden pallet with which boys are chastised at school.
FER'ULA (*s. in antiquity*) A place separated from the body of the church in which the common hearers were kept, as not being permitted to enter the more sacred part of the edifice.

FET

Ferula'cious (*adj. in botany*) Growing like the fennelgiant, resembling the growth of the ferula.
FER'ULÆ (*s. plu. in surgery*) The splinters applied to broken or dislocated bones to keep them in their proper places.
Fer'ular (*s. from ferula*) The ferula, a palmer. *Phillips.*
Fer'ule (*v. t. from ferula*) To chastise with the ferula.
Fer'uled (*p. from ferula*) Chastised with the ferula.
FER'VOR (*s. a modern but correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Fervour.
FER'VOUR (*s. the common spelling, from the French ferveur*) Fervor, heat, warmth; warmth of devotion, zeal.
Fe'saunce, Fe'saunt (*s. obsolete*) A pheasant.
FES'CENNINE (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. fascinum witchcraft*) Belonging to a kind of wanton obscene poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings.
FES'CUE (*s. from the French festu*) A pointer to shew children the letters.
FES'ELS (*s. in botany*) An inferior sort of grain. *May.*
FESS (*s. not so common a spelling*) The fesse. *Scott.*
FESSE (*s. in heraldry*) A band passing over the middle of an escutcheon, and comprising one third part of the field.
Fesse'line (*s. in heraldry, from fesse, and line*) The line that constitutes the fesse.
Fesse'point (*s. from fesse, and point*) The middle part of the escutcheon.
Fesse'ways (*adv. from fesse, and way*) After the manner of a fesse.
Fesse'wise (*adv. in heraldry*) After the manner of a fesse.
FESS'ITUDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fessitudo*) Weariness. *Cole.*
Fess'line (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fesseline. *Sc.*
Fess'point (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fesspoint. *Sc.*
Fest (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fist, a feast, mirth. *Chaucer.*
FES'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. festum a feast*) Belonging to a feast, festive, joyous.
FES'TER (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To corrupt, to rankle, to grow virulent.
Fes'tered (*p. from fester*) Corrupted, rankled, grown virulent.
Fes'tering (*p. a. from fester*) Corrupting, rankling, growing virulent.
FES'TINANCE (*s. from the Lat. festino to hasten, but not used*) Haste, speed. *Scott.*
FES'TINATE (*adj. from the Lat. festino to hasten, but not used*) Hasty, hurried. *Shakespeare.*
Fes'tinately (*adv. from festinate, but not used*) Hastily, speedily. *Shakespeare.*
Festina'tion (*s. from festinate*) Haste, hurry.
Festin'ity (*s. from festinate, but not used*) Haste, speed. *Ba.*
Fes'ting (*s. in logic*) A particular mode of syllogism.
Fes'tingman (*s. from the Saxon customs*) A bondsman, one who was bound for the appearance of another.
Fes'tingpenny (*s. a local word*) Earnest given to servants when hired.
FES'TINO (*s. in logic*) A particular mode of syllogism.
Fes'tival (*adj. from festive*) Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
Fes'tival (*s. from the adj.*) The time of a feast, the anniversary of a feast, a public rejoicing.
Fes'tivally (*adv. from festive, but now grown obsolete*) Jocosely, wittily. *Chaucer.*
FES'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. festum a feast*) Beftitting a feast, joyous, gay.
Festiv'ity (*s. from festive*) The act of feasting, a festival, a time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.
Fes'tivous (*adj. not much used, from festive*) Jovial, merry, festive. *Scott.*
Fes'tivousness (*s. little used, from festivous*) Festivity, joyfulness. *Scott.*
Fest'lick (*adj. obsolete*) Merry, gay. *Chaucer.*
FESTOO'N (*s. from the French feston*) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers; a curtain drawn up so as to represent a wreath or garland.
FESTU'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of grass.
Festu'cine (*adj. from festuca*) Having the colour of straw, strawcoloured.
Festu'cous (*adj. from festuca*) Formed of straw.
FES'TUS (*s.*) A man's name.
Fet (*v. t. contracted of fetch*) To fetch, to go and bring. *Jeremiah.*
FET (*s. supposed to be from the French fait a portion*) A piece. *Drayton.*
Fet (*p. obsolete, from fetch*) Fetched.
FETCH (*v. t. from the Sax. fettan*) To go and bring; to drive, to draw; to strike at a distance, to produce by

by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at, to perform an excursion; to obtain as its price, to produce when sold.

Fetch (*v. int.*) To move with a quick return. *Shakesp.*

Fetch (*s. from the verb*) A stratagem, a trick, an artifice.

Fetch'd (*p. from fetch*) Brought, driven, drawn, produced by some kind of force.

Fetch'er (*s. from fetch*) One that fetches.

Fetch'ing (*p. a. from fetch*) Bringing, driving, drawing, going for.

Fetcht (*v. pret. of fetch*) Did fetch.

Fetcht (*p. from fetch*) Fetched.

Fete (*adj. obsolete*) Neat, handsome. *Chaucer.*

Fete (*s. obsolete*) Feet. *Chaucer.*

Fetely (*adv. obsolete, from fete*) Neatly, handsomely. *Ch.*

FETID (*adj. from the Lat. foetio to stink*) Having an offensive smell, rancid.

Fetidness (*s. from fetid*) The state of being fetid.

FETIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. foetus young, and fero to bear*) Producing young, bearing fruit. *Scott.*

Fetirs (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The features. *Chaucer.*

Fetis, Fetise (*adj. obsolete*) Handsome, neat, decent.

FETLOCK (*s. from feet, and lock*) A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern of a horse.

Fetlockjoint (*s. from fetlock, and joint*) The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot.

FETOR (*s. from the Lat. foetor*) An offensive smell. *Arb.*

Fetours (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The features.

Fette (*v. pret. of fetch, obsolete*) Fetched. *Chaucer.*

Fet'ter (*s. from feet*) A chain for the foot, a chain to prevent walking.

Fet'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind with fetters, to chain, to tie.

Fet'tered (*p. from fetter*) Bound with fetters, chained, tied.

Fettle (*v. int. a cant word*) To do trifling business, to move the hands without labour. *Swift.*

Fettes (*s. plural, obsolete*) Vats, fats. *Chaucer.*

FETUS (*s. from the Lat. foetus*) An animal in embryo, any thing unborn.

FEU (*s. from the French*) The tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord, a fee.

Feud (*s. in the north of England, and in Scotland*) A combination of kindred to revenge the death of any one of their family on the murderer and all his race.

FEUD (*s. from the Sax. feahd*) A quarrel, a contention, a quarrel amongst neighbours.

Feu'dal (*adj. from feu*) Held in fee, held of a superior lord.

Feu'dal (*s. from the adj.*) Something held in fee, something held of a superior lord; a fee, a feu.

Feu'datary (*s. from feu*) One who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior lord. *Scott.*

Feu'datary (*adj. from feu*) Holding by some condition from a superior lord. *Scott.*

Feu'datory (*s. perhaps the most correct spelling*) A feudatary. *Johnson.*

Feud'bote (*s. from feud, and bote*) A fine or acknowledgement for being concerned in a feud or quarrel.

FEUDE (*s. with civilians*) A grant of lands, honours or fees to a man and his heirs forever on such conditional services as the nature of the tenure requires. *Scott.*

Feud'ist (*s. from feud*) One who holds of a superior lord. *Cole.*

FEVER (*s. from the Lat. febris*) A disease in which the body is violently heated and the pulse quickened, a disease in which cold and hot fits prevail alternately.

Fel'ver (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a fever. *Shakesp.*

Fel'veret (*s. from fever*) A slight fever, a febricula.

FEVERFEW (*s. in botany, from the Lat. febris a fever, and fugo to drive away*) An herb, the matricaria.

Feverire (*s. obsolete*) February. *Chaucer.*

Fel'verish (*adj. from fever*) Tending to a fever, troubled with a fever; hot, burning, uncertain as to heat and cold fits.

Fel'verishness (*s. from feverish*) The state of being feverish.

Fel'verous (*adj. from fever*) Feverish, productive of fevers.

FEVERSHAM (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 48 miles from London.

Feverham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Feverham, made at Feverham.

Fel'very (*adj. from fever*) Diseased with a fever. *Ben. J.*

FEUILLAGE (*s. from the French*) A bunch of leaves, a row of leaves; an ornamental row of leaves in carying.

Feu'illans (*s. in church history*) An order of monks.

Feu'illantines (*s. in cookery*) Small pies filled with sweetmeats, tarts filled with sweetmeats.

Feuille' (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented, indented in the manner of a leaf.

FEUILLE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FEU'ILLEMORT (*s. from the French*) The colour of a faded leaf.

Feu'terer (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dogkeeper.

FEW (*adj. from the Sax. feowa*) Belonging to a small number. Put absolutely for a few words. "I here in few disclose." *Pope.*

FEW'EL (*s. from the French feu a chimney*) Materials for the fire, firewood, coal.

Few'el (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feed with fewel. *Coro.*

Few'met, Fewmetis (*s. with hunters*) The dung of the deer kind.

Few'mishing (*s. with hunters*) Fewmets.

Few'ness (*s. from few*) The state of being few in number.

FEY (*v. t. from the Dutch veghen*) To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Fey (*s. obsolete*) Faith, credit. *Chaucer.*

Fey'ing (*p. a. from fey*) Cleansing from mud. *Tupper.*

FEZ (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Africa, the capital city of that kingdom.

F faut (*s.*) A note in music.

Fi'ants (*s. with hunters*) The dung of the fox and badger kind.

FIAT (*s. a law term*) A short order or warrant for making out certain processes.

Fi'auice (*s. obsolete*) Affiance, confidence.

Fi'aunt (*s. obsolete*) A warrant. *Spenser.*

Fian'to (*s. in music*) A kind of flute.

Fib (*s. a cant word among children*) A lie, a falsehood.

Fib (*v. int. from the sub.*) To tell lies, to utter falsehoods.

FI'BER (*s. in zoology*) The beaver.

Fi'ber (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A fibre.

Fib'ber (*s. from fib*) One that tells lies.

FI'BRA (*s. in anatomy*) A fibre, a filament.

FIBRA'RIÆ (*s. in natural history*) A class of fossils.

FI'BRE (*s. in anatomy*) A small thread or string, the first constituent part of a body.

FI'BRE (*s. in botany*) A very small string or root of a plant.

Fi'bril (*s. from fibre*) A very small fibre or string.

Fibril'la (*s. from fibril*) A fibril.

Fibril'læ (*s. plu. of fibrilla*) Exceedingly small fibres.

Fi'brose (*adj. from fibre*) Fibrous, composed of fibres.

Fi'brous (*adj. from fibre*) Composed of fibres.

FIB'ULA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The outer and lesser bone of the leg.

FIB'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A button, a sort of bandage to close up wounds.

FIBULÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.

FICA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A species of ranunculus.

FICED'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The motacilla.

Fi'chant (*adj. in fortification*) Belonging to a particular kind of flank.

FICHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sharpened into a point, fitcher.

Fick'le (*adj. from the Sax. ficol*) Changeable, unconstant, unsteady; subject to change.

Fick'leness (*s. from fickle*) Inconstancy, unsteadiness.

Fick'ly (*adv. from fickle*) Inconstantly, unsteadily.

FI'CO (*s. from the Italian*) An act of contempt, a motion of the finger, signifying, "I don't care a fig for you."

FICOI'DEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FICOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A name given to several distinct plants.

Fic'ale (*s.*) A low kind of entertainment formerly made by the bailiffs of a hundred.

FIC'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. fingere to make*) Moulded into some form, made by the potter.

Fic'tileness (*s. from ficile*) The state or quality of being ficile. *Scott.*

FIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. fingere to make*) The act of feigning, the thing feigned, a falsehood, a lie.

Fic'tious (*adj. not so common a word*) Fictitious, feigned, a counterfeit.

FICTITIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fingere to make*) Counterfeit, imaginary, untrue.

Fic'tiously (*adv. from fictitious*) Falsely, counterfeitedly.

Fic'tiousness (*s. from fictitious*) The state of being counterfeit. *Scott.*

FICUS (*s. in surgery*) A diseased protuberance of the anus, the piles.

FID, FIDD (*s. from the Italian fitta*) A pointed iron with which sailors untwist their cords.

Fidd'hammer (*s. from fidd, and hammer*) A hammer having a point at the end of the handle to answer the purpose of a fid.

FID'DLE (*s. from the Sax. fidele*) A musical instrument, a violin.

Fid'dle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play on the violin, to trifle.

Fid'dlesaddle (*s. a cant word*) A trifling business. *Spenser.*

Fid'dlesaddle

Fiddlefaddle (*adj. from the sub.*) Trifling, making a great bustle about nothing. *Arbutnot.*
Fiddler (*s. from fiddle*) One that plays on the violin.
Fiddlestick (*s. from fiddle, and stick*) The stick or bow applied to a fiddle in playing.
Fiddlestring (*s. from fiddle, and string*) The string of a fiddle.
Fiddling (*p. a. from fiddle*) Playing on the fiddle, trifling.
FIDE/ICIDE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fides faith, and cædo to destroy*) One who violates his faith, one who betrays his trust. *Cole.*
FIDE/ICOMMIS/SOR (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fides faith, and committo to commit*) One who commits any thing in trust to another.
FIDEJUS/SOR (*s. a law term*) One who is a surety or pledge for another.
FIDEL/ITY (*s. from the Lat. fides faith*) Honesty, faithfulness.
FIDES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patroness of fidelity, the goddess of faithfulness.
Fidge, Fidget (*v. int. a cant word*) To move by fits and starts, to be in an agitation. *Swift.*
Fidgety (*adj. from fidget*) Restless, moving from place to place.
FIDICINA/LES (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the fingers.
FID/US (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of faithfulness.
FIDIC/ULA (*s. in music*) A small lute, a kind of fiddle, a gittern.
FIDIC/ULA (*s. in astronomy*) Lyra, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
FIDU/CIAL (*adj. from the Lat. fiducia confidence*) Confident, undoubting, belonging to faith.
Fiducial/ity (*s. from fiducial*) A firm reliance, a religious confidence. *Scott.*
Fidu/ciary (*adj. from fiducial*) Steady, confident, undoubting; certain.
Fidu/ciary (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds in trust; one who depends on faith without works.
Fie (*interj.*) An exclamation expressive of disapprobation.
FIEF (*s. from the French*) A fee, a manor, a tenure under a superior, a dependency.
FIELD (*s. from the Sax. feld*) A piece of ground open or inclosed, ground not built upon, the open country, the ground occupied by an army, the ground on which a battle is fought; a wide expanse, space, compass; the blank space on which figures are drawn, the surface of the shield in heraldry.
Field (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the open country, growing in the fields, used in the fields.
Field/basil (*s. from field, and basil*) A plant.
Field/bed (*s. from field, and bed*) A bed contrived so as to be set up in the field.
Field/book (*s. from field, and book*) The book which surveyors use in the field in taking down their angles and distances.
Field/colours (*s. from field, and colours*) A small flag carried along with the quartermaster general in marking out the ground for the several squadrons in an encampment.
Field/ed (*adj. from field*) Placed in the field of battle, encamped. *Shakespeare.*
Field/fare (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the turdus kind.
Field/fort (*s. in fortification, from field, and fort*) A fort towards the field, a fort thrown up in the field.
Field/marshal (*s. from field, and marshal*) A commander of an army in the field.
Field/mouse (*s. from field, and mouse*) A mouse that burrows in the earth, and is said to make her lodgings of different apartments.
Field/officer (*s. from field, and officer*) An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment.
Field/piece (*s. from field, and piece*) A small piece of cannon used in the field.
Field/staff (*s. from field, and staff*) A kind of halbert carried by the person who fires the cannon in the field of battle.
Field/work (*s. in fortification*) A work thrown up on any emergence.
FIEND (*s. from the Sax. fiand an enemy*) An infernal being, the devil, an enemy.
Fi'erabuss (*s. a cant word*) A hector, a bully.
FIERCE (*adj. from the Lat. ferox*) Savage, ravenous, vehement, outrageous, strong, forcible; passionate, furious.
Fi'ercelly (*adv. from fierce*) Violently, furiously.

Fi'erceneß (*s. from fierce*) Savageness, ferocity, violence, outrageous passion.
FI'ERIFA/CIAS (*s. a law term, from the Lat. fio to be done, and facio to make*) A judicial writ which lies within a year and a day.
Fi'erily (*adv. from fire*) In a hot fiery manner.
Fi'erineß (*s. from fiery*) Heat, acrimony, warmth of temper.
Fiers (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Fierce. *Chaucer.*
FIERTE' (*s. from the French*) Fierceneß, haughtineß. *Sc.*
Fi'e'ry (*adj. from fire*) Consisting of fire, hot like fire, heated by fire, vehement, passionate, fierce.
FIFE (*s. from the French fire*) A pipe blown to the drum, a military wind instrument.
FIFE (*s. in geography*) A shire or county in Scotland.
Fi'ferails (*s. on board a ship*) The rails on each side of the poop.
FIFFA/RO (*s. from the Italian*) A fife, a kind of flag-let.
Fif'ful (*s. obsolete*) An old measure for corn. *Phillips.*
FIFTEEN (*adj. from the Sax. fiftine*) Five and ten, consisting of five and ten.
Fifteen (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of ten and five.
Fifteenth (*adj. from fifteen*) Next to the fourteenth.
Fifteenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the fourteenth.
FIFTH (*adj. from the Sax. fifta*) Next to the fourth.
Fifth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the fourth, a concord in music, the diapenta.
Fifthly (*adv. from fifth*) In the fifth place.
Fifthy (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Fifty. *Chaucer.*
Fiftieth (*adj. from fifty*) Next to forty-nine.
Fiftieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to forty-nine.
FIFTY (*adj. from the Sax. fiftig*) Forty and ten.
Fifty (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of forty and ten.
FIG (*s. from the Lat. ficus*) The figtree, the fruit of the figtree.
Fig (*v. t. from fico, a cant word*) To insult with ficos; to put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*
Fig'apple (*s. from fig, and apple*) A kind of apple, an apple without core or kernel.
Fig'ary (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A vagary. *Scott.*
FIGEN'TIA (*s. plu. in chemistry*) Those ingredients which serve to fix volatile substances.
FIGHT (*v. int. from the Sax. feohtan*) To contend in battle, to combat, to contend, to act the part of a soldier.
Fight (*v. t.*) To war against, to combat against.
Fight (*s. from the verb*) A combat, a duel, a battle, something to screen the combatants on board a ship.
Fight'er (*s. from fight*) One that fights, one that is given to fight.
Fighting (*p. a. from fight*) Combating, contending, engaging in battle, fit for battle, belonging to war.
Fighting (*s. from fight*) The act of contending in an hostile manner, a combat, a conflict.
Fight'wite (*s. from fight, and wite*) A fine formerly imposed on a man for an assault.
Fig'marigold (*s. in botany*) A plant of the succulent kind not much unlike the house leek.
FIG'MENT (*s. from the Lat. figmentum*) An invention, a fiction.
Fig'pecker (*s. in ornithology*) A bird which feeds on figs.
Fig'shell (*s. in natural history*) A species of dolium.
FIG'ULATE (*adj. from the Lat. figulus potters clay*) Made of clay, made of potters clay.
Fig'urable (*adj. from figure*) Capable of being brought into some certain form, capable of being retained in some certain form.
Figurability (*s. from figurable*) The quality of being retained in some certain form.
Fig'ural (*adj. from figure*) Belonging to a figure, representing some figure.
Fig'urance (*s. from figure, but not much used*) The act of expressing some form, the delineation of some figure. *Sc.*
Fig'urate (*adj. from figure*) Having some certain form, having some determinate shape, resembling something of a determinate form; having a mixture of discords in musical composition.
Figura'tion (*s. from figure*) The act of giving a certain form, a determination to a certain form.
Fig'urative (*adj. from figure*) Representative, typical; belonging to a figure; changed from the original or literal meaning; full of figures.
Fig'uratively (*adv. from figurative*) In a figurative manner, in a sense different from the literal.
FIG'URE (*s. from the Lat. figura*) The shape, the form, an external form; a distinguished appearance, a remarkable character; a statue, an image; a numerical character; the horoscope or diagram of the heavens in astrology; a type, a representative; a mode of expression.

pression by which words are distorted from their original or literal meaning; a deviation from the strict rules of grammar.

Figure (*v. t. from the subs.*) To form into any determinate shape, to represent in painting or sculpture, to ornament with figures, to diversify, to represent by typical appearances, to image in the mind, to prefigure, to form figuratively, to use in a sense different from the literal.

Figured (*p. from figure*) Formed into some particular shape, represented in painting or sculpture, ornamented with figures, represented by typical resemblance.

Figurefinger (*s. from figure, and fling*) A pretender to astrology, a fortune-teller. *Collier.*

Figureto (*s. from figure*) A kind of flowered stuff.

Figuring (*p. a. from figure*) Forming into some determinate shape, representing in painting or sculpture, ornamenting with figures, making a figure, setting down in figures.

Figwort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fil (*v. pret. obsolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chaucer.*

FILA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. filum a thread*) Consisting of small fibres, composed of threads.

FIL'ACER (*s. from filum*) An officer in the common pleas who files the writs.

FILA'CIUM (*s. from the Lat. filum*) The thread or wire on which deeds are filed in the courts of record.

FIL'AGO (*s. in botany*) The cudwort, a sort of cotton weed.

FIL'AMENT (*s. from the Lat. filum*) A fibre, a slender thread, that which resembles a thread.

Filan'ders (*s.*) A kind of worms small as threads which lie in the reins of a hawk.

Fil'azer (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A filacer, an officer who files the writs in the court of common pleas.

FIL'BERT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

Fil'bird (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A filbert.

FILCH (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To steal, to pilfer.

Filch (*s. from the verb*) A filcher, a character in a play.

Filch'ed (*p. from filch*) Stolen, pilfered.

Filch'er (*s. from filch*) One that filches.

Filch'ing (*p. a. from filch*) Stealing, pilfering.

FILE (*s. from the Lat. filum*) A thread, a line upon which papers are hung, a catalogue, a roll, a line of soldiers.

FILE (*s. from the Sax. feol*) An instrument to smooth iron and brass.

File (*v. t. from the subs.*) To put on a thread or wire, to cut with a file, to foul. *Shakespeare.*

Fil'ecutter (*s. from file, and cut*) One who makes files.

Fil'ed (*p. a. from file*) Put on a file; cut with a file, made smooth.

File'lead (*s. a military term*) The foremost man in the file.

Fil'emot (*s. corrupted from feuillemort*) The colour of a dead leaf.

Fil'er (*s. from file*) One who puts on a file, one who cuts with a file.

FIL'ET (*s. a correct spelling, from the French*) A band for the head, the fleshy part of the thigh, the middle part of a leg of veal, meat rolled together and tied; a small member or moulding in architecture; the threads found in the middle of some flowers. *Scott.*

FIL'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. filius a son*) Pertaining to a son, befitting a son, bearing the character or relation of a son.

Filial'ity (*s. from filial*) The state or condition of being a son. *Scott.*

Fil'ialness (*s. from filial*) The relation of a son. *Scott.*

Filias'ter (*s. not much used*) A son in law. *Cole.*

Filia'tion (*s. from filial*) The relation of a son to a father. *Hale.*

FILIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The dwarf fern.

FIL'IFORM (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. filix fern, and forma a form*) Indented like fern, having the form of fern.

FIL'IGRANE (*s. with artists, from the Lat. filum a thread, and granum a grain*) A piece of gold or silver work curiously done with grains on the filaments.

FIL'IGREE, FIL'IGREEWORK (*s. from filigrane*) Curious work in gold or silver with drops or grains on the threads or filaments of which it is composed.

Fil'ing (*p. a. from file*) Putting on a file, forming with a file, polishing with a file.

Fil'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of filing; that which is thrown off by the action of the file; but this is usually expressed in the plural.

FIL'IO'US (*s. from the Lat.*) A little son.

FILIPEN'DULA (*s. in botany*) The dropwort.

FIL'LIX (*s. in botany*) The fern.

Filk'ale (*s. from field, and ale*) An entertainment of

drinking in the fields formerly practised by the battlers of a hundred at the expence of the country people.

FILL (*v. t. from the Sax. fillan*) To make full, to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit. *With out*, to pour out liquor to drink, to extend by putting something in. *With up*, to supply, to make full, to occupy, to engage.

Fill (*v. int.*) To give to drink, to grow full, to glut, to satiate. *With up*, to grow full.

Fill (*s. from the verb*) That which may produce complete satisfaction, all that can be enjoyed; the place between the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*

Fill (*v. pret. obsolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chaucer.*

Filled (*p. from fill*) Made full, completely satisfied, glutted.

Fil'ligreen (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The filigrane, filigree. *Scott.*

Fil'lemot (*s. a corruption from feuillemort*) The colour of a faded leaf. *Scott.*

Fill'er (*s. from fill*) One who fills, that which fills up.

Fill'er, Fill'erhorse (*s. from fill, and horse*) The horse that draws between the shafts of a carriage.

FIL'LET (*s. a common spelling, from the French filet*) A filet, a band for the head, the fleshy part of a leg of veal, meat rolled and tied together.

Fil'let (*s. in architecture*) A small member or moulding, the listel.

Fil'let (*s. in anatomy*) The ligature under the tongue. *Sc.*

Fil'let (*v. t. from the subs.*) To bind with a bandage, to adorn with an astragal.

Fil'leted (*p. from fillet*) Bound with a fillet, ornamented with a fillet.

Fil'ligram (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The filigrane. *Sc.*

Fil'ligrane (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The filigrane, filigree. *Scott.*

Fil'lin (*v. obsolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chaucer.*

FIL'LIP (*v. t. supposed to be from the sound*) To strike with a sudden motion of the finger.

Fil'lip (*s. from the verb*) A sudden jerk of the finger or thumb let go from each other.

FIL'LY (*s. from the French fille a daughter*) A young mare, a young colt.

FILM (*s. from the Sax.*) A thin skin, a pellicle.

Film (*v. t. from the subs.*) To cover with a thin skin, to cover with a pellicle. *Shakespeare.*

Film'iness (*s. from filmy*) The state of being filmy.

Film'y (*adj. from film*) Composed of thin membranes, composed of small pellicles.

FILOSE'LA (*s.*) A kind of coarse silk, the silk of which ferret is made. *Phillips.*

FIL'TER (*v. t. from the Lat. filtro to strain*) To clear by passing through a strainer, to strain, drawing off liquor by a twist of threads.

Fil'ter (*s. from the verb*) A twist of thread to draw off liquor, a strainer, a sence; a charm, a love potion.

Fil'tered (*p. from filter*) Cleansed, strained.

Fil'tering (*p. a. from filter*) Cleansing, straining.

FILTH (*s. from the Sax.*) Dirt, corruption, nastiness, pollution.

Filth (*s. obsolete*) Foul play. *Chaucer.*

Filth'ier (*adj. comp. of filth*) Filthy in a greater degree.

Filth'iest (*adj. sup. of filth*) Filthy in the greatest degree.

Filth'ily (*adv. from filthy*) In a filthy manner.

Filth'iness (*s. from filthy*) Dirtiness, foulness, corruption, pollution.

Filth'y (*adj. from filth*) Dirty, nasty, foul, polluted.

Fil'trate (*v. t. from filter*) To filter, to strain.

Fil'trated (*p. from filtrate*) Cleansed, strained.

Filtra'tion (*s. from filtrate*) The act of straining, the method by which liquors are cleared from foulness.

Fil'tre (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To cleanse by straining, to filter. *Grew.*

FIL'TRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A strainer, a felt hat. *In old records.*

FIL'LUM (*s. from the Lat. in old records*) A stream, a watercourse.

Fim'ashing (*s. with hunters*) The dung of several sorts of wild beasts.

Fim'ble (*v. int. a local word*) To move the finger in a trifling manner.

Fim'ble, Fim'blehemp (*s. from fimbile, and hemp*) A light kind of hemp, the hemp that bears seed.

FIM'BRIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The skirt, the edge.

FIM'BRIÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The edges of the Fallopiian tube.

Fim'briated (*adj. from fimbria*) Fringed, bordered, edged round; jagged, having a kind of fringe.

FIN (*s. from the Sax.*) The wing of a fish.

Fin (*v. t. in carving*) To cut up a chub or chevin.

Fin (*s. in music books*) The final, the closing note.
Fi'nable (*adj. from fine*) Liable to a fine.
Fi'nableness (*s. from finable*) Subjection to a fine. *Scott.*
FI'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. finis the end*) Ultimate, last, conclusive, respecting the end, mortal.
Fi'nale (*s. in music books*) The close, the end.
Fi'nally (*adv. from final*) Ultimately, lastly, completely.
FIN'ANCE (*s. from the French, but not much used in the singular*) Revenue, profit, income. *Bacon.*
Fin'ances (*s. plu. of finance*) The public revenues.
Fin'ancier (*s. from finance*) One who collects the public revenue, one who is skilled in the several branches of the public revenue.
Fi'nary (*s. from fine*) The second forge at the iron works.
Fin'ance (*s. obsolete*) An end, a forfeiture. *Chaucer.*
FINCH (*s. in ornithology, from the Sax. finc*) A small bird of which there are several kinds.
FIND (*v. t. from the Sax. finden*) To obtain by seeking, to obtain that which has been lost; to fall upon, to meet with; to discover by study, to experience; to catch, to detect; to reach, to attain; to supply, to furnish. *To find one's self, to be, to feel. To find out, to solve, to unriddle; to discover, to obtain the knowledge of, to invent.*
FIND'ABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. findo to cleave*) Capable of being cleaved. *Scott.*
Find'ableness (*s. not much used, from findable*) Capableness of being cleaved. *Scott.*
Find'er (*s. from find*) One that finds.
Find'fault (*s. from find, and fault*) One that finds fault, a caviller.
Fin'dish (*adj. obsolete*) Fiendlike, ugly, wicked. *Chaucer.*
FIN'DY (*adj. an old word, from the Sax. findig*) Plump, firm. *Junius.*
FINE (*adj. from the French*) Composed of small parts, free from dross, refined, nice, delicate, clear, pellucid, elegant, showy, splendid, thin, keen, artful, dexterous. *Ironically, bad, dreadful.*
FINE (*adj. from the Lat. finis*) A penalty, a mulct, a forfeit, the end, the conclusion.
Fine (*v. t. from the adj.*) To refine, to purify, to ornament, to decorate, to make clear, to make transparent.
Fine (*v. t. from the subj.*) To mulct, to punish by a pecuniary penalty.
Fine (*v. int.*) To pay a pecuniary penalty.
Fine (*v. int. obsolete*) To conclude, to make an end. *Ch.*
Fi'ned (*p. from fine*) Condemned to pay a fine, mulcted.
Fine'draw (*v. t. from fine, and draw*) To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it cannot be perceived.
Fi'nedrawer (*s. from finedraw*) One whose business it is to sew up the rents in cloth.
Fi'nefingered (*adj. from fine, and finger*) Nice, exquisite.
Fine'ly (*adv. from fine*) Beautifully, elegantly, keenly, sharply, in small parts. *Ironically, wretchedly, badly.*
Fi'neness (*s. from fine*) Elegance, beauty, delicacy; show, splendor; subtlety, artfulness; purity, clearness; closeness of contexture.
Fi'ner (*s. from fine*) One that purifies metals.
Fi'ner (*adj. comp. of fine*) Fine in a greater degree.
Fi'nery (*s. from fine*) Show, splendor, the state of being dressed in a showy manner.
FINESSE (*s. from the French*) Artifice, stratagem. *Hayw.*
Fi'nest (*adj. sup. of fine*) Fine in the greatest degree.
Fin'ew (*s. a local word*) Mouldiness, the state of being mouldy. *Scott.*
Fin'ewed (*adj. from finew*) Mouldy, hoary. *Phillips.*
Fin'footed (*adj. from fin, and foot*) Having feet with membranes between the toes.
FIN'GER (*s. from the Sax.*) One of the flexible members of the hand, a small measure of length; the hand, the instrument of work; art, manufacture.
Fin'ger (*v. t. from the sub.*) To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch an instrument of music; to perform any work dexterously; to thieve.
Fin'gered (*p. from finger*) Furnished with fingers, touched, stolen.
Fin'gerfern (*s. in botany*) A plant.
Fin'gering (*p. a. from finger*) Touching with the fingers, performing curiously, thieving.
Fin'gering (*s. from the part.*) The act of touching with the fingers, the act of playing on an instrument of music so far as it respects the motion of the fingers.
Fin'glefangle (*s. a burlesque word, from fangle*) A trifling. *Hudibras.*
Fin'ical (*adj. from fine*) Nice, foppish, pretending to superfluous elegance.
Fin'ically (*adv. from finical*) Foppishly.
Fin'icalness (*s. from finical*) Foppishness. *Scott.*

Fi'ning (*p. a. from fine*) Paying a fine, laying a fine; making fine, clearing from foulness.
Fi'ningpot (*s. from fine, and pot*) A vessel used in refining metals.
FIN'IRE (*v. in old records*) To fine, to mulct.
FI'NIS (*s. from the Lat.*) The end.
FIN'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. finio to make an end*) To bring to a conclusion, to complete, to perfect, to end.
Fin'ished (*p. from finish*) Brought to a conclusion, completed, perfected, ended.
Fin'isher (*s. from finish*) One that finishes.
Fin'ishing (*p. a. from finish*) Completing, perfecting, ending, concluding.
Fin'ishing (*s. from the part.*) The last polish, that which finishes or compleats the design.
FI'NITE (*adj. from the Lat. finitus a conclusion*) Limited, bounded, circumscribed.
Fi'niteless (*adj. from finite*) Unlimited, having no bounds. *Brown.*
Fi'nitely (*adv. from finite*) Within certain limits, in a certain degree.
Fi'niteness (*s. from finite*) Limitation, confinement within certain bounds.
FIN'ITEUR (*s. in the riding schools*) The end of the course, the end of the career. *Scott.*
Fi'nitive (*adj. from finite*) Defining, bounding. *Scott.*
FIN'ITOR (*s. not much used*) The horizon.
Fi'nitude (*s. from finite*) Limitation, confinement within certain bounds.
FIN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.
Fin'less (*adj. from fin*) Void of fins, having no fins.
Fin'like (*adj. from fin, and like*) Formed in imitation of fins, like a fin.
Fin'ned (*adj. from fin*) Furnished with fins, formed like fins.
FIN'NIKIN (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of pigeon.
Fin'ny (*adj. from fin*) Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.
FINNO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) A species of fennel, sweet fennel.
Fi'nor (*s. from fine*) A refiner of metals.
Fi'nours (*s. from fine, an obsolete spelling*) Refiners of metal.
Fin'scale (*s. a local word*) The rudd, a fish.
Fin'toed (*adj. from fin, and toe*) Having a membrane between the toes, palmipedous.
Fi'ple (*s. from fibula*) A stopper.
FIR (*s. in botany, from the Danish fyr*) The tree of which deal boards are made.
FIRD'EFARE (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The act of going into the army, the act of taking arms. *Scott.*
Fird'stole (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fridstole, a stone chair placed near the altar to which offenders were wont to run for sanctuary.
FIRD'WITE (*s. from the Sax.*) A fine or penalty anciently imposed on military tenants for not appearing in arms.
FIRD'WITHI (*s. from the Sax. obsolete*) Men fit to bear arms.
FIRE (*s. from the Sax. fir*) The element that burns, any thing burning, a conflagration; flame, light, lustre; torture by burning, the punishment of the finally wicked in another world; any thing provoking, any thing that enflames the passions; ardor of temper, violence of passion; a lively imagination, force of expression; the passion of love; a particular kind of eruption on the skin.
Fire (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame, to animate; to drive by fire.
Fire (*v. int.*) To take fire, to grow warm with passion, to discharge fire arms.
Fi're arms (*s. plu. from fire, and arms*) Muskets, pistols, guns.
Fi'reball (*s. in the art of war*) A composition of combustibles to be thrown into the quarters of the enemy.
FI'REBARE (*s. from the Sax.*) A beacon. *Phillips.*
Fi'reboot (*s. from fire, and boot*) Firewood for the necessary occasion of a family.
Fi'rebote (*s. from fire, and bote*) Fire boot, firewood for the necessary occasions of a family.
Fi'rebrand (*s. from fire, and brand*) A large piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who makes mischief.
Fi'rebrass (*s. a low word*) A bully, a hector.
Fi'recock (*s. from fire, and cock*) A cock or plug, to let out a quantity of water from the main pipes in time of fire.
Fi'recross (*s. from fire, and cross*) A token in Scotland for the people to take arms, a kind of beacon, two firebrands put crosswise and fixed on the top of a spear.
Fi'redrake (*s. from fire, and drake*) A fiery meteor, a kind of firework.

Fi'reeater

- Fi'reater** (*s. from fire, and eat*) One that pretends to eat fire.
- Fi'reengine** (*s. from fire, and engine*) An engine to draw water out of a mine wrought by fire.
- Fi'releven** (*s. obsolete*) Lightning. *Chaucer.*
- Fi'relock** (*s. from fire, and lock*) A soldier's gun, a musket.
- Fi'reman** (*s. from fire, and man*) One employed to extinguish fire, a man of a fiery temper.
- Fi'remaster** (*s. from fire, and master*) An officer in the train of artillery.
- Fi'remuster** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A firemaster; an officer who superintends in the train of artillery, and gives directions for public fireworks. *Scott.*
- Fi'reoffice** (*s. from fire, and office*) The office of insurance for fire.
- Fi'reordeal** (*s. from fire, and ordeal*) Ordeal by fire.
- Fi'repan** (*s. from fire, and pan*) A pan for holding fire; the receptacle for priming in a firelock.
- Fi'repot** (*s. from fire, and pot*) A small earthen pot to inclose a grenade.
- Fi'reship** (*s. from fire, and ship*) A vessel charged with combustibles with an intention to set fire to the fleet or ships of an enemy.
- Fi'reshovel** (*s. from fire, and shovel*) The utensil with which hot coals are thrown on the fire.
- Fi'restone** (*s. from fire, and stone*) A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire; the pyrites.
- Fi'rewood** (*s. from fire, and wood*) Wood for the fire.
- Fi'reworker** (*s. from fire, and work*) One of the officers subordinate to the firemaster.
- Fi'reworks** (*s. from fire, and work*) Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur and other ingredients to be exhibited on public rejoicings.
- Fi'ring** (*p. a. from fire*) Setting fire to any thing, kindling, driving by fire.
- Fi'ring** (*s. from the part.*) Fewel, firewood.
- Fi'ringiron** (*s. from fire, and iron*) An instrument in surgery, an iron to cauterize.
- FIRK** (*v. t. from the Lat. serio to chastize*) To whip, to beat, to correct; to cohabit with a woman. *Hudibras.*
- FIR'KIN** (*s. from the Sax. feower*) The fourth part of a barrel, nine gallons, any small vessel.
- Fi'rkinman** (*s. from firkin, and man*) One who buys small beer to sell it again.
- Fi'lot** (*s. in Scotland*) A measure something larger than the English bushel.
- FIRM** (*adj. from the Lat. firmus*) Strong, hard, solid; constant, steady, fixed, unshaken.
- Firm** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To confirm, to fix, to make firm, to establish. *Pope.*
- Firm** (*s. from the adj.*) The name or names under which any house of trade is established.
- FIR'MA** (*s. in Scotland*) The fee or acknowledgment which the tenant pays to his lord.
- FIR'MA** (*s. in doomsday book*) A tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment for the king of England for one night.
- FIR'MAMENT** (*s. from the Lat. firmamentum*) The sky, the heavens.
- Firmamen'tal** (*adj. from firmament*) Belonging to the firmament, celestial.
- FIR'MAN** (*s. in the empire of the great Mogul*) A passport or liberty to trade within a certain district. *Scott.*
- Fi'rmary** (*s. from firm, a law term*) The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.
- Firma'tion** (*s. from firm*) The act of making firm. *Scott.*
- Firme** (*s. in old records*) A farm; lands or tenements held at a certain rent.
- Fi'rmed** (*adj. in falconry*) Well fledged, having the feathers of the wings entire.
- Fi'rmer** (*adj. comp. of firm*) Firm in a greater degree.
- Fi'rmost** (*adj. sup. from firm*) Firm in the greatest degree.
- Fi'ring** (*p. a. from firm*) Confirming, settling, fixing. *Kn.*
- Fi'rmy** (*adv. from firm*) Strongly, steadily, constantly.
- Firm'ness** (*s. from firm*) Hardness, solidity, durability, soundness, constancy, resolution.
- Firr** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fir. *Scott.*
- FIRST** (*adj. from the Sax.*) Standing before any other, foremost, highest in dignity, earliest in time.
- First** (*s. from the adj.*) The foremost, that which is in order before any other.
- First** (*adv. from the adj.*) Before any thing else in place, time or dignity.
- First'begot** (*adj. from first, and beget, but not so correct a spelling*) First-begotten, eldest.
- First'begot** (*s. from the adj.*) The first-begotten, the eldest.
- First'begotten** (*adj. from first, and beget*) Eldest, first produced.
- First'begotten** (*s. from the adj.*) The first produced, the eldest of children.
- First'born** (*adj. from first, and born*) Eldest, first in the order of nativity.
- First'born** (*s. from the adj.*) The eldest, the first in order of nativity.
- First'fruits** (*s. from first, and fruit*) That which the season first produces, the first produce of any thing, the earliest effect of any cause.
- First'ling** (*adj. from first*) First produced, first brought forth.
- First'ling** (*s. from the adj.*) The first produce, the first offspring, that which is first thought of, that which is first done.
- FIRTH** (*s. from the Sax. firhto terror, but not much used*) A hugbear, a frightful appearance.
- FISC** (*s. from the Lat. fiscus*) The treasury of a prince, the treasury of a state.
- Fis'cal** (*adj. from fisc*) Belonging to the revenue, belonging to the treasury.
- Fis'cal** (*s. from the adj.*) The exchequer, the revenue.
- Fis'gum** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a fish, the mif-grum.
- FISH** (*s. from the Sax. fisc*) An animal that inhabits the water, an animal that cannot live out of the water.
- Fish** (*v. t. from the Lat.*) To search for any thing in the water, to get up fish or any thing else out of the water.
- Fish** (*v. int.*) To be employed in catching fishes, to endeavour at any thing by artifice; *with for, as, "He fished for trout."*
- Fish'block** (*s. a sea term*) The block which draws up the flocks of the anchor to the brow of the ship.
- Fish'ed** (*p. from fish*) Got up out of the water, procured by artifice.
- Fish'er** (*s. from fish*) One that fishes, one employed in catching fish.
- Fish'erboat** (*s. from fisher, and boat*) A boat employed in catching fish.
- Fish'erman** (*s. from fisher, and man*) A man whose employment is to catch fish.
- Fish'ertown** (*s. from fisher, and town*) A town chiefly inhabited by fishermen.
- Fish'erscoat** (*s. from fisher, and coat*) A coat worn by a fisherman.
- Fish'ery** (*s. from fisher*) The business of catching fish, the place or water where fish are caught.
- Fish'ful** (*adj. from fish*) Full of fish, abounding with fish.
- Fish'garth** (*s. a local word*) A dam or wear in a river.
- Fish'gig** (*s. a sea term*) An instrument to strike fish at sea.
- Fish'hook** (*s. from fish, and hook*) A barbed hook for catching fish.
- Fish'ified** (*p. from fishify*) Turned to fish. *Shakespeare.*
- Fish'ify** (*v. t. from fish, a cant word*) To turn to fish, for catching fish.
- Fish'ing** (*p. a. from fish*) Catching fish, searching the water for fish or any thing else; endeavouring to find out by artifice.
- Fish'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching fish, the commodity of taking fish.
- Fish'kettle** (*s. from fish, and kettle*) A kettle of an oval form to boil fish in.
- Fish'meal** (*s. from fish, and meal*) A meal on fish, an abstemious diet.
- Fish'monger** (*s. from fish*) A dealer in fish.
- Fish'pond** (*s. from fish, and pond*) A pond to keep fish in.
- Fish'shell** (*s. from fish, and shell*) The shell of a fish.
- Fish'woman** (*s. from fish, and woman*) A woman who sells fish.
- Fish'y** (*adv. from fish*) Consisting of fish, having the qualities of fish.
- FIS'KARD** (*s.*) A town in Pembrokehire; it has a market on Friday, and is 243 miles from London.
- Fis'kard** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fiskard, made at Fiskard.
- Fisk'ing** (*adj. a colloquial word*) Running about from place to place, flirting about. *Scott.*
- Fis'namy** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Physiognomy. *Chau.*
- FIS'SILE** (*adj. from the Lat. fendo to cleave*) Capable of being cleaved, apt to cleave.
- Fissil'ity** (*s. from fissile*) The quality of being fissile.
- FIS'SIPED** (*adj. from the Lat. fissus cloven, and pes a foot, but not much used*) Clovenfooted. *Cole.*
- FIS'SURE** (*s. from the Lat. fissura*) A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.
- FIST** (*s. from the Sax.*) The hand clinched.
- Fist** (*v. t. from the sub.*) Striking with the hand clinched, gripping with the hand.
- Fis'ticuffs** (*s. from fist, and cuff*) A battle with the fist, blows given and returned with the fist. *Swift.*
- Fist'ing** (*p. a. from fist*) Striking with the fist, gripping with the hand.
- FIS'TINUT** (*s. in botany*) The fistuckio, a kind of nut brought from Egypt.

FIS'TULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A pipe, a kind of musical instrument, a conveyance for water.

FIS'TULA (*s. in surgery*) A deep narrow ulcer, a sinuous ulcer hard to cure.

Fis'tular (*adj. from fistula*) Hollow like a pipe.

Fis'tulary (*adj. from fistula*) Fistulous. *Scott.*

Fis'tulated (*adj. from fistula*) Having a fistula. *Scott.*

Fis'tulous (*adj. from fistula*) Having the nature of a fistula, callous like a fistula, sinuous like a fistula.

Fis'tycuffs (*s. not so common a spelling*) Fisticuffs. *Scott.*

FIT (*s. supposed to be from fight*) The paroxysm of an intermittent disease, a short return, an interval; any violent affection of body or mind; a disorder, a disturbance; a swoon, an hysterical disorder in women, the convulsions in children, the epilepsy.

FIT (*adj. supposed to be from the Flemish vitten*) Meet, proper, qualified; *with for*: "It is only fit for ladies."

Fit (*v. t. from the adj.*) To suit, to accommodate, to adapt one thing to another. *With out*, to furnish, to repair, to set in order.

Fit (*v. int.*) To be proper.

Fitch (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A vetch, a small kind of wild pea.

FITCH, FITCH'AT, FITCH'ET (*s. in zoology*) A stinking little animal that preys on poultry.

FITCHEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sharpened to a point.

Fitch'ew (*s. not so common a spelling*) A fitchat. *Johnson.*

Fitch'ow (*s. not so common a spelling*) The fitchat.

Fit'ful (*adj. from fit*) Varied by fits, disordered by a change of maladies.

Fith'el (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

Fith'wite (*s. from the Sax.*) A fine anciently levied for breaking the peace.

Fit'lier (*adv. comp. of fitly*) More fitly. *Boyle.*

Fit'liest (*adv. superl. of fitly*) Most fitly. *Donne.*

Fit'ly (*adv. from fit*) Properly, reasonably, justly.

Fit'ness (*s. from fit*) Propriety, convenience, commodity.

Fit'ment (*s. from fit*) Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*

Fit'ter (*s. from fit*) One that fits, that which fits, that which prepares.

FIT'TER (*s. from the Italian fitta*) A small piece of any thing.

Fit'ter (*adj. comp. of fit*) Fit in a greater degree.

Fit'test (*adj. superl. of fit*) Fit in the greatest degree.

Fit'ting (*p. a. from fit*) Suiting, accommodating, adapting.

Fit'tingst (*adj. obsolete*) Fittest, most fit. *Chaucer.*

FITZ (*s. from the Norman fils a son, used chiefly in the composition of surnames for illegitimate children*) A son.

FIVE (*adj. from the Sax. fit*) Four and one.

Five (*s. from the adj.*) The number five.

Five'fingers (*s. in zoology*) A kind of starfish. *Phillips.*

Fi'vefold (*adj. from five*) Multiplied by five, repeated five times.

Fi'vefold (*adv. from the adj.*) So as to amount to five times as much.

Fi'vefoot (*s. in zoology*) A sea insect, a starfish.

Fi'veleaved (*adj. from five, and leaf*) Having five leaves.

FIVES (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of play with a ball, a disease in horses.

Fiv'ith (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Fifth. *Chaucer.*

FIX (*v. t. from the Lat. figo*) To make fast, to settle, to appoint, to direct without variation, to deprive of volatility; to transfix. *Sandy.*

Fix (*v. int.*) To cease to wander, to rest, to lose volatility.

Fix'a (*s. in chymistry*) Those things which cannot be exalted or raised by fire.

Fixa'tion (*s. from fix*) Stability, firmness, confinement, want of volubility.

Fix'e (*adj. obsolete*) Fixed. *Chaucer.*

Fix'ed (*p. from fix*) Settled, appointed, reduced to a state of confidence.

Fix'edly (*adv. from fixed*) Certainly, firmly, invariably.

Fix'edness (*s. from fixed*) The state of being fixed.

Fixid'ity (*s. from fix, but not much used*) A coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

Fix'ity (*s. from fix*) A coherence of parts.

Fixt (*v. pret. of fix, but not much used*) Fixed, did fix.

Fixt (*p. from fix, but not so much used*) Fixed.

Fixt'ness (*s. from fixt*) The state of being fixed.

Fix'ture (*s. from fix*) That which is fixed, a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

Fix'ure (*s. from fix*) A stable state, firmness, solid pressure.

Fiz'gig (*s. perhaps from the sound*) A kind of harpoon or dart to strike fish.

Fi'zon (*s. a local word*) The heart of a plant, the natural juice of a plant. *Cole.*

FIZ/ZLE (*v. int. from the French vesser*) To break wind backward without noise. *Scott.*

Fiz'zling (*p. a. from fizzle*) Breaking wind backward without noise.

Fiz'zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking wind backward without noise.

Flab'bier (*adj. comp. of flabby*) Flabby in a greater degree.

Flab'biest (*adj. superl. of flabby*) Flabby in the greatest degree.

Flab'biness (*s. from flabby*) The state or quality of being flabby. *Scott.*

Flab'by (*adj. supposed to be from flaccid*) Soft, easily moved, yielding to the touch.

FLA'BEL (*s. from the Lat. flabellum*) A fan. *Cole.*

Flabella'tion (*s. from flabel*) The act of moving the air with a fan.

Fla'bile (*adj. not much used, from flabel*) Blown about by the wind.

FLACCES'CENCY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. flaccesco to grow flabby*) The state of being flaccid, flabbiness. *Scott.*

FLAC'CID (*adj. from the Lat. flaccidus*) Lax, weak, limber.

Flaccid'ity (*s. from flaccid*) Laxity, want of stiffness, want of tension.

Flac'cidness (*s. from flaccid*) The state of being flaccid. *Sc.*

Flack'et (*s. a local word*) A bottle made in the form of a barrel. *Scott.*

FLAG (*v. int. from the Sax. fleogan*) To hang loose, to hang without stiffness or tension, to grow feeble, to grow spiritless, to lose vigor.

Flag (*v. t.*) To let fall, to suffer to drop.

Flag (*s. from the verb*) A water plant with a broad leaf, a kind of rush, sedge or rush grass; the colours or ensign of a ship, the colours or ensign of a company or regiment.

FLAG (*s. from the old French flache*) A kind of stone used for smooth paving.

Flag (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay with broad stone.

Flag'broom (*s. from flag, and broom*) A broom to sweep pavements.

Flag'elet (*s. the common spelling*) The flageolet, a small kind of flute.

FLAG'ELLANTS (*s. in church history*) A sect of Christians who were wont to whip themselves till the blood ran down their naked bodies.

FLAGELLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FLAG'ELLATED (*adj. from the Lat. flagello to scourge*) Whipped, scourged.

FLAGELLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. flagello to scourge*) The use of the scourge.

FLAG'EOLET (*s. a correct spelling, from the French*) A flagelet, a small kind of flute.

Flag'flower (*s. in botany*) The iris.

Flag'ged (*p. from flag*) Laid with flagstone.

Flag'giness (*s. from flaggy*) Laxity, want of tension.

Flag'ging (*p. a. from flag*) Hanging loose, growing feeble.

Flag'gy (*adj. from flag*) Lax, weak, limber, insipid; full of flags.

Flagitios'ity (*s. from flagitious*) Flagitiousness. *Scott.*

FLAGIT'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flagitiosus*) Wicked, vile, atrocious.

Flagit'iously (*adv. from flagitious*) Wickedly, atrociously.

Flagit'iousness (*s. from flagitious*) Wickedness, villainy.

Flag'officer (*s. from flag, and officer*) One who commands the squadron or division of a fleet.

FLAG'ON (*s. from the Sax. flaxe*) A vessel for drinking, a large drinking pot.

Fla'grancy (*s. from flagrant*) Burning heat, ardour, fire.

FLA'GRANT (*adj. from the Lat. flagro to burn*) Burning, ardent, glowing, red, flaming, notorious.

Fla'grantly (*adv. from flagrant*) Ardently, notoriously. *Sc.*

Fla'grantness (*s. from flagrant*) The state of being flagrant. *Scott.*

FLAGRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. flagro*) Burning.

Flags (*s. in falconry*) The feathers in a hawk's wing next to the principal ones.

Flag'ship (*s. from flag, and ship*) The ship that carries the flag, the ship commanded by the flag-officer.

Flag'staff (*s. from flag, and staff*) The staff set on the head of the topgallant mast to shew the flag.

Flag'worm (*s. from flag, and worm*) An insect frequently found in those places where sedge and flags grow.

Flaie (*v. pret. obsolete*) Flew, did fly. *Chaucer.*

Flaj'eolet (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A flageolet.

FLAIL (*s. from the Lat. flagello to beat*) The instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear, the tool of the thresher.

Flaine (*s. obsolete*) An arrow. *Douglas.*

Flair (*v. int. in the sea language*) To spread more than usual above the water.

Flait (*v. t. a local word*) To affright, to scare. *Bailey.*
FLAKE (*s. from the Lat. flaccus*) A body loosely connected, a stratum, a film, a lock of wool drawn out.
Flake (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form into films, to form into loosely connected bodies.
Flake (*v. int.*) To part into thin scales, to divide into loosely connected bodies.
Fla'kiness (*s. from flaky*) The state of being flaky.
Fla'ky (*adj. from flake*) Hanging loosely together like a lock of wool, lying in strata, broken in laminae.
Flam (*s. a cant word*) A falsehood, a lie, a pretence.
Flam (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deceive with false pretences.
Flambe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Flame, fire. *Chaucer.*
FLAM'BEAU (*s. from the French*) A lighted torch.
FLAME (*s. from the Lat. flamma*) Light emitted from fire, a stream of fire, a blaze; ardor of temper, warmth of desire, the passion of love.
Flame (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shine as fire, to burn with a stream of fire, to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.
Fla'mecoloured (*adj. from flame, and colour*) Having the colour of flame.
FLA'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A priest in antiquity, one who officiated in solemn offices.
FLA'MET (*s. in ornithology*) A large kind of waterfowl.
Fla'min (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A flamen. *Scott.*
Fla'ming (*p. a. from flame*) Burning with a flame, burning with passion; ardent, hot.
Fla'mingly (*adv. from flaming*) Warmly, ardently, notoriously.
FLAMIN'GO (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
FLAM'MA (*s. in botany*) The clematis.
FLAMMABIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. flamma a flame*) Aptness to kindle into a flame. *Brown.*
FLAMMA'TION (*s. from the Lat. flamma a flame*) The act of kindling up a flame.
Flam'med (*p. from flam, a cant word*) Deceived by false pretences. *Hudibras.*
FLAM'MEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flammeus*) Like flame, having the nature of flame, consisting of flame.
FLAM'MEUM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of veil with which the Roman ladies covered themselves on the day of marriage.
FLAMMIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. flamma a flame, and fero to bear*) Bringing flame, bearing flame.
FLAMMIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. flamma a flame, and gero to carry*) Bearing flame.
FLAMMIV'OMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flamma a flame, and vomo to vomit*) Vomiting out flame.
FLAM'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little flame; a badge or mark worn by the Grecian soldiery.
Fla'my (*adj. from flame*) Having the nature of flame; inflamed, hot, burning.
FLANCH (*s. in heraldry*) An ordinary consisting of the segment of a circular superficies which is always borne double.
FLANCONA'DE (*s. in fencing*) A push or thrust in the flank.
FLAND'ERS (*s. in geography*) A province of the Netherlands now divided between the Austrians, French and Dutch.
Fland'ers (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Flanders, made in Flanders, produced in Flanders.
Flane (*s. obsolete*) An arrow. *Douglas.*
Flan'el (*s. not so common a spelling*) Flannel.
FLANK (*s. from the French flanc*) The lateral part of the lower belly, that part of the side of a quadruped which lies next to the hinder thigh, the side of an army or fleet, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.
Flank (*v. t. from the sub.*) To attack the side of an army or fleet, to overlook or command any parts on the side, to secure on the side.
Flank'ards (*s. in hunting*) The knots in the flank of a deer.
Flank'ed (*p. from flank*) Secured on the side, attacked on the side.
Flank'er (*s. from flank*) A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of an army marching to the assault.
Flank'er (*v. t. from flank*) To defend by lateral fortification. *Johnson.*
Flank'ing (*p. a. from flank*) Attacking on the side, securing on the side.
Flanks (*s. in farriery*) A wrench in the back of a horse; a kind of pleuresy, proceeding from too much blood, in horses.
Flanks (*s. in the manage*) The sides of a horse's buttocks. *Scott.*
FLAN'NEL (*s. from the Brit. gwlanen*) A soft kind of woolen cloth.

FLANQUE (*s. in heraldry*) The flanch, an ordinary consisting of the segment of a circular superficies which is always borne double.
Flant'ing (*adj. from flaunt*) Flaunting, making a shew of finery. *Bailey.*
FLAP (*s. from the Sax. loeppe*) Any thing that hangs broad and loose, the motion of any thing that hangs broad and loose; the noise made by the motion or stroke of any thing broad and loose.
Flap (*s. in farriery*) A disease in horses, a kind of sore mouth.
Flap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat with any thing broad and loose, to move with a noise occasioned by the stroke of any thing broad and loose.
Flap (*v. int.*) To strike with the wings, to strike the wings one against the other, to fall in broad parts.
Flap'dragon (*s. from flap, and dragon*) A play in which raisins are snatched out of burning brandy and quenched in the mouth; the thing eaten at flapdragon.
Flap'dragon (*v. t. from the sub. a cant word*) To swallow, to devour. *Shakespeare.*
Flap'eared (*adj. from flap, and ear*) Having broad loose ears. *Shakespeare.*
Flap'ping (*p. a. from flap*) Beating with any thing broad and loose, making a noise with any thing broad and loose; hanging down in a careless manner.
FLARE (*v. int. supposed to be from the Dutch fliederen*) To flutter with a splendid shew, to glitter with transient lustre, to glitter offensively, to give too much light.
Fla'ring (*p. from flare*) Fluttering with a splendid shew, glittering, giving too much light.
FLASH (*s. supposed to be from the Greek φλας a flame*) A sudden blaze; a sudden burst of wit or merriment; a transient state, a body of water driven by violence.
Flash (*v. int. from the sub.*) To glitter with quick and transient flame, to burst out into any kind of violence, to break out into wit and merriment.
Flash (*v. t.*) To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.
Flash (*s. obsolete*) A bundle, a sheaf. *Chaucer.*
Flash'ed (*p. from flash*) Driven up as water in large quantities from the surface. *Carew.*
Flash'er (*s. from flash*) One who has more appearance of wit than reality; a water fall.
Flash'ily (*adv. from flashy*) With empty shew, without real power of wit or solidity.
Flash'iness (*s. from flashy*) The state or quality of being flashy. *Scott.*
Flash'ing (*p. a. from flash*) Glittering with quick and transient flame, striking up large bodies of water from the surface.
Flash'y (*adj. from flash*) Empty, showy, void of substance.
FLASH'Y (*adj. from the Lat. flaccidus*) Insipid, having no force or spirit. *Bacon.*
FLASK (*s. from the French flasque*) A bottle, a vessel, a powder horn; a bearing in heraldry, the flanch.
Flask (*s. in gunnery*) The bead in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.
FLASK (*s. from the Sax. flaxa*) A bottle done over with wicker.
Flask'et (*s. from flask*) A long kind of basket, a kind of tray, a vessel in which victuals are served up.
FLASQUE (*s. from the French*) A bearing in heraldry, a flanch.
FLAT (*adj. from the French flat*) Level, horizontal; smooth, void of protuberances; even with the ground, lying along; tasteless, insipid; dull, frigid; depressed, dejected; peremptory, absolute; dull in sound, pitched below the proper key. *In painting*, having no relief, having the figures without the appearance of prominence.
Flat (*s. from the adj.*) A level, an extended plane; an even ground, a level part of the country; a shallow, a place in the sea not deep enough for ships; a surface without relief; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought, depression of language; a mark or character in music.
Flat (*v. t. from the sub.*) To level, to depress; to obstruct, to hinder; to make vapid.
Flat (*v. int.*) To grow dull, to become insipid. *To flat in*, to bring the sail as near to the side of the ship as possible.
FLA'TILE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. flo to blow*) Inconstant, changing with the wind. *Scott.*
Flat'il'ity (*s. not much used, from flatile*) Inconstancy. *St.*
Flat'ling (*adj. obsolete*) Flat. *Spenser.*
Flat'long (*adv. from flat, and long*) With the flat part downwards. *Shakespeare.*
Flat'y

Flat'ly (*adv. from flat*) Horizontally, evenly; dully, frigidly; peremptorily.

Flat'ness (*s. from flat*) Evenness, levelness: dullness, vapidness; depression, dejection; the want of shrillness, dulness in sound.

Flat'ted (*p. from flat*) Made flat, rendered vapid.

Flat'ten (*v. t. from flat*) To make flat, to beat down to the ground; to deject, to depress; to make insipid, to make vapid.

Flat'ten (*v. int.*) To become even, to grow vapid.

Flat'tened (*p. from flatten*) Made flat, rendered insipid. *Johnson.*

Flat'tening (*p. a. from flat*) Making flat, rendering insipid.

Flat'ter (*s. from flat*) One that flattens, any thing that makes flat.

Flat'ter (*adj. comp. of flat*) Flat in a greater degree.

FLAT'TER (*v. t. from the French flater*) To soothe, to please, to raise false hopes; to soothe with praises, to praise falsely, to fawn.

Flat'tered (*p. from flatter*) Soothed, pleased, soothed by praises, addressed with false praises, fawned upon.

Flat'terer (*s. from flatter*) One that flatters, one that fawns upon another.

Flat'tering (*p. a. from flatter*) Soothing with false praises, fawning, raising false expectations.

Flat'tery (*s. from flatter*) False praise, adulation.

Flat'test (*adj. sup. of flat*) Flat in the greatest degree.

Flat'ting (*p. a. from flat*) Making flat.

Flat'ting (*s. in gilding, from the part.*) The act of touching that part of the work which is not burnished with a pencil dipped in size in order to preserve it, that part of the work so touched.

Flat'tish (*adj. from flat*) Tending to flatness.

Flat'ulency (*s. from flatulent*) Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.

FLAT'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. flatus wind*) Windy, turgid with wind; empty, puffy.

Flat'ulents (*s. from flatulent*) Windiness, flatulency. *Sc.*

Flatuos'ity (*s. from flatuous*) Windiness, fulness of air.

FLAT'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flatus wind*) Windy, full of wind.

Flat'uousness (*s. not much used, from flatuous*) Flatulency, windiness. *Scott.*

FLA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The wind which gathers in any cavities of the body, an internal motion occasioned by wind; milky diet. *Chaucer.*

Flat'ways (*adv. an incorrect spelling*) Flatwise.

Flat'wise (*adv. from flat*) With the flat downwards, flatlong.

FLAVIC'OMOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. flavus yellow, and coma hair*) Having yellow hair. *Sc.*

Flaun (*s. a local word*) A custard.

Flaunt (*v. int. perhaps from vaunt*) To make a fluttering shew in dress.

Flaunt (*s. from the verb*) Any thing that hangs loose and airy. *Shakespeare.*

Flaunting (*p. a. from flaunt*) Making a shew of finery, hanging loose, fluttering.

FLA'VOUR (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An agreeable relish, odour, fragrance.

Fla'vour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To give an agreeable taste, to give a good scent. *Scott.*

Fla'vourless (*adj. from flavour*) Void of flavour. *Scott.*

Fla'vourous (*adj. from flavour*) Agreeable to the palate, fragrant, odorous.

Fla'voury (*adj. not much used, from flavour*) Having a good relish, palatable. *Scott.*

FLAUTINO (*s. from the Italian*) A small flute, an octave flute.

FLAU'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A flute.

FLAW (*s. from the Sax. floh a fragment*) A crack, a fault, a defect.

FLAW (*s. from the Lat. flo to blow*) A sudden gust, a violent blast; a tumult, a commotion of wind. *Shake.*

Flaw (*v. t. from the sub.*) To crack, to damage with a fissure; to break, to violate; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

Flawe (*adj. obsolete*) Yellow. *Chaucer.*

Flaw'ed (*p. from flaw*) Broken, cracked.

Flaw'less (*adj. from flaw*) Void of cracks, having no defect.

FLAWN (*s. from the Sax. fleua, but not much used*) A sort of custard, a pie baked in a dish.

FLAW'TER (*v. t. the derivation is not noted*) To pare a skin, to scrape a hide. *Ainsworth.*

Flaw'y (*adj. from flaw*) Full of flaws, full of defects.

FLAX (*s. from the Sax. fleax*) The plant from which linen is made, the rind of the plant fitted for spinning.

Flax'comb (*s. from flax, and comb*) The instrument with which flax is dressed.

Flax'dresser (*s. from flax, and dress*) One that prepares flax for spinning.

Flax'en (*adj. from flax*) Made of flax, like flax, having the colour of flax.

Flax'weed (*s. in botany*) A plant, an herb.

FLAY (*v. t. from the Danish flae*) To strip off the skin, to take off the surface.

Flay'ed (*p. from flay*) Stripped of the skin.

Flay'er (*s. from flay*) One that flays.

Flay'ing (*p. a. from flay*) Stripping off the skin.

FLEA (*s. from the Sax.*) A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

Flea (*v. t. from the sub.*) To clean from fleas.

Flea'bane (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Flea'bite (*s. from flea, and bite*) The bite of a flea, the mark caused by the bite of a flea, any small hurt like the bite of a flea.

Flea'biting (*s. from flea, and bite*) A fleabite.

Flea'bitten (*adj. from flea, and bite*) Stung with fleas; mean, worthless.

Fleak (*s. from flake*) A small lock of any thing, a thread, a twist. *More.*

Fleam (*s. in farriery*) An instrument for bleeding cattle.

Flea'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fleb'ring (*s. obsolete*) Calumny, slander. *Chaucer.*

FLECK (*v. t. from the German fleck a spot*) To spot, to dapple, to variegate.

Fleck (*s. a local word*) The fat on the kidneys of pigs.

Fleck'ed (*p. from fleck*) Spotted, streaked, variegated; feathered, pledged.

Fleck'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Arched like the firmament. *Sc.*

Fleck'er (*v. t. from fleck*) To spot, to mark with strokes of different colours.

Fleck'id (*p. obsolete*) Flecked. *Chaucer.*

Fleck'ered (*p. from flecker*) Spotted, marked with streaks of different colours. *Shakespeare.*

Fleckt (*p. not so common a spelling*) Flecked. *Scott.*

Flec'ta (*s. from fleck*) A feathered arrow.

Fled (*v. pret. of fly*) Did fly, did flee.

Fled (*p. from fly*) Run away, gone.

FLEDGE (*adj. from the Dutch flederen to fly*) Full of feathers, fit to leave the nest, able to fly.

Fledge (*v. t. from the adj.*) To furnish with feathers, to supply with wings.

Fledg'ed (*p. from pledge*) Furnished with feathers, supplied with wings.

Fled'will (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A discharge granted to an outlaw who returned of his own accord.

FLEE (*v. t. from the Sax. flean*) To avoid, to run from. "Flee these things."

Flee (*v. int.*) To run from danger, to run for shelter.

FLEECE (*s. from the Sax. fles*) The wool that grows on one sheep, the wool that is shorn from one sheep.

Fleece (*v. t. from the sub.*) To clip the wool of a sheep, to strip, to plunder.

Fleeced (*p. from fleece*) Having a fleece; stripped of a fleece; plundered.

Fleec'ing (*p. a. from fleece*) Stripping off the fleece, plundering.

Fleec'y (*adj. from fleece*) Covered with wool, woolly.

Fleen (*v. int. obsolete*) To flee from, to avoid. *Chaucer.*

Fleen (*s. obsolete*) Fleas. *Chaucer.*

FLEER (*v. int. from the Sax. fleardian to trifle*) To mock, to jest with insolence; to leer, to grin; with on, or upon: as, "They grin and leer upon every man they meet." *Burton.*

Fleer (*s. from the verb*) A grin, a deceitful kind of smile; mockery. *South.*

Fleer'er (*s. not much used, from fleer*) A mocker, a flatterer.

Fleer'ing (*p. a. from fleer*) Mocking, jesting. *Shakefp.*

Flees (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fleece. *Chaucer.*

FLEET (*s. from the Sax.*) A bay, a gulph; a passage over a river.

FLEET (*s. from the Sax. flota*) A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET (*adj. from the Sax. flean*) Swift, quick, nimble, active.

Fleet (*v. int. from the adj.*) To fly swiftly, to vanish, to flit.

Fleet (*v. t.*) To skim the water, to pass away lightly, to skim milk.

Fleet (*adj. from the verb*) Skimming the surface, light, shallow.

Fleet'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To flow, to pass away, to abound. *Chaucer.*

Fleet'ing (*p. a. from fleet*) Flying swiftly, transient, vanishing, skimming the surface.

Fleet'ing (*s. a sea term*) The act of changing the situation of the tackle when the blocks are drawn together.
Fleet'ingdish (*s. from fleet, and dish*) A skimming dish.
Fleet'ly (*adv. from fleet*) Swiftly, nimbly.
Fleet'ness (*s. from fleet*) Swiftness, speed, quickness.
Fleg (*v. t. a cant word*) To beat. *Bailey.*
Flegm (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Phlegm.
Flegma'tic (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Phlegmatic.
Flegma'ticness (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Phlegmaticness. *Scott.*
Fle'henwite (*s. a Saxon law term*) A liberty to challenge the chattles or fines of a fugitive servant.
Fleise (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A fleece. *Chaucer.*
Fle'mafare (*s. a Saxon law term*) The claim of the goods of a felon.
Fleme (*v. t. obsolete*) To rout, to put to flight, to banish. *Chaucer.*
Fle'med (*p. from fleme, obsolete*) Routed, banished. *Ch.*
Fle'med (*adj. obsolete*) Daunted, frightened. *Phillips.*
Flem'eneirenthe (*s. a Saxon law term*) The goods or chattels of a fugitive.
FLEM'ENESFIRINTH (*s. a Saxon law term*) The act of relieving a fugitive.
FLEM'ENESFREME (*s. from the Sax.*) The goods or chattels of a fugitive. *Stat. H. 4.*
Fle'mer (*s. a local word*) One that banishes, one that expels. *Bailey.*
Flem'eswite (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The liberty to challenge the goods or fines of a fugitive servant.
Fle'mid (*adj. obsolete*) Banished. *Chaucer.*
Fle'min (*v. t. obsolete*) To banish, to drive away. *Ch.*
FLEM'ING (*s. from the Sax. Fleming a banished man*) A native of the Low Countries, an inhabitant of the Low Countries who, on account of the inundations, was frequently obliged to change his habitation.
Flem'ish (*adj. from Fleming*) Belonging to the Flemings, belonging to the Dutch.
Flene (*v. int.*) To flee. *Chaucer.*
FLESH (*s. from the Sax. flece*) The body distinguished from the soul, the muscular part of the body distinguished from the other parts, animal food distinguished from vegetable; animal nature, near relation; carnality, a carnal state; the outward and literal sense.
Flesh (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feed with flesh; to initiate, to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.
Flesh'broth (*s. from flesh, and broth*) Broth made by boiling flesh.
Flesh'colour (*s. from flesh, and colour*) The colour of flesh.
Flesh'coloured (*adj. from fleshcolour*) Having the colour of flesh.
Flesh'fly (*s. from flesh, and fly*) A fly that feeds on flesh and deposits her eggs in it.
Flesh'hook (*s. from flesh, and hook*) A hook to draw flesh out of the vessel in which it is boiled.
Flesh'ier (*adj. comp. of fleshy*) Fleshy in a greater degree.
Flesh'iest (*adj. sup. of fleshy*) Fleshy in the greatest degree.
Flesh'iness (*s. from fleshy*) Fulness of flesh, plumpness.
Flesh'less (*adj. from flesh*) Void of flesh, having little or no flesh.
Flesh'lier (*adj. comp. of fleshy, but not much used*) fleshy in a greater degree.
Flesh'liest (*adj. sup. of fleshy*) Fleshy in the greatest degree. *Milton.*
Flesh'linefs (*s. from fleshy*) Carnal appetite, fleshy desire.
Fleshy (*adj. from flesh*) Corporeal, animal, carnal, lascivious.
Flesh'ly (*adj. obsolete*) Dear, lovely. *Chaucer.*
Flesh'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Dearly, affectionately. *Chaucer.*
Flesh'meat (*s. from flesh, and meat*) Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.
Flesh'ment (*s. from flesh*) Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakespeare.*
Flesh'monger (*s. from flesh*) One that deals in flesh; a pimp.
Flesh'pot (*s. from flesh, and pot*) The vessel in which flesh is boiled; plenty of flesh.
Flesh'quake (*s. from flesh, and quake*) A tremor of the body, a trembling of the flesh. *Ben. Johnson.*
Flesh'y (*adj. from flesh*) Full of flesh, plump, fat, muscular; pulpy.
FLE'SUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The flounder.
Flet (*v. int. obsolete*) To swim, to float. *Chaucer.*
Flet (*p. obsolete*) Floated, skimmed, deprived of the cream. *Mortimer.*
FLETA (*s. from the Sax. flet*) A place where the tide comes up.

FLETCH'ER (*s. from the French fleche an arrow*) One who makes bows and arrows.
Flete (*v. int. obsolete*) To swim, to float. *Chaucer.*
Flete (*p. obsolete*) Floated, driven to and fro. *Chaucer.*
FLETIF'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fletus weeping, and fero to bear*) Causing tears, producing sorrow.
Flet'ing, Flety'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Swimming, floating, flowing down, abounding. *Chaucer.*
FLEURET'TE (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory, having a flower-de-luce at the end.
FLEURONNE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory.
FLEU'ONS (*s. in cookery*) Small tarts or puffs of pastry for garnish.
Fleu'ry (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory.
Flew (*v. pret. of fly*) Did fly.
FLEW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The large chaps of a deep mouthed hound; a small sort of fishing net.
Flew'ed (*adj. from flew*) Deep mouthed, deep chapped. *Shakespeare.*
FLEXAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flecto to turn, and animus the mind, but not much used*) Having the power to change the disposition.
Flexibility (*s. from flexible*) The state of being flexible.
FLEX'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. flecto to turn*) Pliant, easy to be bent.
Flex'ibleness (*s. from flexible*) Pliantness, obsequiousness, manageableness.
FLEX'ILE (*adj. from the Lat. flecto to bend*) Flexible, pliant, easily bent.
FLEX'ION (*s. from the Lat. flecto to bend*) The act of bending, a flexure, a joint; a cast, a turn.
FLEX'OR (*s. from the Lat. in anatomy*) The muscle that contracts any part or joint of the body.
Flexuosity (*s. from flexuous*) A flexure, a crookedness. *Sc.*
FLEX'UOSE (*adj. from the Lat. flexus a turning*) Flexuous, crooked, winding.
FLEX'UOUS (*adj. from flexuose*) Winding, crooked, bending, various, uncertain.
FLEX'URE (*s. from the Lat. flexura*) The act of bending, the form in which any thing is bent, the part bent, the joint; a servile compliance.
Flicht'wite (*s. a Saxon law term*) A fine or penalty for breaking the peace. *Phillips.*
Flick (*v. t. a local word*) To cut. *Bailey.*
FLICK'ER (*v. int. from the Sax. fliccerian*) To flutter, to play with the wings, to have a fluttering motion; to laugh, to laugh in scorn.
Flick'ering (*p. a. from flicker*) Fluttering, laughing in scorn. *Shakespeare.*
Flid (*v. t. obsolete*) To fly from, to avoid. *Chaucer.*
Flide'thrift (*s. obsolete*) The game now called shovel-board.
Flie (*s. not so common a spelling*) A fly; a flier, that part of a machine which regulates the motion of the other part.
Flie (*s.*) The card of the mariner's compass. *Scott.*
Flie'r (*s. from fly*) A runaway, a fugitive; that part of a machine which moves the fastest and regulates the motion of the other parts.
Flight (*s. from fly*) The act of flying, the act of running from danger, a removal from one place to another, the power of flying, the space passed in flying; a flock of birds, the birds produced in the same season; a volley, a shower; an excursion, a sail of the imagination.
Flight (*s. obsolete*) An arrow. *Spenser.*
Flight (*v. int. obsolete*) To contend, to fight. *Chaucer.*
Flight'ier (*adj. com. of flighty*) Flighty in a greater degree.
Flight'iest (*adj. sup. of flighty*) Flighty in the greatest degree.
Flight'y (*adj. from flight*) Swift, fleeting; wild, imaginary.
Flim'ier (*adj. comp. of flimsy*) Flimsy in a greater degree.
Flim'iest (*adj. sup. of flimsy*) Flimsy in the greatest degree.
FLIM'SY (*adj. the derivation is not known*) Weak, feeble, mean, spiritless.
Flinch (*v. int. supposed to be from fling*) To shrink back, to withdraw from pain or suffering; to fail.
Flinch'er (*s. from the verb*) He who shrinks from, or fails in any thing.
Flinch'ing (*p. a. from flinch*) Shrinking back, withdrawing from danger.
Flin'ders (*s. a local word*) Small pieces, shivers. *Scott.*
FLING (*v. t. from the Lat. fingo to dash*) To cast from the hand, to cast with violence; to eject, to dismiss; to scatter; to drive by force, to force into a worse condition; to cast reproach. *With down, to demolish. With off, to baffle in the chase, to defeat of prey.*
Fling

Fling (*v. int.*) To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions. *With out, to grow unruly.*

Fling (*s. from the verb*) A throw, a cast, a jeer, a contemptuous remark.

Fling'er (*s. from fling*) One that flings.

Fling'ing (*p. a. from fling*) Throwing, throwing with violence, scattering; flouncing, wincing.

FLINT (*s. from the Sax.*) A kind of stone, any thing remarkably hard.

FLINT (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Flynt, an idol of the ancient Britons.

FLINT (*s. in geography*) An ancient town and castle in North Wales; it sends one member to parliament, and is 194 miles from London.

Flint'hire (*s. from Flint*) A small county in North Wales; it sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Flint.

Flint'y (*adj. from flint*) Made of flint, full of flints, hard, strong; obdurate, savage, cruel.

Flip'flap (*adv. a cant word, probably from the sound*) With the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. *Johnson.*

Flipp (*s. a cant word*) A liquor made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

Flip'pant (*adj. supposed to be from flipflap, used chiefly in droll style*) Nimble, moveable; pert, talkative.

Flip'pantly (*adv. from flip'pant*) Nimble, pertly, talkatively.

Flip'pantness (*s. from flip'pant*) Nimbleness, pertness, talkativeness. *Scott.*

FLIRT (*v. t. supposed to be from the sound*) To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion, to move with quickness.

Flirt (*v. int.*) To flutter, to run about perpetually; to jeer, to laugh at.

Flirt (*s. from the verb*) A quick elastic motion, a sudden trick, a frolick; a pert young husky.

Flirtation (*s. used only in droll style, from flirt*) A quick, sprightly motion. *Pope.*

Flirt'ing (*p. a. from flirt*) Throwing any thing with a quick motion, acting the part of a flirt.

Flit (*adj. from fleet*) Swift, nimble, quick.

Flit (*v. int.*) To fly away, to remove, to flutter.

FLITCH (*s. from the Sax. fliece*) The side of a pig salted and dried, a side of bacon.

Flite (*v. int. obsolete*) To strive, to contend. *Chaucer.*

Flite (*v. int. a local word*) To scold, to brawl. *Scott.*

Flit'ering (*adj. obsolete*) Floating, abounding. *Chaucer.*

Flit'ful (*adj. from flit*) Contentious. *Cole.*

Flit'ted (*p. from flit*) Fled, gone away, vanished, soon gone. *Spenser.*

Flit'ter (*s. from flit*) A rag, a tatter; a kind of pancake.

Flit'termouse (*s. from flit, and mouse*) The bat.

Flit'ting (*p. a. from flit*) Flying away, fluttering, vanishing.

Flit'ting (*s. from the part.*) A deviation from the right, a fault. *Psalmlvi.*

Flix (*s. supposed to be corrupted from flax*) Down, fur, soft hair. *Dryden.*

Flix'weed (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Flix'wood (*s. in botany*) The hedge mustard.

Fliz (*v. int. obsolete*) To fly off. *Bailey.*

Fliz'zing (*s. from fliz, a local word*) A splinter. *Bailey.*

Flo (*s. obsolete*) An arrow. *Chaucer.*

FLOAT (*v. int. from the French flotter*) To swim on the surface of the water, to pass with a light regular course.

Float (*v. t.*) To cover with water, to deluge.

Float (*s. from the verb*) Any body so contrived as to swim on the surface of the water, the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish; the act of flowing, the flux; but this sense is now grown obsolete.

Float (*s. a cant word*) A level, an instrument to take the level of any piece of work. *Mortimer.*

Float'age (*s. from float*) That which floats on the sea or great river, and is judged to be the property of him that finds it.

Float'ed (*p. from float*) Covered with water, deluged.

Float'ing (*p. a. from float*) Swimming on the surface of the water, moving in any fluid with an easy motion.

Float'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of overflowing land with water in order to enrich it.

Float'y (*adj. from float*) Buoyant, swimming on the top.

FLOC'CIFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. floccus a lock of wool, and facio to make*) To make light of, to slight. *Bailey.*

FLOCK (*s. from the Sax. flocc*) A company, a company

of sheep, a company of beasts or birds, a company of men.

Flock (*v. int. from the sub.*) To gather in companies, to assemble in crowds.

FLOCK (*s. from the Lat. floccus*) A lock of wool.

Flock'ed (*s. from flock, and bed*) A bed filled with locks of wool.

Flock'ing (*p. a. from flock*) Gathering in crowds, assembling in great numbers.

Flock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of assembling in great numbers.

Flock'mele (*adv. obsolete, from flock*) Altogether, in a body. *Chaucer.*

Flode (*v. pret. obsolete*) Flowed, did flow. *Cole.*

FLOG (*v. t. from the Lat. flagrum a whip*) To lash, to whip, to chastise.

Flog'ged (*p. from flog*) Lashed, whipped, chastised.

Flog'ging (*p. a. from flog*) Whipping, chastising.

Flog'ging (*s. from the part.*) A whipping, a correction with the whip.

Floi'tis (*s. obsolete*) Flutes. *Chaucer.*

Flone (*s. the plu. of flo*) Arrows. *Chaucer.*

Flong (*p. obsolete, from fling*) Flung. *Spenser.*

FLOOD (*s. from the Sax. flod*) A body of water, a flow of water, an inundation, a deluge, the flux of the tide, the sea, a large river. In surgery, The catamenia, the excess of the menses.

Flood (*v. t. from the sub.*) To overflow, to deluge, to cover with water.

Flood'ed (*p. from flood*) Overflowed, deluged.

Flood'gate (*s. from flood, and gate*) A sluice, or gate by which a watercourse is opened or closed at pleasure.

Flood'ing (*p. a. from flood*) Overflowing, deluging.

Flood'mark (*s. from flood, and mark*) The mark which the flood leaves on the ground, the height to which the flood rises.

FLOOK (*s. from the German pflug a plough*) The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR (*s. from the Sax. flore*) The pavement, that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

Floor (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay the bottom of a room.

Floor'ed (*p. from floor*) Furnished with a floor, laid in the bottom.

Floor'ing (*p. a. from floor*) Laying a floor.

Floor'ing (*s. from the part.*) The floor, the bottom, that which is laid in the bottom.

Flop (*v. t. from flap*) To clap the wings with a noise, to ply with the noisy motion of some broad body.

Flop'ping (*p. a. from flop*) Clapping the wings with a noise. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of flowers.

FLO'RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

FLO'RAIE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Flora, the goddess of flowers. *Chaucer.*

Flo'ral (*adj. from Flora*) Relating to Flora, belonging to flowers.

FLORA'LIA (*s. from Flora*) The public feasts celebrated by the Romans in honor of Flora.

FLOR'AMOUR (*s. in botany, from the Lat. flos a flower, and amor love*) The flower of love, a kind of flower.

Flore (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A floor. *Chaucer.*

FLORE'E (*s.*) A kind of blue colour used in painting.

Floi'ein (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A florin. *Chaucer.*

FLO'REN (*s. not so common a spelling*) A florin, a gold coin of Edward the Third.

FLOR'ENCE (*s. in geography*) A large and elegant city in the dukedom of Tuscany in Italy.

Flo'rence (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth, a kind of wine the produce of the country near the city of Florence.

Flor'ence (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Florence, Florentine.

FLOR'ENCE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Flor'entine (*adj. from Florence*) Belonging to Florence, imported from Florence.

Flor'entine (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Florence.

Flor'entine (*s. in pastry*) A kind of tart or pudding baked in a dish.

FLO'RES (*s. from the Lat. with chymists*) The flowers, the more subtle parts separated by sublimation.

FLOR'ET (*s. from the Lat. flos floris a flower*) An imperfect flower, a diminutive flower.

FLO'RAY (*s. with painters*) A kind of blue colour. *Sc.*

FLORI'CAMOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. flos a flower, and como to adorn*) Having the top ornamented or crowned with flowers. *Scott.*

FLOR'ID (*adj. from the Lat. floridus flourishing*) Producing flowers, covered with flowers, bright, splendid, embellished.

FLOR'IDA

FLORIDA (*s. in geography*) The most southern province of North America now subject to Great Britain.

Florid'ity (*s. from florid*) The state of being florid. *Floy.*

Flor'idness (*s. from florid*) Freshness of colour, embellishment.

FLO'RIFER (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. flos a flower, and fero to bear*) Bearing flowers, producing flowers.

Floriferous (*adj. from florifer*) Producing flowers, bearing flowers.

Floriferousness (*s. from floriferous*) The quality of producing flowers. *Scott.*

FLORIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. flos a flower, and gero to carry*) Bearing flowers. *Scott.*

FLOR'ILEGE, FLORILE'GIUM (*s. from the Lat. flos a flower, and lego to gather*) Anthology, a treatise on flowers.

FLOR'IN (*s. from Florence*) A gold coin first made by the Florentines; it is of different value in different countries.

FLORIN'ANS (*s. in church history*) A sect which supposed that God was the author of evil.

FLO'RIST (*s. from the Lat. flos a flower*) One who cultivates flowers, one skilled in flowers.

FLO'ROON (*s. from the French fleuron*) A border of flowers, a border worked with flowers.

Flo'rouns (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A floroon, a border of flowerwork. *Chaucer.*

FLOR'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. flos a flower*) Flowery, blossoming.

Flor'ulous (*adj. not much used*) Full of flowers. *Bailey.*

FLO'RUS (*s. in ornithology*) The winchat.

Flo'ry (*adj. in heraldry*) Ending in a flowerdeluce.

FLOS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A flower.

FLOS (*s. in chymistry*) The more subtle parts of bodies separated in sublimation.

FLOS'CULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. flos a flower*) Composed of flowers, having the nature or form of flowers.

FLO'TA (*s. from the Spanish*) The fleet which the Spaniards send yearly to the West Indies.

Flo'tage (*s. from flote*) Any thing found floating in the sea or great rivers.

Flote (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To float, to skim, to take off the cream. *Treffer.*

Flote (*s. not so common a spelling*) A float, things so put together as to float on the water. *Isd.*

FLOT'SON (*s. from the Sax. fleotean*) Any thing lost by shipwreck. *Scott.*

Flot'ten (*p. from flote, but now grown obsolete*) Skimmed. *Skinner.*

Flot'zam (*s. not so common a spelling*) The flotson. *Scott.*

Floud (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A flood. *Phillips.*

Flouk (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The flook of an anchor.

FLOUNCE (*v. t. from the Dutch plousen to plunge*) To move with violence in the dirt or water, to move with weight and tumult, to move with passionate agitation.

Flounce (*v. t.*) To deck with flounces.

Flounce (*s. from the verb*) Any thing sewed to a garment, a furbelow.

Flounced (*p. from flounce*) Ornamented with flounces, furbelowed.

Flouncing (*p. a. from flounce*) Moving with violence in the dirt or water, moving with weight and violence, struggling, moving with passionate agitation; ornamenting with flounces, furbelowing.

FLOUNDER (*s. in ichthyology, from the Danish flynder*) A small flat fish.

Flound'er (*v. int. from flounce*) To struggle with violent motion, to move with violence and irregularity.

Flounder'ing (*p. a. from flounder*) Moving with violence and irregularity.

FLOUR (*s. from the French fleur*) The fine part of ground corn.

Flour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprinkle with the fine part of meal. *Scott.*

Floure (*v. int. obsolete*) To flourish. *Chaucer.*

Flour'ed (*p. from flour*) Sprinkled with flour.

Flou'reless (*adj. obsolete*) Void of flowers. *Chaucer.*

Flour'etts (*s. obsolete*) Little flowers, young blossoms; embroidery. *Spenser.*

Flou'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Flourished. *Chaucer.*

Flou'riets (*s. obsolete*) Young blossoms. *Shakespeare.*

Flour'ing (*p. a. from flour*) Sprinkling with flour.

Flour'ing (*p. obsolete*) Flourishing. *Chaucer.*

FLOUR'ISH (*v. int. from the Lat. floresco to grow*) To grow with vigor, to prosper; to describe various figures by interlacing lines, to play in wanton and irregular motions; to play an interlude in music; to use florid language; to brag, to boast.

Flour'ish (*v. t.*) To adorn, to grace, to embellish; to adorn with figures in needlework; to grace with ve-

getable beauty; to grace with eloquence, to adorn with ostentatious diffusiveness; to move any thing in quick vibrations.

Flour'ish (*s. from the verb*) An ostentatious embellishment, figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn; beauty, bravery.

Flour'ished (*p. from flourish*) Adorned, embellished; ornamented with flowers, adorned with vegetable beauty, moved in quick vibrations.

Flou'risher (*s. from flourish*) One that flourishes.

Flour'ishing (*p. a. from flourish*) Growing with vigor, prospering, ornamenting, moving with swift vibrations.

FLOUT (*v. t. from the Dutch fluyten*) To mock, to insult, to treat with contempt.

Flout'ed (*p. from flout*) Mocked, insulted, treated with contempt.

Flout'er (*s. from flout*) One who flouts.

Flout'ing (*p. a. from flout*) Mocking, insulting, treating with contempt.

FLOW (*v. int. from the Sax. flowen*) To run, to spread as water; to rise, to rise as the tide; to proceed, to issue; to abound, to be full; to melt, to liquify; to glide smoothly, to write smoothly, to speak with volubility; to hang loose and waving.

Flow (*v. t.*) To overflow, to deluge.

Flow (*s. from the verb*) The rise of water, a sudden plenty, a copiousness of diction, volubility.

FLOW'ER (*s. from the French fleur*) The fine part of ground corn.

Flow'er (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprinkle with the fine part of meal.

FLOW'ER (*s. from the Lat. flos*) That part of a plant which produces the seed, the blossom of a plant; the prime, the flourishing part; the most excellent or valuable part; that which is most distinguished.

Flow'er (*v. int. from the sub.*) To bloom, to put forth flowers, to flourish, to be in prime; to froth, to ferment, to come as cream from the surface.

Flow'er (*v. t.*) To embroider, to adorn with flowers in needlework.

Flow'rage (*s. not much used, from flower*) Store of flowers.

FLOW'ER DE LIS (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing representing the lily.

FLOW'ER DE LUCE (*s. in botany, from the French*) A kind of iris.

Flow'ered (*p. from flower*) Ornamented with flowers, sprinkled with the fine part of meal.

Flow'eret (*s. from flower*) A small flower.

Flow'ergarden (*s. from flower, and garden*) A garden for flowers.

Flow'ergentle (*s. in botany*) The floramour.

Flow'eriness (*s. from flowery*) The state or quality of being flowery.

Flow'ering (*p. a. from flower*) Producing flowers, flourishing, coming off from the surface, ornamenting with flowers, sprinkling with flowers, mantling, fermenting.

Flowe'ring bush (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Flow'ers (*s. plu. a cant word*) The menses.

Flow'ery (*adj. from flower*) Full of flowers, ornamented with flowers.

Flow'ing (*p. a. from flow*) Running like water, rising as the tide, proceeding, issuing, melting, liquifying, abounding, overflowing, running smoothly, hanging loose.

Flow'ingly (*adv. from flowing*) With abundance, with volubility.

Flow'ish (*adj. a local word*) Light in carriage. *Bailey.*

Flowk (*s. in ichthyology*) The flounder.

Flowk'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Flown (*p. from fly or flee*) Gone away, escaped; puffed up, elated.

Flow'ter (*s. a local word*) A fight. *Bailey.*

Flox (*s. with dyers*) Well cleaned wool sometimes used to absorb a colour.

Floy'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Playing on the flute, whistling. *Chaucer.*

FLUCTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. fluctus a wave, and fero to bring, but not much used*) Producing waves, bringing waves.

FLUCTIF'AGROUS (*adj. from the Lat. fluctus a wave, and frango to break*) Breaking the waves. *Scott.*

FLUCTIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. fluctus a wave, and gero to carry*) Born by the waves. *Scott.*

FLUCTI'SONOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fluctus a wave, and sono to sound*) Sounding like waves, roaring like the waves of the sea.

FLUCTI'VAGOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fluctus a wave, and*

FLU

and vapor to wander) Floating on the waves, tossed on the waves.

FLUCT'UANT (*adj. from the Lat. fluctuo to wave*) Waving, uncertain.

FLUCT'UATE (*v. int. from the Lat. fluctuo to wave*) To roll backward and forward, to float with the motion of the water, to move with uncertain and hasty motion, to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute, to be undetermined.

Fluct'uating (*p. a. from fluctuate*) Rolling backward and forward, floating with the motion of the water, undetermined, variable.

Fluctua'tion (*s. from fluctuate*) The alternate motion of the water, uncertainty, indeterminateness.

FLUD'DER, FLUD'ER (*s. in ornithology*) A large bird of the diver kind.

Flue (*s. perhaps from fly*) A small chimney to convey smoke or heat; soft down or fur.

FLUEL'LIN (*s. in botany*) The speedwell.

Flu'ency (*s. from fluent*) The quality of flowing, smoothness, readiness, copiousness, volubility; affluence, abundance: *but this sense is obsolete.* Sandys.

FLU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. fluo to flow*) Flowing, copious, voluble.

Flu'ent (*s. from the adj.*) A stream, a flowing water, a flowing quantity, a quantity which is supposed to be always increasing or decreasing.

Flu'ently (*adv. from fluent*) Flowingly, with volubility.

Flu'entness (*s. from fluent*) The state or quality of flowing, volubleness.

FLU'ID (*adj. from the Lat. fluo to flow*) Flowing, apt to flow, easily separated.

Flu'id (*s. from the adj.*) That which flows, any kind of animal juice, any body whose parts readily yield to any partial pressure.

Fluid'ity (*s. from fluid*) The state or quality of being fluid, the want of adherence between the parts.

Flu'idness (*s. from fluid*) The state or quality of being fluid.

Flu'ish (*adj. a local word*) Slender, weak, washy. Bai.

Fluke (*s. a sea term*) The flook of an anchor.

Fluke (*s. in zoology*) An insect.

FLU'MINOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. flumen a river*) Full of rivers. Scott.

FLUM'MERY (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of food made by the coagulation of milk and flower. Loc.

Flung (*v. pret. of sling*) Did sling.

Flung (*p. from sling*) Thrown, thrown with violence; thrown off, left behind.

FLU'OR (*s. from the Lat.*) The state of being fluid, that which flows, the menses, the catamenia.

FLU'ORALBUS (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. fluor a flowing, and albus white*) A diseased state of the catamenia.

FLUO'RES (*s. in natural history*) Spars. Scott.

Flurch (*s. a local word*) A multitude of things, a great many things. Bailey.

FLUR'RY (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; a hurry, a violent commotion.

Flurt (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To flirt.

Flurt (*s. not so common a spelling*) A flirt, a forry woman. Scott.

FLUSH (*v. int. from the Dutch flayzen*) To come with violence, to flow in haste, to grow in the skin, to produce a colour in the face; to shine; *but this sense is now obsolete.* Spenser.

Flush (*v. t.*) To give a colour, to make red; to elate, to elevate.

Flush (*adj. from the verb*) Fresh, full of vigor; full of feathers as a young bird; affluent, abounding; *but this is a cant sense of the word.* Shakespeare.

Flush (*adj. with joiners*) Even with something else, even in surface.

Flush (*s. from the adj.*) A sudden impulse, an afflux; cards all of one sort.

Flush'ed (*p. from flush*) Affected with a red colour in the face, reddened; elated, elevated; *with with: as, "Flushed with victory."*

FLUSH'ER (*s. in ornithology*) The butcher bird.

Flush'ing (*p. a. from flush*) Coming with violence, flowing in haste; giving a colour, reddening; elating, elevating.

Flush'ing (*s. from the part.*) The appearance of red in the face, an eruption of the skin.

Flus'ter (*v. t. from flush*) To make hot and rosy with drinking, to make half drunk. Shakespeare.

Flus'tered (*p. from fluster*) Made half drunk: *with with: as, "Flustered with flowing cups."*

FLUTE (*s. from the French*) A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers.

FLY

Flute (*s. in architecture*) A channel or furrow in a pillar.

Flute (*s. a sea term*) A kind of long boat.

Flute (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut channels or furrows in pillars.

Flut'ed (*p. from flute*) Cut into hollows, channeled.

Flut'ing (*p. a. from flute*) Cutting into hollows, channeling.

Flut'ing (*s. from the part.*) The fluted work on a pillar.

FLUT'TER (*v. int. from the Sax. floteran*) To take short flights with more than common agitation of the wings; to move about with a great bustle, to be in agitation, to fluctuate.

Flut'ter (*v. t.*) To drive in disorder, to put in disorder, to hurry the mind.

Flut'ter (*s. from the verb*) A quick irregular motion, a hurry, a tumult; a disorder of the mind.

Flut'tered (*p. from flutter*) Driven in disorder, put into confusion, agitated in mind.

Flut'tering (*p. a. from flutter*) Taking short flights with more than common agitation of the wings, moving about with more than common bustle; putting into disorder, agitating the mind.

Flut'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving the wings with more than common noise and agitation; a tremulous and irregular motion.

FLUVIA'TIC (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fluvius a river*) Belonging to a river, inhabiting a river. Sc.

FLUVIA'TILE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fluvius a river*) Belonging to a river, growing in or near a river. Scott.

FLU'VIOSE (*adj. little used, from the Lat. fluvius a river*) Flowing, flowing much. Scott.

FLUX (*s. from the Lat. fluxus a flowing*) The act of flowing, a flow, an issue of matter; the dysentery, a looseness of the body attended with bloody stools; a concourse, a confluence; the state of being liquified; that which is mixed with any substance in order to melt it.

Flux (*adj. from the sub.*) Inconstant, supported by a constant succession of parts.

Flux (*v. t. from the sub.*) To melt; to salivate.

Fluxed (*p. from flux*) Melted, salivated. South.

Fluxibil'ity (*s. from fluxible*) The state or quality of being fluxible. Scott.

Flux'ible (*adj. not much used, from flux*) Capable of being fluxed.

Flux'ibleness (*s. from fluxible*) The state of being fluxible. Scott.

Fluxil'ity (*s. from flux*) The quality of being capable of liquefaction.

Flux'ing (*p. a. from flux*) Melting, salivating.

Flux'ion (*s. from flux*) The act of flowing, the matter that flows.

Flux'ion (*s. in mathematics*) An infinitely small quantity, an increment, the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity.

FLUX'US (*s. from the Lat.*) A flux, a flowing. Scott.

FLY (*v. int. from the Sax. fleogan*) To move through the air with wings, to pass through the air, to pass away, to pass swiftly, to spring with violence, to burst asunder, to break, to shiver.

FLY (*v. int. from the Sax. flean, but not reckoned so correct*) To flee, to escape danger, to run away. *To fly in the face, to insult. To fly off, to revolt. To fly out, to burst into passion, to break out beyond licence, to start for any direction. To let fly, to discharge.*

Fly (*v. t. more properly*) To flee, to avoid, to shun, to quit by flight: to pursue. Bacon.

FLY (*s. from the Sax. fleoge*) A small winged insect, that part of a machine which regulates the motion of the other parts, the index in the mariner's compass.

Fly'blow (*s. from fly, and blow*) The egg of a fly.

Fly'blow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To taint with the eggs of flies.

Fly'blowed (*p. from flyblow*) Filled with flyblows.

Fly'blown (*p. from flyblow*) Tainted with flyblows.

Fly'boat (*s. from fly, and boat*) A light swift kind of vessel.

Fly'catcher (*s. from fly, and catch*) One that catches flies.

Fly'er (*s. from fly*) One that flies, one that uses wings, one that runs away, the fly of a jack or other machines, a stair parallel to another stair.

Fly'fish (*v. int. from fly, and fish*) To angle with a fly, to fish with a fly on the hook. Johnson.

Fly'fishing (*p. a. from flyfish*) Fishing with a fly on the hook.

Fly'fishing (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching fish with a fly on the hook. Walton.

Fly'ing (*p. a. from fly*) Moving through the air with wings.

- wings, moving through the air, passing away, passing swiftly, springing out with violence, breaking, bursting suddenly.
- Fly'ingbridge (*s. from fly, and bridge*) A moveable machine for passing a river.
- Fly'ingtiger (*s. in zoology*) An insect in America spotted like a tiger.
- Fly'ingpinion (*s. in clock work*) The fly of a clock.
- Fly'ingworm (*s. in farriery*) The tetter, the ring worm.
- FLYNT (*s. in mythology*) An idol worshipped by the old Saxons, so called because it stood on a large flint stone. *Scott.*
- Flythe (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To flit, to fly away. *C.*
- FOAL (*s. from the Sax. fola*) The offspring of a mare, the young of any beast of burden, a young mare.
- Foal (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring forth young as a mare.
- Foal'bit (*s. in botany*) A plant.
- Foal'ed (*p. from foal*) Produced by a mare, brought forth by a mare. *May.*
- Foal'foot (*s. in botany*) A plant.
- Foal'ing (*p. a. from foal*) Bringing forth a foal.
- FOAM (*s. from the Sax. fam*) Froth, spume.
- Foam (*v. int. from the sub.*) To gather froth, to be enraged, to be violently agitated, to froth at the mouth for anger.
- Foam'ing (*p. a. from foam*) Gathering froth, mantling, frothing at the mouth.
- Foam'y (*adj. from foam*) Covered with foam, frothy.
- FOB (*s. from the German fuppe*) A little pocket.
- FOB (*v. t. from the German fuppen*) To cheat, to trick, to defraud; *with off; as, "The rascal fobbed me off with only wine."*
- Fob'bed (*p. from fob*) Cheated, tricked, put off with a trick.
- Fob'bing (*p. a. from fob*) Cheating, tricking.
- Fo'cage (*s. from focus*) Hearth money. *Scott.*
- Fo'cal (*adj. from focus*) Belonging to the focus.
- Fo'cale (*s. in old records*) Firewood, fuel.
- FO'CI (*s. plu. of focus*) The two points of convergency in the axis of a curve or lens.
- Fo'cil (*s. in anatomy, from focile*) One of the bones of the leg, one of the bones of the arm.
- FO'CILE (*s. in anatomy, from the French*) The greater or lesser bone of the leg, the greater or lesser bone of the arm.
- FOCILLATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. focillo to refresh*) Support, comfort.
- FO'CUS (*s. from the Lat. signifying the place in a chimney where the fire is made*) The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass, the point in the axis of a lens where the rays meet and cross each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.
- FO'CUS (*s. in anatomy*) A certain place in the misentery and other parts of the body from which the origin of fevers was derived by the ancients. *Scott.*
- FOD'DER (*s. from the Sax. fother*) Dry food stored up against winter for cattle.
- Fod'der (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feed with dry food.
- Fod'dered (*p. from fodder*) Fed with fodder.
- Fod'derer (*s. from fodder*) One who fodders cattle.
- Fod'dering (*p. a. from fodder*) Feeding cattle with fodder.
- FODERTO'RUM (*s. in old records*) Forage, a provision of fodder.
- FO'DIENT (*adj. from the Lat. fodio to dig*) Digging. *Ba.*
- FODI'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) A mine, a quarry.
- FODI'NA (*s. with anatomists*) The labyrinth of the ear.
- FOE (*s. from the Sax. foh*) An enemy in war, an enemy in common life, an opponent; *with to: as, "A foe to truth."*
- Fœcun'dity (*s. a correct but not so common a spelling, from the Lat.*) Fecundity.
- Fœd'eral (*adj. a correct but not so common a spelling*) æd'eral.
- Foe'man (*s. obsolete, from foe, and man*) A foe, an enemy. *Shakespeare.*
- Foe'men (*s. plu. obsolete*) Foes, enemies, opponents. *Sp.*
- Fœ'MINA (*s. from the Lat. signifying a female*) The sulphur of the chymists.
- Fœ'NERATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fœnus usury*) Put out to usury. *Scott.*
- FœNERA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fœnus usury*) The act of putting out money to usury, the profit arising from money at use. *Scott.*
- FœNIC'ULUM (*s. in botany*) The fennel.
- FœNUGREEK (*s. in botany*) The trigonella.
- Fœ'SA (*s. in old records*) Herbage, grafs.
- FœTIF'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fœtus young, and fero to bear*) Fruitful, producing fruit.
- FœTIF'IR (*adj. little used, from the Lat. fœtus young, and facio to make*) Making fruitful.
- Fœ'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An offensive smell, a stink.
- Fœ'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A child in the womb perfectly formed, the young of any animal in the same state.
- FOG (*s. from the Sax.*) A thick mist.
- FOG (*s. from the low Lat. fogagium*) After grafs, rank grafs not eaten in summer.
- Fog'age (*s. from fog*) After grafs, coarse grafs not eaten in summer.
- Fogge (*s. from fog*) After grafs, coarse grafs.
- Fog'gier (*adj. comp. of foggy*) Foggy in a greater degree.
- Fog'giest (*adj. sup. of foggy*) Foggy in the greatest degree.
- Fog'gily (*adv. from foggy*) Mistily, cloudily.
- Fog'giness (*s. from foggy*) Mistiness, cloudiness.
- Fog'gy (*adj. from fog*) Misty, cloudy, dull, dull of understanding.
- FOH (*interj. from the Sax. foh an enemy*) A term expressive of abhorrence.
- FOI'BLE (*s. from the French*) A weak side, a blind side, a failing.
- FOIL (*v. t. from the French affoler to wound*) To put to the worst, to defeat without a compleat victory.
- Foil (*s. from the verb*) An advantage gained without a compleat victory, a defeat.
- FOIL (*s. from the French feuille a leaf*) The gilding, the leaf used in gilding: something of another colour to raise the lustre of a jewel or precious stone; a blunt sword used in fencing.
- Foiled (*p. from foil*) Defeated, put to the worst.
- Foiler (*s. from foil*) One who foils, one who gains an advantage over another.
- Foiles (*s. plu. obsolete*) Leaves. *Chaucer.*
- Foiling (*p. a. from foil*) Defeating, gaining an advantage over another.
- Foiling (*s. from the part. a hunting term*) The foot or tread of a deer on the grafs scarcely visible.
- FOIN (*v. int. from the French foinder to prick*) To push in fencing.
- Foin (*s. plu. obsolete*) Foes, opponents. *Chaucer.*
- Foin (*s. from the verb*) A thrust, a push.
- FOINE (*s. in zoology*) A little animal of the ferret kind.
- Foin'ed (*p. from foin*) Pushed. *Spenser.*
- Foin'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To foin, to make a pass. *Chau.*
- Foin'ing (*p. a. from foin*) Pushing, thrusting.
- Foin'ingly (*adv. from foining*) In a pushing manner. *Jo.*
- Foins (*s. from foine*) The fur of the foine. *Scott.*
- FOISON (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Plenty, abundance. *Sb.*
- FOIST (*v. t. from the French fausser*) To insert by forgery, to insert what is not genuine.
- Fois'ted (*p. from foist*) Inserted by forgery.
- Fois'tiness (*s. from foisty*) Mouldiness, fustiness. *Tusser.*
- Fois'ty (*adj. from foisty*) Fusty, mouldy.
- Foi'zon (*s. obsolete*) Plenty. *Shakespeare.*
- FOLC'LAND (*adj. obsolete, from the Sax. folc people, and land land*) The land belonging to the common people.
- FOLC'MOTE (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. folc people, and gemot an assembly*) A general assembly of the people, a parliament.
- FOLD (*s. from the Sax. falth*) The ground in which sheep are confined, the place where sheep are lodged, a flock of sheep.
- FOLD (*s. from the Sax. fild a double*) A complication, one part doubled on another; the same quantity added. *"Two fold."*
- Fold (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut up sheep in a pen, to inclose, to include.
- Fold (*v. t. from the sub.*) To double, to complicate, to put one thing on another.
- Fold'age (*s. from fold*) The liberty of penning sheep in the night.
- Fold'course (*s. from fold, and course*) The liberty of folding sheep, foldage. *Phillips.*
- Fold'ed (*p. from fold*) Shut up in an inclosure; doubled, complicated, put one on another.
- Fold'ing (*p. a. from fold*) Shutting up in an inclosure, including; doubling, putting one on another.
- Fold'ing (*s. from the part.*) The double, the complication.
- Fold'net (*s. from fold, and net*) A net with which small birds are taken in the night.
- Fole (*s. not so common a spelling*) A foal.
- Fole (*s. obsolete*) A fool. *Chaucer.*
- Fole (*adj. obsolete*) Foolish. *Chaucer.*
- Fol'lage (*adj. obsolete*) Extravagant, foolishly liberal. *Ch.*
- FO'LIA (*s. in botany*) The leaves of plants.
- FOLIA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. folium a leaf*) Consisting of leaves, made up of thin scales.

FOLIAGE (*s. from the Lat. folium a leaf*) Leaves, an assemblage of leaves, the leaves of a plant.

FOLIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. folium a leaf*) To beat into thin plates, to beat into thin leaves.

FOLIATE (*s. in geometry*) A curve of the second order. *De Moivre.*

Foliated (*p. from foliate*) Beaten into thin plates, beaten into leaves.

Foliating (*p. a. from foliate*) Covering with thin plates or leaves, laying quicksilver on a looking-glass.

Foliation (*s. from foliate*) The act of beating into thin plates or leaves, the flower of a plant.

Foliation (*s. not much used*) The state of being hammered into thin plates or leaves.

Folie (*s. obsolete*) Folly. *Chaucer.*

Folily (*adv. obsolete*) Foolishly. *Chaucer.*

Folilen (*v. int. obsolete*) To fail, to be mistaken. *Chau.*

FOLIO (*s. from the Lat. folium a leaf*) A book in which a sheet makes two leaves; a leaf, a page; the figure set at the top of the page.

FOLIO/LA (*s. from the Lat. in botany*) Little leaves. *Sc.*

FOLLIOMORT (*s. from the Lat. folium a leaf, and mortuus dead*) A dark yellow, the colour of a faded leaf.

FOLIUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A leaf.

FOLK (*s. from the Sax. folc now chiefly used in familiar or droll style*) People, nations, mankind.

FOLK'ESTON (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 72 miles from London.

Folk'eston (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Folkeston, made at Folkeston.

FOLK'INGHAM (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 106 miles from London.

Folk'ingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Folkingham, made at Folkingham.

FOLK'LAND (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. folc the people and lond land*) The land which belongs to the common people.

FOLK'MOTE (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. folc the people, and gemot an assembly*) An assembly of the people, a parliament.

FOL'LIA (*s. in music books*) A particular kind of air.

Fol'licle (*s. from folliculus*) A cavity in any body with strong coats or membranes; a capsula, a seed vessel.

FOL'LICLES (*s. in botany*) The keys of maple.

Folliculated (*adj. in botany, from folliculus*) Having seed vessels.

FOLLIC'ULUS (*s. in botany*) The seed vessel, the capsula.

FOLLIC'ULUS (*s. in anatomy*) The gall bladder.

Fol'lie (*adv. obsolete*) Foolishly. *Chaucer.*

FOL'LOW (*v. t. from the Sax. folgian*) To go after, to pursue, to attend, to imitate, to copy, to obey, to serve, to succeed in order of time.

Fol'low (*v. int.*) To come after, to continue endeavours; *with on, and after: as, "They follow after vanity."* "Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord."

Fol'lowed (*p. from follow*) Pursued, imitated, attended, plied.

Fol'lower (*s. from follow*) One that follows, an attendant, a dependant, an associate, an imitator, a copier, a disciple.

Fol'lowing (*p. a. from follow*) Going after, pursuing, succeeding in order, attending, imitating, plying.

Follue (*v. t. obsolete*) To follow. *Chaucer.*

FOL'LY (*s. from the French folie*) The want of understanding, a weakness of intellect; an act of negligence, an inadvertence; a criminal weakness, a depravity of mind.

Fol'y (*adj. obsolete*) Foolish. *Chaucer.*

FO'MAHANT (*s. in astronomy*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Aquarius.

Fome (*s. not so common a spelling*) Foam. *Scott.*

Fome (*v. int. from the sub. but not so common a spelling*) To foam. *Scott.*

Fo'men (*s. obsolete*) Enemies. *Chaucer.*

FOMEN'T (*v. t. from the Lat. fomentor to cherish*) To bathe, to cherish with heat; to encourage, to support.

Fomentation (*s. from foment*) A partial bathing, the lotion with which any part is fomented.

Foment'ed (*p. from foment*) Cherished by a fomentation, encouraged, promoted.

Foment'er (*s. from foment*) One that foment, a supporter, a cherisher.

Foment'ing (*p. a. from foment*) Applying a fomentation, bathing any part of the body; cherishing, promoting.

FOMENT'UM (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) Any thing laid to any part of the body in order to cherish it.

Fon (*s. obsolete*) A fool. *Spenser.*

FONCEAU' (*s. in the manage*) The end of a cannon bit-mouth.

FOND (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Tender to a fault, pleased in too great a degree; foolish, silly; trifling, valued without discretion.

Fond (*v. t. not so common a word*) To fondle. *Dryden.*

Fond (*v. int.*) To be fond of, to doat on. *Shakespeare.*

Fond (*v. t. obsolete*) To find; to try. *Chaucer.*

Fond (*p. obsolete, from find*) Found. *Spenser.*

Fond'ent (*adj. in heraldry*) Stooping for prey.

Fond'er (*adj. comp. of fond*) Fond in a greater degree.

Fond'est (*adj. sup. of fond*) Fond in the greatest degree.

Fond'ing (*s. obsolete*) A trial. *Chaucer.*

Fond'le (*v. t. from fond*) To treat with great indulgence, to caress.

Fond'led (*p. from fondle*) Made much of, treated with great indulgence. *Johnson.*

Fond'ler (*s. from fondle*) One who fondles.

Fond'ling (*p. a. from fondle*) Treating with great indulgence, caressing.

Fond'ling (*s. from the part.*) One who is greatly caressed, any thing treated with more than common indulgence.

Fond'ly (*adv. from fond*) With great tenderness, weakly, imprudently.

Fond'ness (*s. from fond*) Tenderness, excessive tenderness, unreasonable attachment, weakness, want of judgment.

Fone (*s. obsolete*) Foes, enemies. *Spenser.*

Fong (*v. t. obsolete*) To take, to receive. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*v. int. obsolete*) To doat, to be foolish. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*adj. obsolete*) Fond. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*s. obsolete*) A fool, an idiot. *Chaucer.*

FONT (*s. from the Lat. fons a fountain*) A stone vessel in churches in which the water for baptism is contained.

Font (*s. with printers*) A complete set of letters.

FONTA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The fondweed.

FONTA'LIS (*adj. from the Lat.*) Belonging to a fountain. *Scott.*

FONTANA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feast of fountains.

FONT'ANEL (*s. from the French fontanelle*) An issue, a discharge opened in the body.

FONTANEL'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little fountain.

FONTA'NGE (*s. perhaps from the name of the first weaver*) A knot of ribbands formerly worn on the top of the head-dress. *Addison.*

FONTIC'ULUS (*s. in surgery*) An issue, a discharge for the humors of the body.

FONTIG'ENOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fons a fountain, and gigno to beget*) Breeding near wells, growing about fountains. *Scott.*

Font'stone (*s. from font, and stone*) The font in churches. *Chaucer.*

FOOD (*s. from the Sax. fœdan to feed*) Provision for the table, victuals, any thing that nourishes.

Food'ful (*adj. from food*) Full of food, affording food, plentiful.

Food'y (*adj. from food*) Fit for food, affording food, fit to eat.

FOOL (*s. from the Brit. ffol*) An idiot, one void of reason; a buffoon; a wicked man; a term of reproach. To play the fool, to act the buffoon, to act like a fool. To make a fool of, to disappoint, to defeat.

Fool (*v. int. from the sub.*) To trifle, to toy, to idle.

Fool (*v. t. from the sub.*) To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to defeat; to make a fool of, to infatuate, to cheat.

Fool'born (*adj. from fool, and born*) Born a fool, foolish from the birth. *Shakespeare.*

Fool'ed (*p. from fool*) Imposed upon, deceived, treated as a fool, infatuated.

Fool'ery (*s. from fool*) Folly, habitual folly, an act of folly; the object of folly.

Fool'happy (*adj. from fool, and happy*) Lucky without contrivance, prosperous without judgment. *Spenser.*

Fool'hardiness (*s. from foolhardy*) Mad rashness, courage without sense.

Fool'hardise (*s. obsolete*) Foolhardiness. *Spenser.*

Fool'hardy (*adj. from fool, and hardy*) Daring without judgment, foolishly bold, rash.

Fool'ish (*adj. from fool*) Void of understanding, weak in the intellects; imprudent, indiscreet; ridiculous, contemptible; wicked, sinful.

Fool'isher (*adj. comp. of foolish*) Foolish in a greater degree.

Fool'ishest (*adj. sup. of foolish*) Foolish in the greatest degree.

Fool'ishly (*adv. from foolish*) Without understanding, weakly, wickedly.

- Fool/ishness** (*s. from foolish*) Want of understanding, folly, a deviation from that which is right.
- Fools'pansy** (*s. in botany*) An herb.
- Fool'stones** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Fool'trap** (*s. from fool, and trap*) A trap to catch fools. *Dryden.*
- Fool'men** (*s. obsolete*) Foes, enemies. *Chaucer.*
- FOOT** (*s. from the Sax. fot*) One of the parts of the body on which we stand, that on which any thing stands; the end, the base, the lower part; a state, a character, a condition; a scheme, a plan, a settlement; the infantry, the foot soldiers in an army; a certain number of syllables constituting a part of a verse in poetry; a measure containing twelve inches; the act of walking, a step, a motion.
- Foot** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To kick, to spurn, to tread, to settle.
- Foot** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To walk, to trip, to dance.
- Foot'ball** (*s. from foot, and ball*) A large ball to be driven by the foot; a game or trial of skill with such a ball.
- Foot'bank** (*s. from foot, and bank*) A bank of earth in fortifications on which the men mount to fire.
- Foot'boy** (*s. from foot, and boy*) A boy in livery, a menial servant.
- Foot'bridge** (*s. from foot, and bridge*) A narrow bridge, a bridge to pass on foot.
- Foot'cloth** (*s. from foot, and cloth*) A sumptercloth.
- FOOTDEROBE'** (*adj. in the manage*) Worn down for want of shoeing.
- Foot'ed** (*adj. from foot*) Shaped in the foot, furnished with a foot; walked, danced.
- Foot'fight** (*s. from foot, and fight*) A fight on foot.
- Foot'geld** (*s. from foot, and geld*) A tax or mulct formerly levied on those who lived near a forest for not disabling their dogs from running by taking out the balls of their feet.
- Foot'guards** (*s. from foot, and guards*) The foot soldiers belonging to the guards.
- Foot'hold** (*s. from foot, and hold*) A space to hold the foot, a space to tread on with security.
- Foot'hooks** (*s. on board a ship*) The compassing timbers, which give the breadth and bearing to the ship.
- Foot'hot** (*adv. obsolete, from foot, and hot*) Presently, straightway. *Bailey.*
- Foot'husks** (*s. with botanists*) The heads out of which flowers grow.
- Foot'ing** (*p. a. from foot*) Walking, tripping, dancing.
- Foot'ing** (*s. from the part.*) Ground for the foot; a foundation, a basis; a step, a tread or walk, a dance; a state, a condition, a settlement; an entrance, a beginning; something put at the bottom; a narrow kind of lace to put under a broader.
- Foot'level** (*s. with artificers*) An instrument which serves the purposes of a rule, a square and a level.
- Foot'licker** (*s. from foot, and lick*) A slave, a flatterer, one who submits to any thing to serve a turn.
- Foot'man** (*s. from foot, and man*) One who practises walking and running, a menial servant in livery, a foot soldier; a kind of stand.
- Foot'manship** (*s. from footman*) The act or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*
- Foot'mantill** (*s. from foot, and mantle*) A woman's riding-coat coming down to the feet. *Chaucer.*
- Foot'rope** (*s. a sea term*) The rope fastened to the foot of a sail.
- Foot'pace** (*s. from foot, and pace*) A pace not faster than a common walk; the space on the turning of a staircase.
- Foot'pad** (*s. from foot, and pad*) A highwayman who robs on foot.
- Foot'path** (*s. from foot, and path*) A narrow way for those who pass on foot.
- Foot'post** (*s. from foot, and post*) A post or messenger that travels on foot.
- Foot'soldier** (*s. from foot, and soldier*) A soldier that serves on foot.
- Foot'stall** (*s. from foot, and stall*) A woman's stirrup.
- Foot'step** (*s. from foot, and step*) The impression of the foot; a track, a trace; a token, an example.
- Foot'stool** (*s. from foot, and stool*) The stool on which he that sits places his feet, a stool for the feet, a support for the feet.
- Foot'waling** (*s. a sea term*) The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.
- Fop** (*s. the derivation is not known*) A coxcomb, a man fond of dress, an impertinent fellow.
- Fop'doodle** (*s. from fop, and doodle*) A silly fellow, an insignificant wretch.
- Fop'pery** (*s. from fop*) Affectation of show, folly, impertinence, foolery, idle affectation.
- Fop'pish** (*adj. from fop*) Vain of dress, foolishly ostentatious, vain, silly.
- Fop'pishly** (*adv. from foppish*) Vainly, ostentatiously.
- Fop'pishness** (*s. from foppish*) Vanity, show, ostentation of dress.
- Fop'pling** (*s. from fop*) A petty fop, an under rate coxcomb.
- FOR** (*prep. from the Sax.*) Because of, with respect to, in the place of, to the use of, in order to, in order to get possession of, in proportion to, in search of, in regard of, on account of, on the side of, in supply of, in remedy of, to, towards, through, notwithstanding. "For all," notwithstanding. "For to," in order to; but this construction is now grown obsolete.
- For** (*conj.*) Because, because that. "For why," because, because that; but this construction is now used only in familiar or droll style.
- For'able** (*adj. not used*) Capable of being bored. *Bailey.*
- FOR'AGE** (*v. int. from the Lat. foris abroad*) To wander far, to rove at a distance; to wander in search of provisions, to wander in quest of spoil, to ravage, to feed on spoil.
- For'age** (*v. t.*) To plunder, to strip, to spoil.
- For'age** (*s. from the verb*) Provisions sought abroad, the act of feeding abroad, provisions procured in the open field, provisions for the horse in an army.
- For'aged** (*p. from forage*) Plundered, spoiled, stripped of forage.
- For'ager** (*s. from forage*) One that forages, one that goes in search of forage.
- For'aging** (*p. a. from forage*) Procuring forage, searching for provisions; ravaging, feeding on spoil.
- FORA'GIUM** (*s. in old records*) Straw, stubble after the corn is threshed out.
- FORA'MEN** (*s. from the Lat.*) A hole, an aperture.
- FORA'MEN** (*s. in anatomy*) An aperture in a bone or any other solid part of an animal body.
- Foram'inated** (*adj. from foramen*) Bored full of holes. *Sc.*
- Foram'inate** (*adj. from foramen*) Full of holes. *Scott.*
- Foram'inous** (*adj. from foramen*) Full of holes. *Bacon.*
- Foramin'ulous** (*adj. not used, from foramen*) Full of holes. *B.*
- Forasmuch** (*conj. from for, as, and much*) Because, because that.
- Forba'd, Forba'de** (*v. t. pret. of forbid*) Did forbid.
- Forba'lca** (*s. in old records*) A balk or ridge of land lying forward or next to the highway.
- Forba're** (*v. the old pret. of forbear*) Did forbear.
- Forbea'r** (*v. int. from for, and bear*) To cease from, to intermit, to pause, to delay, to restrain.
- Forbea'r** (*v. t.*) To decline, to spare, to withhold.
- Forbea'rance** (*s. from forbear*) A delay of vengeance, a delay of action, a command of temper, mildness, lenity.
- Forbear'er** (*s. from forbear*) One that forbears, an interceptor, one that withholds.
- Forbear'ing** (*p. a. from forbear*) Restraining, declining, delaying, sparing, withholding.
- Forbe're** (*v. int. obsolete*) To bear up, to support. *Cb.*
- FORBIC'NA, FORBIC'ULA** (*s. in the history of insects*) The earwig.
- Forbi'd** (*v. int.*) To utter a prohibition.
- Forbi'd** (*v. t. from for, and bid*) To prohibit, to interdict; to oppose, to hinder.
- Forbi'd** (*v. t. from for, and bid to pray, obsolete*) To curse, to blast. *Shakespeare.*
- Forbid'dance** (*s. from forbid*) A prohibition, an edict against any thing.
- Forbid'den** (*p. from forbid*) Prohibited, commanded not to be done, opposed, hindered.
- Forbid'der** (*s. from forbid*) One that forbids.
- Forbid'denly** (*adv. from forbidden*) In an unlawful manner. *Shakespeare.*
- Forbid'ding** (*p. a. from forbid*) Prohibiting, commanding not to be done, opposing, hindering.
- Forb'ish** (*v. t. obsolete*) To burnish. *Cole.*
- Forbi't** (*v. t. third pers. sing. obsolete*) Forbiddeth. *Cb.*
- For'bode** (*s. obsolete*) A prohibition. *Chaucer.*
- Forbo're** (*v. pret. of forbear*) Did forbear.
- Forbo'rn** (*p. from forbear*) Delayed, suffered to lie.
- Forbo'din** (*p. obsolete*) Forbidden. *Chaucer.*
- For'brake** (*adj. obsolete*) Broken off, disturbed.
- Forbru'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Bruised, sorely bruised. *Cb.*
- FORCE** (*s. from the Lat. fortis strong*) Strength, vigour; virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; an armament, a preparation for war; fate, destiny.
- Force** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To compel, to constrain, to overpower, to impel, to enforce, to urge, to drive by violence, to storm, to take by violence, to violate, to ravish.

Force (*v. int. not much used*) To lay stress upon. *Camd.*
Force (*s. obsolete*) Care, regard. *Chaucer.*
Forced (*p. from force*) Compelled, driven, taken by violence, ravished.
Forc'dly (*adv. from forced*) Violently, unnaturally, with constraint. *Burnet.*
Forc'ful (*adj. from force*) Violent, strong, impetuous.
Force'fully (*adv. from forc'ful*) Violently, impetuously.
Force'less (*adj. from force*) Void of force, weak, impotent.
FORCENE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Raised on the hind legs.
FOR'CEPS (*s. from the Lat.*) An instrument in surgery to extract any thing from wounds, pincers, tongs.
Forc'er (*s. from force*) One that forces, that which forces, an embolus acting by pulsion.
Forc'ers (*s. from force*) An instrument used in drawing teeth.
Forc'ible (*adj. from force*) Strong, active, powerful, efficacious, violent, impetuous, done by force, valid, binding.
Forc'ibleness (*s. from forc'ible*) Force, violence.
Forc'ibly (*adv. from forc'ible*) Strongly, powerfully, violently, impetuously.
Forc'ier (*s. from force*) A water work, an engine to force up water. *Scott.*
Forc'ing (*p. a. from force*) Compelling, constraining, offering violence, ravishing.
Forc'ipated (*adj. from forceps*) Formed like a pair of pincers.
FORD (*v. t. from the Sax. fordan to pass*) To go over a water without swimming, to pass through on foot or on horseback.
Ford (*s. from the verb*) A shallow part of a river, the part of a river which may be forded.
FOR'DA (*s. from the Lat.*) A cow with a calf, a milch cow. *Phillips.*
FOR'DA (*s. in old records*) A ford, a shallow made by damming up the water above it.
Ford'able (*adj. from ford*) Capable of being forded.
Ford'ableness (*s. from fordable*) The state of being fordable. *Scott.*
Ford'ed (*p. from ford*) Passed without swimming.
FORDICID'IA (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat. forda a cow with calf, and caedo to slay*) A festival celebrated by the Romans in honour of the goddess Tellus.
FOR'DIKA (*s. in old records*) Grass that grows on the edges of dikes and ditches.
Ford'ing (*p. a. from ford*) Passing a water without swimming.
FORD'INGBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 91 miles from London.
Ford'ingbridge (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fordingbridge, made at Fordingbridge.
Fordo'e (*v. t. obsolete*) To kill. *Phillips.*
FOR'DOL, FORDO'LIA (*s. in old writings*) A headland shooting out on other ground.
FORE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Coming first in a progressive motion, anterior.
Fore (*adv. from the adj.*) In the fore part, in the fore part of the ship; anteriorly.
Foreadvise (*v. t. from fore, and advise*) To counsel early, to advise before the time of action.
Foreadvise'd (*p. from foreadvise*) Counsell'd beforehand.
Foreadvise'ing (*p. a. from foreadvise*) Advising beforehand.
Foreappoint (*v. t. from fore, and appoint*) To appoint beforehand.
Foreappoint'ed (*p. from foreappoint*) Appointed beforehand.
Foreappoint'ing (*p. a. from foreappoint*) Appointing beforehand.
Forearm (*v. t. from fore, and arm*) To provide for a defence or an attack before the time.
Forearm'ed (*p. from forearm*) Provided for defence or attack beforehand.
Forearm'ing (*p. a. from forearm*) Providing for a defence or attack beforehand.
Fore'bode (*v. int. from fore, and bode*) To feel a secret impression of something future, to foretel, to know beforehand.
Forebo'der (*s. from forebode*) One that forebodes, a prognosticator.
Forebod'ing (*p. a. from forebode*) Presaging, foretelling.
Fore'bolt (*s. a sea term, from fore, and bolt*) An iron pin with an eye at each end used to brace up and keep the timbers from starting.
Fore'bowling (*s. a sea term*) The bowling of the foresail.
Forebrui'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Bruised, sorely bruised. *Ch.*
Fore'by (*prep. obsolete, from fore, and by*) Near, by, hard by. *Spenser.*
Foreca'st (*v. t. from fore, and cast*) To scheme, to plan before execution; to foresee, to provide against.

oreca'st (*v. int.*) To form schemes, to use contrivance beforehand.
Fore'cast (*p. from the verb*) Schemed, planned before execution. *Dryden.*
Fore'cast (*s. from the verb*) Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.
Fore'caster (*s. from forecast*) One who contrives beforehand.
Forecas'ting (*p. a. from forecast*) Contriving beforehand.
Fore'castle (*s. in a ship*) That part where the foremast stands and is separated from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead.
Forecho'sen (*adj. from fore, and choose*) Chosen before.
Foreci'ted (*adj. from fore, and cited*) Quoted before, quoted above.
Foreclo'se (*v. t. from fore, and close*) To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to cut off the power of redemption.
Foreclo'sed (*p. from foreclose*) Shut up, precluded, deprived of the power of redemption.
Foreclo'sing (*p. a. from foreclose*) Shutting up, precluding, cutting off the power of redemption.
Fore'course (*s. a sea term*) The foretail of a ship.
Fore'deck (*s. a sea term*) The fore part of the ship.
Foredee'm (*v. t. from fore, and deem*) To think beforehand, to judge beforehand. *Scott.*
Foredef'gn (*v. t. from fore, and design*) To design beforehand.
Foredesign'ed (*p. from foredesign*) Planned beforehand.
Foredesign'ing (*p. a. from foredesign*) Designing beforehand.
Foredo' (*v. t. from fore, and do*) To ruin, to destroy, to overdo. *Shakespeare.*
Foredo'ne (*p. from foredo*) Ruined, overdone. *Spenser.*
Foredoo'm (*v. t. from fore, and doom*) To determine beforehand.
Foredoo'med (*p. from foredoom*) Determined beforehand, predestinated.
Foredoo'ming (*p. a. from foredoom*) Determining beforehand, predestinating.
Fore'door (*s. from fore, and door*) A door in the front of a house.
Fore'end (*s. from fore, and end*) The first end, the anterior part.
Forefai'd (*adj. obsolete*) Forbidden. *Spenser.*
Forefa're (*adj. obsolete*) Faring ill, forlorn. *Chaucer.*
Forefa'ng (*v. t. obsolete*) To take beforehand, to take up provision before the king's purveyors were served. *Bai.*
Forefa'ther (*s. from fore, and father*) An ancestor, one who precedes another in any degree of ascending genealogy.
Fore'feet (*s. from fore, and feet*) The foremost feet of a quadruped.
Forefe'nd (*v. t. from fore, and defend*) To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure. *Shakespeare.*
Fore'field (*s. with miners*) The extent of a meer of ground.
Forefin'ger (*s. from fore, and finger*) The first finger of the hand, the index.
Fore'foot (*s. from fore, and foot*) One of the fore feet of a quadruped; the hand in contempt.
Fore'foot (*s. a sea term*) The course of the ship, the course intercepted by the crossing of another ship.
Fore'front (*s. from fore, and front*) The forehead, the principal front of a house.
Forego' (*v. t. from fore, and go*) To quit, to give up, to resign; to go before, to lose.
Forego'er (*s. from forego*) One that goes before, an ancestor, a progenitor.
Fore'going (*p. a. from forego*) Quitting, resigning, giving up; going before, losing.
Forego'ne (*p. from forego*) Past, gone before.
Fore'ground (*s. from fore, and ground*) That part of a painting which seems to lie before the figures.
Fore'hale (*v. t. from fore, and hale*) To drag, to distress. *Spenser.*
Fore'hand (*s. from fore, and hand*) That part of a horse which is before the rider, the chief part.
Fore'hand (*adj. from fore, and hand*) Done too soon, done beforehand.
Fore'handed (*adj. from forehand*) Early, timely, formed in the fore parts.
Fore'head (*s. from fore, and head*) That part of the head which extends from the eyes upward; impudence, confidence, audacity.
Fore'hent (*adj. obsolete*) Seized. *Spenser.*
Forehold'ing (*s. from fore, and hold*) A prediction, a prognostication. *L'Estrange.*
Fore'hook (*s. a sea term*) A breast hook.
Fore'jars (*s. a sea term*) The jars belonging to the foresail.

FOR'EIGN (*adj. from the Lat. foris*) Coming from abroad, remote, alien, excluded, extraneous.

For'eigner (*s. from foreign*) A man born in another country, a stranger.

For'eignness (*s. from foreign*) The state of being foreign, remoteness.

Foreimag'ine (*v. t. from fore, and imagine*) To imagine beforehand, to conceive before proof.

Foreimag'ined (*p. from foreimagine*) Imagined beforehand, conceived before proof. *Camden.*

For'eine (*s. obsolete*) A stranger; a jakes. *Chaucer.*

Forejud'ge (*v. t. from fore, and judge*) To judge beforehand.

Forejudg'ed (*p. from forejudge*) Expelled the court for some misdemeanor.

Forejudg'er (*s. from forejudge*) A judgment by which a man is deprived of the thing in question. *Scott.*

Forejudg'ing (*p. a. from forejudge*) Judging beforehand, expelling the court.

Fore'knight (*s. a sea term*) A piece of wood in the form of a man's hand bolted to the beams on the second deck.

Forekne'w (*v. t. pret. of foreknow*) Did foreknow.

Forekno'w (*v. t. from fore, and know*) To foresee, to know beforehand.

Foreknow'able (*adj. from foreknow*) Capable of being foreknown.

Foreknow'ledge (*s. from fore, and knowledge*) A knowledge of that which has not yet happened; prescience.

Foreknow'ing (*p. a. from foreknow*) Knowing beforehand, foreseeing.

Foreknow'n (*p. from foreknow*) Known before, foreseen.

Fore'land (*s. from fore, and land*) A headland, a promontory.

Forela'y (*v. t. from fore, and lay*) To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.

Forelay'ed (*p. from forelay*) Waited for with an ill design, drawn into an ambush.

Forelay'ing (*p. a. from forelay*) Laying wait for, drawing into an ambush.

Foreli'ft (*v. t. from fore, and lift*) To lift up the fore part.

Foreli'fting (*p. a. from foreli'ft*) Raising up the fore part. *Spenser.*

Fore'lock (*s. from fore, and lock*) The lock of hair that grows on the fore part of the head.

Fore'lock (*s. in a ship*) A flat piece of timber or iron driven into the eye of a bolt to keep it tight in the hole.

Fore'loin (*s. from fore, and loin*) The shoulder and part of the loin of a hog.

Foreloi'n (*v. int. in hunting*) To meet and run away with the chace. *Scott.*

Fore'man (*s. from fore, and man*) The first or chief person, the first servant in a shop.

Fore'mast (*s. from fore, and mast*) The first mast of a ship towards the head.

Fore'mastman (*s. from foremast, and man*) One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

Fore'mentioned (*adj. from fore, and mention*) Mentioned before.

Fore'most (*adj. from fore, and most*) First in place, first in dignity.

Forenam'ed (*adj. from fore, and name*) Named before.

Fore'ness (*s. from fore, but not much used*) A foreland, a promontory.

Fore'noon (*s. from fore, and noon*) The morning, all the fore part of the day till noon. *Scott.*

Foreno'tice (*s. from fore, and notice*) Notice of an event before it happens.

FOREN'SIC (*adj. from the Lat. forum*) Belonging to courts of judicature.

Foreordai'n (*v. t. from fore, and ordain*) To ordain before, to predestinate.

Foreordain'ed (*p. from foreordain*) Ordained before, predestinated.

Foreordain'ing (*p. a. from foreordain*) Ordaining before, predestinating.

Fore'part (*s. from fore, and part*) The first part, the anterior part.

Forepas'sed (*adj. from fore, and pass*) Past, passed before a certain time. *Johnson.*

Forepa'st (*adj. from fore, and past*) Passed before, expired before a certain time.

Foreposse'sed (*adj. from fore, and possessed*) Preposse'sed, preengaged. *Sanderson.*

Forepri'zed (*adj. a law term*) Excepted, excluded. *Sc.*

Fore'rake (*v. t. from fore, and rake*) To rake the fore part of a ship.

Forera'ked (*p. from forerake*) Raked in the fore part.

Forera'king (*p. a. from forerake*) Raking in the fore part.

Fore'rank (*s. from fore, and rank*) The first rank, the front.

Forerea'ch (*v. t. from fore, and reach, a sea term*) To sail faster than another ship.

Fore'recited (*adj. from fore, and recite*) Recited before, mentioned before.

Foreru'n (*v. t. from fore, and run*) To come before, to precede, to get the start of.

Forerun'ner (*s. from forerun*) An harbinger, a messenger sent before, a prognostic, a sign.

Fore'running (*p. a. from forerun*) Running before, preceding.

Foresa'w (*v. t. pret. of foresee*) Did foresee.

Foresay' (*v. t. from fore, and say*) To predict, to foretell. *Shakespeare.*

Fore'scho'ke (*adj. obsolete*) Forsaken; seized by the lord for want of services performed by the tenant, and not reclaimed within one year and one day. *Old Stat.*

Foresee (*v. t. from fore, and see*) To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.

Foresee'n (*p. from foresee*) Seen beforehand, seen before it happened.

Foresham'e (*v. t. from fore, and shame*) To shame, to bring reproach upon.

Foresham'ing (*p. a. from foreshame*) Shaming, bringing reproach. *Shakespeare.*

Foreshew' (*v. t. from fore, and shew*) To shew beforehand, to shew before it comes to pass.

Fore'ship (*s. a sea term*) The anterior part of the ship.

Foreshort'en (*v. t. from fore, and shorten*) To shorten at the fore end, to shorten the fore part.

Foreshort'ened (*p. from foreshorten*) Shortened before.

Foreshort'ening (*p. a. from foreshorten*) Shortening the fore part.

Foreshort'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of shortening before, the state of being shortened before. *Dryden.*

Foresho'w (*v. from fore, and show*) To predict, to shew beforehand.

Foreshow'ed (*p. from foreshow*) Predicted, shewed before it comes to pass. *Hooker.*

Fore'shrouds (*s. a sea term*) The shrouds belonging to the fore sail.

Fore'sight (*s. from fore, and sight*) A prognostication, foreknowledge, prescience; a provident care of futurity.

Fore'sight'ful (*adj. from foresight*) Provident, acting with foresight.

Forefig'nified (*p. from fore signify*) Signified beforehand, typified.

Forefig'nify (*v. t. from fore, and signify*) To signify beforehand, to foreshow, to typify.

Forefig'nifying (*p. a. from fore signify*) Signifying beforehand, typifying.

Fore'skin (*s. from fore, and skin*) The prepuce.

Fore'skirt (*s. from fore, and skirt*) One of the skirts belonging to the fore part of a garment.

Fore'slack (*v. t. now grown obsolete, from fore, and slack*) To neglect by idleness.

Fore'slack'ed (*p. obsolete, from fore'slack*) Neglected, lost through neglect. *Spenser.*

Fore'slo'w (*v. t. from fore, and slow*) To delay, to hinder, to neglect, to omit.

Fore'slow (*v. int.*) To loiter, to be dilatory.

Fore'slow'ing (*p. a. from fore'slow*) Neglecting, omitting, delaying. *Bacon.*

Fore'spea'k (*v. int. from fore, and speak*) To predict, to fore'say, to foretell, to forbid.

Fore'speak'ing (*p. a. from fore'speak*) Predicting, foretelling, forbidding. *Camden.*

Fore'spe'nt (*adj. from fore, and spent*) Wasted, tired, spent; past, passed before some certain time; bestowed before, given before.

Fore'spo'ke (*v. t. pret. of fore'speak*) Did fore'speak.

Fore'spur'rer (*s. from fore, and spur*) One that rides before. *Shakespeare.*

FOR'EST (*s. from the French*) A certain territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and game of all sorts under the protection of the king for his pleasure; a wild uncultivated tract of ground, a wild woody tract of land.

Fore'stage (*s. from forest*) The duty paid to the king by a forester.

Fore'staff (*s. from fore, and staff*) The cross staff, an instrument used at sea for taking the altitude of the sun.

Fore'sta'gium (*s. in old records*) The forestage.

FORESTA'LL (*v. t. from the Sax. forestallan*) To take up beforehand, to anticipate, to hinder by preoccupation, to seize or gain possession before another, to buy before another in order to raise the price.

Fore'stall'ed (*p. from forestall*) Taken up beforehand, prevented by preoccupation, bought up.

Fore'stall'er (*s. from forestall*) One that forestalls, one that anticipates the market.

Fore'stall'ing (*p. a. from forestall*) Anticipating the market, buying up beforehand, preventing by a preoccupation. *Fore'stay*

Fore'stay (*s. a sea term*) The stay of the foremast.
Fore'sto'rn (*adj. from forest, and born*) Born in a wild, born in a forest. *Shakespeare.*
For'ester (*s. from forest*) An officer of the forest, an inhabitant of a wild.
For'estree (*s. from forest, and tree*) A tree growing in a forest.
Fore'swart (*adj. obsolete, from fore, and swart*) Spent with heat.
Fore'swat (*adj. obsolete, from fore, and sweat*) Spent with fatigue, spent with sweating. *Sidney.*
Fore'taste (*s. from fore, and taste*) An anticipation, a taste beforehand.
Foreta'ste (*v. t. from the sub.*) To anticipate, to taste beforehand.
Foretast'ed (*p. from foretaste*) Anticipated, tasted beforehand.
Forete'll (*v. t. from fore, and tell*) To predict, to prophesy, to shew beforehand.
Forete'll (*v. int.*) To utter prophecy; *with* of: as, "All the prophets have foretold of these days."
Foretel'ler (*s. from foretell*) One that foretells.
Foretell'ing (*p. a. from foretell*) Predicting, prophesying.
Forethin'k (*v. t. from fore, and think*) To think of beforehand, to anticipate in the mind.
Forethi'nk (*v. int.*) To contrive beforehand.
Forethink'ing (*p. a. from forethink*) Thinking of beforehand, contriving beforehand.
Forethou'ght (*v. t. pret. of forethink*) Did forethink.
Fore'thought (*s. from fore, and thought*) Anticipation, prescience, provident care.
For'then, For'thy (*conj. local words*) Therefore. *Scott.*
Foreto'ken (*v. t. from fore, and token*) To predict, to give a token beforehand.
Foreto'ken (*s. from the verb*) A prognostic, a presage.
Foreto'ld (*p. from foretell*) Predicted.
Foretoo'th (*s. from fore, and tooth*) One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth, one of the incisores.
Fore'top (*s. from fore, and top*) The top or feather of a periwig, the fore part of a woman's head dress; the top of the foremast.
Fore'topmast (*s. a sea term*) The top of the foremast.
Fore'tye (*s. a sea term*) The tie belonging to the foremast.
Forevouch'ed (*adj. from fore, and vouch*) Affirmed before, declared before.
Fore'yard (*s. a sea term*) The yard belonging to the fore mast.
Fore'ward (*s. from fore, and ward*) The van, the front.
Fore'ward (*s. obsolete*) A contract, a bargain. *Chaucer.*
Forewar'n (*v. t. from fore, and warn*) To admonish beforehand, to give information previous to any future event, to caution beforehand.
Forewarn'ed (*p. from forewarn*) Admonished beforehand, warned of an event before it comes to pass.
Forewarn'ing (*p. a. from forewarn*) Warning beforehand, giving a caution beforehand.
Forewarn'ing (*s. from the pa.*) A caution beforehand. *M.*
Forewa'ste (*v. t. obsolete, from fore, and waste*) To desolate, to destroy. *Spenser.*
Forewa'sted (*p. obsolete, from forewaste*) Desolated, destroyed. *Spenser.*
Fore'weter (*s. obsolete*) One that foreknows. *Chaucer.*
For'ewind (*s. a sea term*) A wind that blows straight forward.
Forewi'lh (*v. t. from fore, and wish*) To desire beforehand.
Forewish'ed (*p. from forewish*) Desired beforehand. *Knowles.*
Foreword'en (*adj. a local word*) Overrun.
Forewo'rn (*adj. from fore, and wear*) Worn out, wasted. *Sidney.*
Forewo'te (*v. pret. obsolete*) Did foreknow, foreknew. *Ch.*
Forfa'ng (*v. t. obsolete*) To forefang. *Scott.*
FOR/FAR (*s.*) A parliament town and capital of the county of Angus in Scotland.
FOR/FEIT (*s. from the Brit. forfeit*) Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct; one obnoxious to punishment, one whose life is forfeited by an offence; *but this sense is now obsolete.*
For'feit (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.
For'feit (*p. from the verb*) Forfeited; *with* to: as, "Thy wealth now forfeit to the state."
For'feitable (*adj. from forfeit*) Capable of being forfeited.
For'feitableness (*s. from forfeitable*) The state of being forfeitable. *Scott.*
For'feited (*p. from forfeit*) Alienated by a crime, lost by an offence, lost for non-performance of some condition.

For'feiting (*p. a. from forfeit*) Losing for some crime, losing by non-performance of some condition.
For'feiture (*s. from forfeit*) The act of forfeiting, the thing forfeited.
For'fend (*v. t. not much used*) To prevent, to forbid. *Hammer.*
FOR/FEEX (*s. in surgery*) The forceps.
FORFIC'ULA (*s. in the history of insects*) The earwig.
Forgab'ulum (*s. in old records*) A quit rent.
For'gard (*adj. obsolete*) Lost. *Bailey.*
Forga't (*v. t. the old prep. of forget*) Did forget.
Forga've (*v. pret. of forgive*) Did forgive.
For'gavel (*s. a law term*) A quit rent, a small reserved rent in money.
FORGE (*s. from the French*) The place where iron is beaten into form; the place where any thing is shaped.
Forge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form by the hammer, to beat into shape, to make, to shape; to counterfeit, to falsify. *To forge over, a sea term, to force a vessel over a shoal by crowding a quantity of sail.*
Forg'ed (*p. from forge*) Formed by the hammer, beaten into shape, made, shaped, counterfeited, falsified.
Forg'er (*s. from forge*) One that forges, one guilty of forgery.
Forg'ery (*s. from forge*) The crime of counterfeiting, a falsification; work done at the forge, the act of the forge.
FORGE'T (*v. t. from the Sax. forgetan*) To lose remembrance of, to let go from the remembrance; to neglect, to slight.
Forge'te (*adj. obsolete*) Forgotten. *Chaucer.*
Forge'tful (*adj. from forget*) Apt to forget, unmindful, inattentive; causing forgetfulness.
Forg'etfully (*adv. from forgetful*) In a forgetful manner. *Scott.*
Forget'fulness (*s. from forgetful*) The loss of memory, defect of memory, negligence, inattention.
Forget'ter (*s. from forget*) One that forgets.
Forget'ting (*p. a. from forget*) Losing remembrance, neglecting, slighting.
For'gia (*s. in old records*) A smithery, a smith's forge.
For'gid (*adj. obsolete*) Forged, coined. *Chaucer.*
Forgi'ste (*s. obsolete*) Pardon, forgiveness. *Chaucer.*
Forg'ing (*p. a. from forge*) Making, shaping, counterfeiting, falsifying.
Forg'ing (*adj. a sea term*) Forcing over a shoal by crowding a great deal of sail.
Forg'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of forcing over a shoal by crowding a great quantity of sail.
FORGI'VE (*v. t. from the Sax. forgiſan*) To pardon, to remit.
Forgi've (*p. obsolete*) Forgiven. *Chaucer.*
Forgiv'en (*p. from forgive*) Pardoned, remitted.
Forgiveness (*s. from forgive*) The act of forgiving, pardon, willingness to pardon, tenderness, the remission of a crime or penalty.
Forgi'ver (*s. from forgive*) One that forgives.
Forgoe' (*v. t. obsolete*) To lose, to forfeit. *Chaucer.*
Forgo'ne (*p. from forgoe, obsolete*) Forfeited, lost. *Chau.*
Forgo't (*v. pret. of forget*) Did forget.
Forgo't (*p. from forget, but not so correct*) Forgotten.
Forgot'ten (*p. from forget*) Dropped from the memory, gone out of remembrance, slighted, neglected.
Forgrow'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Overgrown. *Chaucer.*
Forhai'l (*v. t. obsolete*) To harra's, to tear, to torment. *Sp.*
Forher'da (*s. in old records*) A foreland, a headland.
FORIC'ULUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A kind of inferior deity who was supposed to have the guardianship of the door.
For'ieten (*v. obsolete*) To forget. *Chaucer.*
Forjudg'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Judged beforehand, condemned without being heard. *Chaucer.*
FORK (*s. from the Lat. forca*) An instrument divided at the end into two or more prongs, a point, a prong.
Fork (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shoot into blades as corn, to shoot into branches. *Mortimer.*
Fork'ed (*adj. from fork*) Opening into two or more parts.
Fork'edly (*adv. from forked*) In a forked manner, with forks.
Fork'edness (*s. from forked*) The quality or state of being forked.
Forker've (*v. t. obsolete*) To carve, to cut. *Chaucer.*
Fork'ish (*s. from fork, and fish*) A kind of thornback.
Fork'head (*s. from fork, and head*) The point of an arrow.
Fork'tail (*s. a local word*) A salmon in the fourth year of its growth.
Fork'y (*adj. from fork*) Furcated, forked, divided into two or more parts.
Forla'ste (*adj. obsolete*) Left off. *Chaucer.*
Forlai'ne

Forlaine (*adj. obsolete*) Destitute, left alone. *Chaucer.*
FORLA'NA (*s. from the Italian*) A slow kind of jig, a dance.
Forl'y (*v. pret. of forlye, obsolete*) Did forlye, did lie across.
Forlet (*adj.*) Belonging to lands in the bishoprick of Hereford which are leased out only for the time the bishop continues in that see, and consequently fall immediately to the successor.
Forlete (*v. t. obsolete*) To lose, to forsake, to neglect, to give over. *Chaucer.*
Forlet'ten (*adj. obsolete*) Abandoned, forsaken. *Phillips.*
Forlev'd (*adj. obsolete*) Degenerate. *Chaucer.*
Forlev'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To depart, to degenerate. *Ch.*
Forley'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To mistake. *Chaucer.*
Fort'ith (*v. t. third pers. sing. obsolete*) Forceth, ravisheth. *Chaucer.*
Forlo're (*adj. obsolete*) Lost, forlorn. *Spenser.*
FORLO'RN (*adj. from the Sax. forleoran*) Forsaken, deserted, wretched, lost, desperate; small, despicable.
Forlo'rn (*s. from the adj.*) One forsaken, one lost.
Forlorn'ly (*adv. from forlorn*) In a forlorn manner. *Sc.*
Forlorn'ness (*s. from forlorn*) The state of being forlorn. *Boyle.*
Forlo'ft (*adj. obsolete*) Lost. *Chaucer.*
Forloy'n (*s. a hunting term*) A wrong scent, the act of calling off the dogs from a wrong scent. *Chaucer.*
Forly'e (*v. int. from for, and lye, but now grown obsolete*) To lie across. *Spenser.*
FORM (*s. from the Lat. forma*) The shape, the external appearance of any thing; a particular modification, a model: beauty, elegance; ceremony, formality; a stated method, an established practice; a formulary; a long feat, a class or rank of students; the feat of a hare; a cause, a formal cause.
Form (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make, to model, to shape, to scheme, to plan, to arrange, to adjust, to contrive, to coin, to model by education.
Form (*v. int. a hunting term*) To squat down as in a form.
Form'able (*adj. from form*) Capable of being formed. *Sc.*
Form'al (*adj. from formi*) Observant of form, ceremonious; stiff, precise; done according to established rule, regular; external; constituent, essential.
Form'al (*v. t. a local word*) To bespeak.
Form'alist (*s. from formal*) One who acts according to form, one who attends to appearance more than reality.
Form'al'ity (*s. from formal*) Outward form, ceremony, solemn order, the dress of office, essence.
Formali'ze (*v. t. from formal, but now grown obsolete*) To model, to modify. *Hooker.*
Formali'ze (*v. int. not much used*) To affect formality, to be fond of ceremony.
Form'al'ly (*adv. from formal*) In a formal manner, according to form.
Form'alness (*s. from formal*) The state or quality of being formal.
Form'ament (*s. not much used, from form*) A mould, a form, a shape. *Scott.*
Form'askil (*conj. obsolete*) For as much as. *Bailey.*
Forma'tion (*s. from form*) The act of forming, the manner in which any thing is formed.
Form'ative (*adj. from form*) Plastic, having power to give form.
Forma'tor (*s. not used, from form*) One that forms, a former.
Form'a'trice (*s. not much used, from formator*) A female that forms, that which gives form.
Form'a'trix (*s. not much used, from formator*) A female that forms; that power, with the ancients, by which all bodies receive their proper forms.
Form'ed (*p. from form*) Made, modeled, shaped, brought into being, arranged, adjusted, contrived, planned.
Form'edon (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies for the recovery of certain lands.
Formeel (*adj. in heraldry*) Patee.
Form'ell (*s. obsolete*) The female of the eagle, the female of the hawk, a hen bird. *Chaucer.*
Form'elliche (*adv. obsolete*) Formally. *Chaucer.*
Form'er (*s. from form*) One that forms, a maker, a contriver.
FORM'ER (*adj. from the Sax. forma first*) First in time, first in place, past, mentioned before another.
Former'ly (*adv. from former*) In time past.
Form'ers (*s. a sea term*) Round pieces of wood made to fit the bore of a great gun in order to form the cartridge or proper charge of powder, a box of tin in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

FORMICA (*s. in the history of insects*) The ant.
FORMICA (*s. in falconry*) A distemper incident to the beak of an hawk, a kind of canker.
Formica'tion (*s. with builders*) A kind of vaulting, a kind of arch.
FORMIDABLE (*adj. from the Lat. formido to fear*) Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.
Form'idableness (*s. from formidable*) The quality of being formidable.
Form'idably (*adv. from formidable*) Terribly, dreadfully, tremendously.
FORMID'ULOSE (*adj. from the Lat. formido to fear*) Fearful, dreading greatly. *Scott.*
Formidolos'ity (*s. from formidolose*) Fearfulness, great dread. *Scott.*
Form'ing (*p. a. from form*) Making, modeling, contriving, adjusting.
Form'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to form.
Form'leis (*adj. from form*) Void of form, having no regular form.
Form'most (*adj. now grown obsolete*) Foremost.
Form'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Beautiful, fair. *Chaucer.*
FORM'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A prescribed form.
Form'ulary (*s. from formula*) A book containing prescribed and set forms.
Formular'ity (*s. from formula, a new word*) A formulary. *Letter to Sir William Meredith.*
Form'ule (*s. from formula*) A set or prescribed model.
FORNACA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feast of ovens.
Forna'gium (*s. in old records*) A fee to the lord for the use of an oven; chimney money.
Forne (*prep. obsolete*) Before. *Chaucer.*
For'nesfather (*s. obsolete*) A forefather. *Chaucer.*
For'n'fathir (*s. obsolete*) A forefather, an ancestor. *Chau.*
FOR'NICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. fornix a brothel house*) To commit lewdness. *Bacon.*
Fornica'tion (*s. from fornicate*) Concubinage with an unmarried woman; idolatry.
Fornica'tor (*s. from fornicate*) One that commits fornication.
Fornica'tress (*s. from fornicator*) A woman who commits fornication.
FOR'NIX (*s. from the Lat.*) An arch, a vault.
FOR'NIX (*s. in anatomy*) A part of the brain.
For'pined (*adj. obsolete*) Pined away, wasted. *Chaucer.*
For'prise (*s. a law term*) An exaction.
For'rage (*s. not so common a spelling*) Forage.
For'rage (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To forage. *Sc.*
For'raging (*p. a. not so common a spelling*) Foraging. *Sc.*
Forra'y (*s. obsolete*) Forage. *Spenser.*
For'ray (*v. int. obsolete*) To forage, to spoil. *Spenser.*
FOR'RES (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Murray.
FORSA'KE (*v. t. from the Dutch versacken*) To leave, to depart from, to leave in resentment, to slight, to neglect.
Fors'a'ke (*v. t. obsolete*) To deny. *Chaucer.*
Fors'a'ke (*p. obsolete*) Forsaken. *Chaucer.*
Forsak'en (*p. from forsake*) Left, left in resentment, slighted, neglected.
Fors'a'ker (*s. from forsake*) One that forsakes, one that deserts.
For'schet (*s. in old records*) A strip of land lying next to the highway.
For'schoke (*s. in old records*) Lands or tenements forfeited to the lord by the omission of customary services.
For'ses (*s. plu. not much used*) Waterfalls. *Scott.*
For'set (*s. a local word*) A small chest, a small coffin. *Sc.*
For'sha'pin (*adj. obsolete*) Transformed. *Chaucer.*
For'sho'nke (*adj. obsolete*) Dried, shrunk up.
For'sin'ge (*v. int. obsolete*) To sing, to say mass.
For'sla'gen (*adj. obsolete*) Slain, killed. *Phillips.*
For'slew'ethed (*adj. obsolete*) Slothful, sluggish. *Chaucer.*
For'slow'thin (*v. t. obsolete*) To neglect, to lose through sloth. *Chaucer.*
For'slug'ged (*adj. obsolete*) Slothful, sluggish. *Chaucer.*
For'song'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Tired with singing. *Chaucer.*
For'soo'k (*v. t. pret. of forsake*) Did forsake.
FORSOO'TH (*adv. from the Sax. forsothe*) In truth, certainly; now chiefly used by way of irony or contempt.
For'soo'th (*s. obsolete*) Madam, Sir. "Our old English word forsooth has been changed for the French Madam."
Fors'tal (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from amer-
 ciements, an exemption from an arrest of cattle on one's own land.
For'straught'in (*adj. obsolete*) Distracted, confounded. *Ch.*
For'iwa't (*adj. obsolete*) Overdone with labour, sweated. *Sp.*
For'iwea'r (*v. t. from fore, and swear*) To renounce on oath, to deny on oath. "To foriwear himself." To iwear falsely.

- Forſwear** (*v. t.*) To ſwear falſely, to commit perjury.
Forſwear'er (*s. from forſwear*) One who is guilty of perjury.
Forſwear'ing (*p. a. from forſwear*) Renouncing on oath, denying on oath; ſwearing falſely, committing perjury.
Forſwo'nk (*adj. obſolute*) Tired with hard labour. *Spencer.*
Forſwo're (*v. t. pret. of forſwear*) Did forſwear.
Forſwo'rn (*p. from forſwear*) Renounced on oath, denied on oath; guilty of perjury.
FORT (*s. from the French*) A ſmall fortification, a fortified houſe, a caſtle.
Fortamen'te (*adv. in muſic books*) Forte, ſtrongly.
For'te (*adv. in muſic books*) Strongly.
Forte (*adj. obſolute*) Strong. *Chaucer.*
For'ted (*adj. from fort, but now grown obſolute*) Furniſhed with a fort, guarded by a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*
For'tement (*adv. in muſic books, from the French*) With vigour, ſtrongly. *Scott.*
FORTH (*adv. from the Sax.*) Forward, onward, on to the end.
Forth (*prep. from the adv.*) Out of.
Forthcom'ing (*adj. from forth, and come*) Ready to appear.
Forthe'by (*prep. obſolute*) Forth by. *Chaucer.*
For'then (*conj. obſolute*) Therefore. *Bailey.*
For'therath (*v. t. third perſon ſing. obſolute*) Promoteth. *C.*
For'thi (*conj. obſolute*) Therefore. *Chaucer.*
Forthi'nk (*v. int. obſolute*) To repent of, to think with regret. *Chaucer.*
For'thirer (*s. obſolute*) A promoter. *Chaucer.*
Forthiſſuing (*adj. from forth, and iſſue*) Coming forth, coming forward from a covert.
Forthou'ght (*adj. obſolute*) Vexed, diſturbed. *Chaucer.*
For'thren (*v. t. obſolute*) To further, to promote. *Chau.*
Forthri'ght (*adv. from forth, and right*) Directly, ſtraightway, without inflexions. *Dryden.*
Forthright (*s. from the adj.*) A ſtrait courſe. "Through forthrights and meanders." *Shakeſpeare.*
For'thrin (*v. t. obſolute*) To further, to ſet forward. *Ch.*
Forthwei'ling (*adj. from forth, and well, now grown obſolute*) Springing forth. *Spencer.*
Forthwi'th (*adv. from forth, and with*) Immediately, without delay, ſtrait, at once.
For'thy (*conj. obſolute*) Therefore. *Chaucer.*
For'tieth (*adj. from forty*) Next in order to the thirty-ninth.
Fortieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the thirty-ninth.
Fortifiable (*adj. from fortify*) Capable of being fortified.
Fortifica'tion (*s. from fortify*) A fortrefs, a place built for ſtrength; the art of military architecture.
Fortified (*p. from fortify*) Strengthened by fortifications; fixed, eſtabliſhed, confirmed.
Fortifier (*s. from fortify*) One that fortifies, one that ſtrengthens or upholds another.
Fortify (*v. t. from the Lat. fortis ſtrong, and facio to make*) To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls and bulwarks; to fix, to eſtabliſh; to confirm, to encourage.
Fortifying (*p. a. from fortify*) Strengthening with fortifications, fixing, confirming, encouraging.
Fortilage (*s. now grown obſolute, from fort*) A little fort, a blockhouſe. *Spencer.*
Fortility (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A fortified place, a caſtle, a bulwark.
Fortin (*s. from the French*) A little fort, a ſmall fortification to defend a camp.
Fortireſſe (*s. an obſolute ſpelling*) A fortrefs. *Chaucer.*
FORTIS'SIMO (*adv. in muſic books*) Very loudly, with great ſtrength.
FOR'TITUDE (*s. from the Lat. fortitudo*) Courage, bravery, greatneſs of mind, magnanimity; ſtrength, force. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fort'let (*s. from fort*) A ſmall fort, a ſmall fortification.
Fort'night (*s. from fourteen, and night; it was the cuſtom with the ancient northern nations to count by nights as we do by days*) The ſpace of two weeks, the ſpace of fourteen days.
Fort'refs (*s. from fort*) A fortification, a ſtrong hold.
Fortro'den (*adj. obſolute*) Troden down. *Chaucer.*
FOR'TUIT (*adj. obſolute*) Accidental. *Chaucer.*
Fortu'itous (*adj. from fortuit*) Accidental, caſual, coming by chance.
Fortu'itously (*adv. from fortuitous*) Accidentally, caſually.
FOR'TUNA (*s. in old law books, from the Lat.*) Riches, treaſure, fortune.
Fortunate (*adj. from fortune*) Succeſſful, happy, lucky.
Fortunately (*adv. from fortunate*) Succeſſfully, happily, luckily.
Fortunatenefs (*s. from fortunate*) Succeſs, proſperity, good luck.
- FORTUNA'TUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
FORTUNE (*s. from the Lat. fortuna*) The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lot of life, the good or ill that befalls man, the chance of life; eſtate, poſſeſſions, the portion of a man or woman.
FOR'TUNE (*s.*) A woman's name.
For'tune (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To portion, to give a fortune.
For'tune (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To happen, to befall; to give good or bad ſucceſs.
For'tunebook (*s. from fortune, and book*) A book which gives directions how to tell fortunes.
For'tuned (*adj. from fortune*) Supplied by fortune, furniſhed with a fortune.
Fortunele (*adj. obſolute*) Accidental, caſual. *Chaucer.*
Fortunehunter (*s. from fortune, and hunt*) A ſingle man who endeavours to get a wife with a good fortune.
For'tunes (*s. in aſtrology*) The two benevolent planets Jupiter and Venus.
For'tunetell (*v. int. from fortune, and tell*) To tell fortunes.
For'tunetell (*v. t.*) To tell one's fortune, to conjure. "I'll fortunetell you." *Shakeſpeare.*
For'tuneteller (*s. from fortunetell*) One that tells fortunes.
For'tunetelling (*p. a. from fortunetell*) Telling fortunes.
For'tunous (*adj. obſolute*) Caſual, accidental. *Chaucer.*
For'tuny (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A kind of tournament.
FOR'TY (*adj. from the Sax. feowertig*) Four times ten, next to thirty-nine.
For'ty (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of four tens.
Forwiſe (*v. t. obſolute*) To foreſhew. *Bailey.*
FOR'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) A court of juſtice, a market, any public place.
For'urth (*s. in old deeds*) A long ſlip of land.
Forwan'der (*v. int. from for, and wander, obſolute*) To wander, to deviate. *Spencer.*
Forward'ering (*p. a. from forwander, obſolute*) Wandering for want of the way. *Spencer.*
Forward'red (*adj. obſolute*) Tired with wandering. *Ch.*
For'wany (*adj. obſolute*) Wanting. *Bailey.*
FOR'WARD (*adv. from the Sax. forweard*) Towards, on the way.
Forward (*adj. from the adv.*) Early, ripe betimes; ready, quick, haſty; warm, ardent, eager; going before, anterior.
Forward (*v. t. from the adj.*) To haſten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.
Forward (*s. obſolute*) A bargain, a contract. *Chaucer.*
Forwarded (*p. from forward*) Brought forward, quickened, promoted.
Forwarder (*s. from forward*) One that forwards, one who promotes.
Forwarder (*adj. comp. of forward*) Forward in a greater degree.
Forwardeſt (*adj. ſuperl. from forward*) Forward in the greateſt degree.
Forwarding (*p. a. from forward*) Pushing on, haſtening, promoting.
Forwardly (*adv. from forward*) Eagerly, haſtily.
Forwardneſs (*s. from forward*) Earlineſs, quickneſs, readineſs, aſſurance, confidence.
Forwards (*adv. from forward*) Onwards, directly, progreſſively.
Forwel'kid (*adj. obſolute*) Full of welks. *Chaucer.*
Forwe'pt (*adj. obſolute*) Wet with tears. *Chaucer.*
Forwe'rd, Forwe'rid (*adj. obſolute*) Worn out. *Chaucer.*
Forwe'rie (*adj. obſolute*) Very weary, worn out with labour. *Chaucer.*
Forwe'te (*v. t. obſolute*) To foreknow. *Chaucer.*
Forwe'ting (*s. obſolute*) Foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*
Forwi'ned (*adj. obſolute*) Withered. *Bailey.*
Forwo'rn (*adj. obſolute*) Much worn. *Spencer.*
Forwound'id (*adj. obſolute*) Sorely wounded. *Chaucer.*
Forwrap'ped (*adj. obſolute*) Cloſe wrapped up. *Chaucer.*
Forye'ld (*v. t. obſolute*) To reward, to repay. *Chaucer.*
Forye'te (*v. t. obſolute*) To forget. *Chaucer.*
Foryetfulneſs (*s. obſolute*) Forgetfulneſs. *Chaucer.*
For'yit (*v. t. obſolute*) To forget. *Chaucer.*
Forze've (*v. t. obſolute*) To forgive. *Sir John Mandeville.*
Foſe (*s. obſolute*) Foes, enemies. *Chaucer.*
FOSS (*s. from the Lat. fossa a ditch*) A moat, a ditch, an intrenchment; a kind of cavity or hollowneſs in a bone.
FOS'SA (*s. in anatomy*) The hinder part of the neck, the opening of the female pudenda.
FOS'SA (*s. in ancient cuſtoms*) A ditch in which women guilty of felony were drowned. *Scott.*
Foſſa'gium (*s. in old records*) The duty levied on the inhabitants

- habitants for repairing the moat or ditch round a fortified town.
- FOSSA'RIA** (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The officers in the eastern church who directed the burial of the dead.
- Fossa'tum** (*s. in old records*) A ditch, a trench, a place fenced in with a ditch, the cut or channel of a river.
- FOSSE** (*s. from the French*) A foss, a ditch.
- Fos'set** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A faucet.
- Fos'seway** (*s. from fosse, and way*) One of the Roman highways through the kingdom so called from the ditches on either side. *Johnson.*
- Fos'sil, Fos'sile** (*s. from fosse*) That which is dug out of the earth.
- Fos'sil** (*adj. from fosse*) Dug out of the earth.
- Fos'silwood** (*s. from fosse, and wood*) Trees dug out of the earth supposed to have lain there ever since the general deluge.
- FOS'SION** (*s. not used*) A digging. *Cole.*
- Fos'sroad** (*s. from fos, and road*) One of the Roman highways.
- Fos'sway** (*s. from fos, and way*) One of the Roman highways. *Scott.*
- Fos'swork** (*s. from fos, and work*) The labour formerly done by the inhabitants and neighboring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town. *Sc.*
- Fos'tal** (*s. a local word*) A way leading from a public road to a great house.
- FOS'TER** (*v. t. from the Sax. fostran*) To nurse, to feed, to support, to cherish, to forward, to pamper.
- Fos'ter** (*s. obsolete*) A forester. *Spenser.*
- Fos'terage** (*s. from foster*) The charge of nursing, the care of a child.
- Fosterbro'ther** (*s. from foster, and brother*) One suckled at the same breast, one brought up by the same nurse.
- Fosterchi'ld** (*s. from foster, and child*) A child nursed by one who is not the mother, a child bred up by one who is not the father.
- Fosterchil'dren** (*s. plu. of fosterchild*) Children brought up by one who is not the parent.
- Fosterda'm** (*s. from foster, and dam*) A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother in giving suck to a child.
- Fos'tere** (*s. obsolete*) A forester, a woodman. *Chaucer.*
- Fosterea'rth** (*s. from foster, and earth*) The additional earth by which a plant is nourished after its production.
- Fos'tered** (*p. from foster*) Nursed, fed, supported, cherished.
- Fos'terer** (*s. from foster*) A nurse, one who acts the part of a parent in supporting a child.
- Fosterfa'ther** (*s. from foster, and father*) One who trains up the child of another person as though it were his own.
- Fos'tering** (*p. a. from foster*) Nursing, feeding, cherishing.
- Fos'tering** (*s. from the part. but now grown obsolete*) Nourishment, food. *Chaucer.*
- Fos'terland** (*s. from foster, and land*) Lands allotted for the maintenance of a person.
- FOS'TERLEAN** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The jointure of a wife, a nuptial gift.
- Fostermoth'er** (*s. from foster, and mother*) A nurse, a wet nurse.
- Fosternur'se** (*s. supposed to be an improper compound*) A nurse, a foster mother. *Shakespeare.*
- Fosterfo'n** (*s. from foster, and son*) A son brought up and educated by one who is not the parent.
- Fos'trid** (*adj. obsolete*) Nourished. *Chaucer.*
- Fote'hot, Fote'bote** (*adv. obsolete*) Immediately, forthwith. *Chaucer.*
- FOTH'ER** (*s. from the Sax.*) Any kind of dry food for cattle; a load, a tun weight.
- Foth'er** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To feed cattle with dry meat.
- Foth'ered** (*p. from fother*) Fed with dried meat.
- Foth'ering** (*p. a. from fother*) Feeding cattle, giving dry food to cattle.
- Foth'ering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving fother to cattle.
- Fo'tinel** (*s. not much used*) A weight of lead containing about ten stone.
- Fo'tion** (*s. not used*) The act of nourishing, nourishment. *Bailey.*
- Fo'tive** (*adj. little used*) Nourishing, nourished. *Cole.*
- Fot'mel** (*s. not much used*) A weight of lead consisting of ten stone. *Phillips.*
- FO'TUS** (*s. with physicians*) A fermentation. *Scott.*
- FO'VEA** (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A pit, a deep hole in the ground to catch wild beasts; a grave.
- Foud're** (*s. obsolete*) A thunderbolt, lightening. *Chau.*
- FOUGA'DE** (*s. from the French*) A little mine in the form of a well.
- Fougas'se** (*s. in the art of war*) The fougade, a small mine.
- Fought** (*v. t. pret. of fight*) Did fight.
- Fought** (*p. from fight*) Determined by fighting.
- Fought'en** (*p. from fight, now grown obsolete*) Fought. *Milton.*
- "On the foughten field."**
- FOUL** (*adj. from the Sax. ful*) Dirty, filthy, impure, polluted; unlawful, unjust; wicked, detestable; coarse, gross; cloudy, inclement.
- Foul** (*adj. a sea term*) Entangled, hampered.
- Foul** (*adv. from the adj.*) With rude force, with unreasonable violence; with of, and upon: as, "They fall foul of each other."
- FOUL** (*v. t. from the Sax. falon*) To daub, to make dirty, to pollute.
- Foul'dage** (*s. a local word*) The liberty of penning sheep by night.
- Foul'dring** (*adj. obsolete*) Thundering, flashing with lightning. *Spenser.*
- Foule** (*s. obsolete*) Ill, mischief.
- Foul'd** (*p. from foul*) Daubed, polluted.
- Foul'er** (*adj. comp. of foul*) Foul in a greater degree.
- Foul'est** (*adj. sup. of foul*) Foul in the greatest degree.
- Foul'eth** (*v. t. third person singular, obsolete*) Followeth. *C.*
- Foul'faced** (*adj. from foul, and face*) Having an ill formed face. *Shakespeare.*
- Foul'iche** (*adv. obsolete*) Foully. *Chaucer.*
- Foul'ing** (*p. a. from foul*) Daubing, making foul, polluting.
- Foul'is** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Fowls, birds. *Chaucer.*
- Foul'ly** (*adv. from foul*) In a foul manner.
- FOULK** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Foulmou'thed** (*adj. from foul, and mouth*) Addicted to foul language, scurrilous.
- Foul'ness** (*s. from foul*) Filthiness, impurity, hatefulness, wickedness, ugliness, deformity.
- FOUL'SHAM** (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 111 miles from London.
- Foul'sham** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Foulsham, made at Foulsham.
- Fou'mart** (*s. a local word*) The mustela, the weasel.
- FOUND** (*v. t. from the Lat. fundo*) To lay the foundation, to build, to raise, to establish, to fix, to give birth to, to form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.
- Found** (*v. t. pret. of find*) Did find.
- Found** (*p. from find*) Obtained by seeking, discovered by accident, known by experience; detected, observed, determined by judicial verdict.
- Found** (*adj. obsolete*) Feigned, counterfeited. *Chau.*
- Founda'tion** (*s. from found*) The basis, the lower part of a building; the principle or ground on which any notion is raised, an origin, the act of fixing the basis; a revenue; an establishment.
- Foun'day** (*s. a local word*) The space of six days.
- Found'e** (*v. t. obsolete*) To try. *Chaucer.*
- Found'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Sounded. *Chaucer.*
- Found'ed** (*p. from found*) Laid on a foundation, fixed, established.
- Found'emount, Foundement** (*s. obsolete*) A foundation. *C.*
- Found'er** (*s. from found*) A builder, one who establishes a revenue for some particular purpose, one from whom any thing is derived.
- FOUND'ER** (*v. t. from the French fondre*) To make a horse's foot sore, to make lame by hard riding.
- FOUND'ER** (*v. int. from the French fond a bottom*) To sink as a ship to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.
- Found'ered** (*p. from founder*) Made lame by hard riding, tender footed.
- Found'ering** (*p. a. from founder*) Making a horse's feet tender, making lame by hard riding; sinking to the bottom, failing.
- Found'ery** (*s. from found*) A casting house, the place where figures are formed in metal by casting.
- Found'ling** (*s. from find*) A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.
- Found're** (*s. obsolete*) A thunderbolt, lightening. *Chau.*
- Found'refs** (*s. from found*) A woman who lays a foundation, a woman who establishes any charitable revenue.
- Found'rid** (*v. pret. obsolete*) Stumbled, did stumble. *Ch.*
- Found'ry** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A foundery.
- Founes** (*s. an old word*) Devices. *Phillips.*
- FOUNT** (*s. from the Lat. fons*) A fountain, a spring, a well, a jet, a spout of water; the head or first spring of a river; an origin, a first cause.
- Fount** (*s. with printers*) A complete set of letters, a set of types.
- Foun'tain** (*s. from fount*) A fount, a well, a spring; an original, a first cause.
- Foun'tainless**

Fountainless (*adj. from fountain*) Having no fountain, having no spring.

Fountful (*adj. from fount*) Full of springs, abounding with fountains.

Foupe (*v. t. obsolete*) To drive with sudden impetuosity. *Camden.*

FOUR (*adj. from the Sax. feower*) Three and one, next to three.

Four (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of three and one.

FOURBE (*s. from the French, but not in use*) A cheat, a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

Fourberie (*s. obsolete*) The act of cheating, knavery. *Sc.*

Fourch (*s. a law term*) The delay of an action, the act of putting off a suit of law.

Fourche (*s. obsolete*) A fork, a pitchfork. *Phillips.*

Fourchee (*adj. in heraldry*) Forked at the ends, having a blunt fork at the ends.

Fourch'er (*s. a law term*) The delay of an action.

Fourch'ing (*s. in law*) The act of delaying a suit at law.

Fourch'y (*adj. in heraldry*) Fourchee, forked at the ends.

Four'fold (*adj. from four, and fold*) Folded four times, four times as much, four times as many.

Fourfoot'ed (*adj. from four, and foot*) Having four feet, quadruped.

FOUR'IER (*s. from the French, but not used*) A courier, an inferior messenger. *Scott.*

Fourm (*s. obsolete*) A form, a table, a seat to sit on at school. *Bailey.*

FO'URNEAU (*s. from the French*) The chamber of a mine, a cavity under a work.

Four'nice (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A furnace. *Chaucer.*

Fourico're (*adj. from four, and score*) Eighty.

Fourico're (*s. from the adj.*) The number eighty, eighty years.

Foursqu're (*adj. from four, and square*) Having four equal sides and angles.

FOURTEEN (*adj. from the Sax. feowertin*) Ten and four, seven twice repeated.

Fourteen (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of ten and four.

Fourth (*adj. from four*) Next to the third.

Fourth (*s. from the adj.*) The ordinal of four, the next after the third; an interval in music, the diatessaron.

Four'thirings (*s. obsolete*) Successes. *Chaucer.*

Fourth'ly (*adv. from fourth*) In the fourth place.

Fourwheel'ed (*adj. from four, and wheel*) Running on four wheels, having four wheels.

Fout'geld (*s. in old customs*) The footgeld, a fine for not cutting out the balls of a dog's feet within the precincts of a forest.

Fout'mart (*s. a local word*) A polecat.

FOU'TRA (*s. from the French foutre*) A fig, a scoff, an act of contempt.

Fow (*s. a local word*) A fowl.

Fow'ertie (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Forty. *Chaucer.*

FO'WEY (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 239 miles from London.

Fo'wey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Fowey, made at Fowey.

FOWL (*s. from the Sax. fugel*) A bird, a feathered animal.

Fowl (*v. t. from the sub.*) To kill birds for food, to catch and kill birds.

Fowle (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To lug by the ears. *Bai.*

Fowl'er (*s. from fowl*) A sportsman who pursues birds; a piece of artillery. *Bailey.*

Fowl'ing (*p. a. from fowl*) Catching and killing birds for food or sport.

Fowl'ingpiece (*s. from fowl, and piece*) A gun for shooting birds.

Fownd (*adj. obsolete*) Framed, contrived. *Bailey.*

FOX (*s. in zoology, from the Sax.*) A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; figuratively, a fly fellow, a knave.

Fox (*s. a sea term*) A sort of strand for joining ropes together.

Fox'case (*s. from fox, and case*) The skin of a fox.

Fox'chase (*s. from fox, and chase*) The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Fox'erie (*s. obsolete*) The cunning of a fox.

Fox'evil (*s. from fox, and evil*) A disease in which the hair falls off.

Fox'glove (*s. in botany*) The digitalis.

Fox'hunter (*s. from fox, and hunt*) A man whose ambition is to shew his bravery and resolution in hunting foxes.

Fox'hunting (*s. from fox, and hunt*) The act or practice of hunting foxes.

Fox'ship (*s. from fox*) The character or qualities of a fox, cunning, craft.

Fox'tail (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Fox'trap (*s. from fox, and trap*) A gin, a snare for catching foxes.

Foy (*s. obsolete*) Faith. *Spenser.*

Foyl (*s. in agriculture*) To fallow, to plough up land and let it lie in summer or autumn.

Foy'ling (*s. in hunting*) The footsteps of a stag on the grass.

FOY'NA (*s. in zoology*) The martin.

Foy'ion (*s. obsolete*) Plenty, a large produce of the fruits of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Fra (*prep. obsolete*) From. *Chaucer.*

Frache (*s. in glass houses*) An iron pan into which the new made vessels are put to be gradually removed from the fire.

Frac'id (*adj. not much used*) Over ripe, rotten, hoary, putrified. *Scott.*

FRAC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. frango to break*) To break, to violate, to infringe.

Frac'ted (*p. from fract*) Broken, violated, infringed. *Sb.*

Fraction (*s. from fract*) The act of breaking, the state of being broken, the thing broken, the broken part of an integral.

Fractional (*adj. from fraction*) Belonging to a fraction, comprising a broken number.

Fractionous (*adj. from fraction*) Quarrelsome, peevish.

Fractionously (*adv. from fractionous*) Peevishly, with a disposition to quarrel.

Fractionousness (*s. from fractionous*) Peevishness, disposition to quarrel.

Fracture (*s. from fract*) A breach, a separation of continuous parts, a broken bone.

Fracture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To break a bone.

Fractured (*p. from fracture*) Broken.

Fra'elte (*s. obsolete*) Weakness, frailty. *Chaucer.*

FRÆ'NULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A little bridle, the string under the tongue.

FRÆ'NUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The ligament by which the prepuce is tied to the lower part of the glands.

FRAGA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the strawberry.

FRAG'ILE (*adj. from the Lat. frango to break*) Brittle, weak, easily broken.

Frag'ileness (*s. not much used, from fragile*) Brittleness, weakness. *Scott.*

Frag'il'ity (*s. from fragile*) Brittleness, weakness, frailty.

FRAG'MENT (*s. from the Lat. frango to break*) A part broken off, an imperfect part.

Frag'mentary (*adj. from fragment, but not much used*) Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A noise, a crack, a clash. *San.*

Fra'grance (*s. from fragrant*) A sweetness of smell, odour.

Fra'grancy (*s. from fragrance*) Fragrance, sweetness of smell, odour.

FRA'GRANT (*adj. from the Lat. fragro to send forth a sweet scent*) Sweet of smell, odorous.

Fra'grantly (*adv. from fragrant*) With agreeable smell, with odour.

Fraight (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cargo, the lading of a ship, a freight.

Frail (*adj. from fragile*) Weak, easily destroyed, liable to seduction.

Frail (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of basket, a kind of rush for making baskets; a basket of raisins.

Frail'er (*adj. comp. of frail*) Frail in a greater degree.

Frail'est (*adj. sup. of frail*) Frail in the greatest degree.

Frail'ness (*s. from frail*) Weakness, frailty.

Frail'ty (*s. from frail*) Weakness, instability, infirmity.

Frain, Fraine (*v. int. obsolete*) To ask, to enquire. *Chau.*

FRAI'SCHEUR (*s. not used, from the French*) Freshness, coolness. *Dryden.*

FRAISE (*s. from the French*) A pancake with bacon in it.

Fraize (*v. t. a military term*) To barricade with pikes. *Sc.*

Fram (*prep. an obsolete spelling*) From. *Chaucer.*

FRAME (*v. t. from the Sax. framman*) To form, to fit one thing to another; to adjust, to regulate; to contrive, to plan; to invent.

Frame (*s. from the verb*) A fabric, any thing constructed so as to receive something else; a scheme, a contrivance, order, regularity, shape, form, proportion.

Framed (*p. from frame*) Formed, fitted, joined together, contrived, invented.

Framer (*s. from frame*) A maker, a contriver, projector.

Framework (*s. from frame, and work*) Work done in a frame.

Fra'ming (*p. a. from frame*) Making, fitting, joining one thing into another, contriving, inventing.

Fram'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming, the thing formed.

FRAM/LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 87 miles from London.

Fram'lingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Framlingham, made at Framlingham.

Fram'pald (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, peevish.

Fram'part (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, peevish. *Bailey.*

Fram'pold (*adj. not much used*) Peevish, boisterous, rugged. *Shakespeare.*

Fram'pole (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to those fences which the inhabitants are to keep in repair for the privilege of cutting the wood that grows upon them. *Scott.*

FRAMP/TON (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 129 miles from London.

Framp'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Frampton, made at Frampton.

Franc (*s. from the French*) A livre, a piece of coin in value one shilling and sixpence.

FRANCE (*s. in geography*) A large kingdom in Europe, bounded by the English channel and the Austrian Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy and Piedmont in Italy on the east; by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyrenean mountains which separate it from Spain, on the south; and by the bay of Biscay on the west.

FRAN/CES (*s.*) The name of a woman.

FRANCH/ISE (*s. from the French*) An exemption from any burdensome duty, a privilege, an immunity; a district, an extent of jurisdiction.

Franch'ise (*v. t. from the sub.*) To enfranchise, to make free; to preserve freedom.

Franch'ised (*p. from franchise*) Enfranchised, made free.

Franch'ising (*p. a. from franchise*) Enfranchising, making free.

FRAN/CI (*s. plu.*) The Franks, the Germans who conquered France. *Cole.*

Francige'na (*s. in old records*) A Frenchman, a foreigner.

FRAN/CIS (*s.*) A man's name.

Franciscan (*s. in church history*) A friar of the order of St. Francis.

Franciscan (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Franc'ling (*s. an old law term*) A freehold.

FRAN/COLIN (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of game, a heathcock, a rail. *Scott.*

Fran'cones (*s. plu.*) The Franks. *Cole.*

FRANCO/NIA (*s. in geography*) A circle of the German empire.

Franconian (*adj. from Franconia*) Belonging to Franconia.

Franconian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Franconia.

FRAN/GIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. frango to break*) Brittle, easily broken.

Fran'gibleness (*s. from frangible*) Brittleness, aptness to break. *Scott.*

FRAN/GIPANE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An exquisite perfume sometimes given to leather of which gloves are made.

FRAN/GULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, black alder.

FRAN/ION (*s. the derivation is not noted, now grown obsolete*) A boon companion, a mistress. *Spenser.*

FRANK (*adj. from the French franc*) Liberal, generous, open, sincere, void of conditions, void of expence, free, unrestrained.

Frank (*s. from the adj.*) A sty for hogs, a place to feed hogs in; a letter exempted from postage, a letter made free by the signature of a member of parliament; a French coin, a livre; one of the inhabitants of a district in Germany who invaded the ancient Gaul, conquered a great part of it, and gave it the name of France.

Frank (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut up in a sty, to feed high, to make fat.

Frank (*v. t. from the adj.*) To exempt a letter from postage, to exempt from the charge of postage.

Frankallo'dium (*s. a law term, from frank, and allodum*) A freehold.

FRANKALMOI'GNE, FRANKALMOI'N (*s. a law term*) A tenure by divine service, lands appointed to perpetual charity.

Frank'bank (*s. an old law term*) A free bench, that estate in copyhold which a wife has for her dower after her husband's decease.

Frank'chace (*s. from frank, and chace*) A liberty of free chace within the precincts of a forest.

Frank'ed (*p. from frank*) Shut up as a hog in a sty, fed, made fat; exempted from the charge of postage, made free.

Frank'elcine (*s. obsolete*) A free man, a freeholder, a country gentleman. *Chaucer.*

FRANKE/NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sea chickweed.

Frank'er (*adj. comp. of frank*) Frank in a greater degree.

Frank'est (*adj. sup. of frank*) Frank in the greatest degree.

Frank'fee (*s. a sea term, from frank, and fee*) A tenure in fee simple.

Frank'ferm (*s. an old law term*) A tenure in fee by feoffment.

Frank'fold (*s. from frank, and fold*) The liberty of folding sheep, foldage.

Frank'ing (*p. a. from frank*) Shutting up as a hog in a sty, feeding; exempting from the charge of postage.

Frank'incense (*s. from frank, and incense*) An odoriferous kind of resin.

Frank'istan (*s. from Frank*) The inhabitants of the western parts of Europe so called by the Asiatics.

Frank'law (*s. from frank, and law*) The protection which the law affords to every man who is not guilty of some notorious breach of it.

Frankmar'riage (*s. from frank, and marriage*) A tenure in special tail, a tenure to a man and his wife with some special limitation.

Frank'lin (*s. now grown obsolete*) A steward, a little gentleman. *Spenser.*

Frank'ly (*adv. from frank*) Liberally, kindly, without restraint.

Frank'ness (*s. from frank*) Openness, ingenuousness, liberality, freedom from reserve.

Frank'pledge (*s. a law term, from frank, and pledge*) A pledge or surety for a freeman.

Frankier'vice (*s. from frank, and service*) Service performed by freemen.

Frankten'ement (*s. from frank, and tenement*) A freehold.

FRAN/TIC (*adj. from the Greek φρενῆτις phrenetic*) Outrageous, mad, transported by violence of passion, turbulent.

Fran'ticly (*adv. from frantic*) Outrageously, madly.

Frantic'ness (*s. from frantic*) Outrageousness, madness, violence of passion.

Frape (*s. obsolete*) A company, a rabble. *Chaucer.*

Frape (*v. t. a sea term*) To draw the tackle together by a crossing or complication of ropes.

Fra'ping (*p. a. from frape*) Giving a brace or tension to the tackle by a complication of ropes.

Fra'ping (*s. a sea term*) The act of drawing the tackle and bracing it up by a complication of ropes.

Frap'pish (*adj. from the French frapper, but not much used*) Peevish, cross, ill tempered. *Bailey.*

Frase (*v. int. a local word*) To break. *Bailey.*

FRATER/CULA (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck.

Frater'ia (*s. in old records*) A fraternity.

FRATER/NAL (*adj. from the Lat. frater a brother*) Brotherly, belonging to brothers, becoming brothers.

Fraternal'ity (*s. from fraternal*) Fraternity, brotherhood. *Scott.*

Frater'nally (*adv. from fraternal*) After the manner of brothers.

Frater'nise (*v. int. not much used*) To live together as brethren. *Bailey.*

FRATER/NITY (*s. from the Lat. frater a brother*) The state or quality of a brother, men of the same class or character, a brotherhood.

FRA/TRIAGE (*s. a law term*) The inheritance of a younger brother, the partition of an inheritance among brothers or coheirs.

FRATRICEU/LI (*s. in church history*) A sect who held community of wives and goods.

FRA/TRICIDE (*s. from the Lat. frater a brother, and cædo to kill*) The murder of a brother, one who kills a brother.

FRAUD (*s. from the Lat. fraus*) A deceit, a cheat, an artifice.

Frauda'tion (*s. from fraud, but not used*) The act of defrauding. *Bailey.*

Fraud'ful (*adj. from fraud*) Full of fraud, deceitful, subtle.

Fraud'fully (*adv. from fraudulent*) Deceitfully, fraudulently, treacherously.

Fraud'ulence (*s. from fraud*) Deceitfulness, fraud, craftiness.

Fraud'ulency (*s. not so common a word*) Fraudulence.

Fraud'ulent (*adj. from fraud*) Full of artifice, deceitful, tricking.

Fraud'ulently (*adv. from fraudulent*) In a fraudulent manner.

Fraud'ulentness (*s. from fraudulent*) The state or quality of being fraudulent. *Scott.*

Fraught (*p. from freight*) Freightened, laden, stored, thronged.

- Fraught** (*s. now grown obsolete*) A freight, a cargo. *Sb.*
Fraught (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To freight, to crowd. *Shakespeare.*
Fraught/age (*s. bad word*) A lading, a cargo. *Shake.*
Fraunch/ise (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A franchise, liberty, freedom. *Chaucer.*
FRAY (*v. t. from the French effrayer*) To fright, to terrify.
FRAY (*v. int. from the French frayer*) To rub, to wear away by rubbing.
Fray (*s. from the verb*) A broil, a combat, a duel.
Fray'ed (*p. from fray*) Frightened, driven away, worn by rubbing.
Frayght (*p. obsolete*) Freightened, fully laden. *Scott.*
Fray'ing (*p. a. from fray*) Frightening, driving away, rubbing, rubbing out.
Fray'ned (*adj. obsolete*) Refrained. *Bailey.*
FRAXINEL/LA (*s. in botany*) The bastard dittany.
FRAXINUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the ash.
Fre (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Free. *Chaucer.*
FREAK (*s. from the Sax. fræc*) A sudden and unnecessary change of place, a humour, a whim.
Freak (*v. t. perhaps from the sub.*) To variegate, to chequer.
Freak'ed (*p. from freak*) Variegated. "Freaked with many a bus." *Thompson.*
Freak'ish (*adj. from freak*) Capricious, full of humour.
Freak'ishly (*adv. from freakish*) Capriciously, whimsically.
Freak'ishness (*s. from freakish*) Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
FREAM (*v. int. from the Lat. fremo to rave*) To grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
FREAM (*s. in agriculture*) Land that has been worn out with tillage and laid down to recover itself. *Scott.*
FRECKLE (*s. from the German fleck a spot*) A spot raised on the skin by the sun, any small discoloration.
Freckle (*v. int. from the sub.*) To get freckly.
Freckled (*p. from freckle*) Marked with small spots, discoloured with freckles.
Freckly (*adj. from freckle*) Full of freckles.
FRED (*s. obsolete, or chiefly used in the composition of proper names, from the Sax.*) Peace.
FRED/ERIC (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a man.
FRED/ISWED (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.
Fre'dom (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Freedom, frankness, openness. *Chaucer.*
Fred'ole (*s. in old customs*) A sanctuary, a seat of peace, a place in churches near the altar to which offenders were wont to flee for sanctuary. *Johnson.*
FREE (*adj. from the Sax. fræh*) Having liberty, unslaved, independent, unrestrained, licentious, permitted, allowed, open, generous, liberal, sociable, communicative, void of guilt, innocent, exempt, invested with privileges, coming without expence.
Free (*v. t. from the adj.*) To set at liberty; to unlock, to open, to clear from impediments, to exempt, to banish, to rid, to empty.
Free'bench (*s. from free, and bench, a law term*) A widow's estate in copyhold; the estate in copyhold which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has after the decease of her husband for her dower according to the custom of the manor.
Freeboot'er (*s. from free, and booter*) A robber, a pillager.
Freeboot'ing (*s. from free, and boot*) The act of pillaging, robbery, plunder.
Free'bord (*s. from free, and bord*) A certain quantity of land beyond the fence, two feet and a half beyond the fence which is claimed in some places.
Free'born (*adj. from free, and born*) Born free, inheriting liberty.
Freechap'el (*s. from free, and chapel*) A chapel of the king's foundation.
Free'cost (*s. from free, and cost*) An exemption from charges, freedom from expence.
Fre'dman (*s. from free, and man*) A man freed from slavery.
Free'dom (*s. from free*) Exemption from slavery, liberty, independence, franchises, exemption from necessity, unrestraint, facility in action.
Freed'stoll (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The freedstole.
Freefoot'ed (*adj. from free, and foot*) Free of foot, unrestrained in the march. *Shakespeare.*
Freeheart'ed (*adj. from free, and heart*) Liberal, free, unrestrained.
Free'hold (*s. from free, and hold*) A free estate, a tenure for term of life, a possession in fee tail.
Freehold'er (*s. from freehold*) One who is possessed of a freehold.
Free'lege (*s. a local word*) Privilege. *Bailey.*
Free'ly (*adv. from free*) At liberty, without restraint, without impediment, spontaneously, frankly, liberally.
- Free'man** (*s. from free, and man*) A man who enjoys his freedom, a man who is not a slave, a man who has a right to the privileges of a corporate body.
Freemind'ed (*adj. from free, and mind*) Unconstrained, exempted from care.
Free'neis (*s. from free*) The state of being free, openness, candor, generosity.
Fre'er (*adj. comp. of free*) Free in a greater degree.
Free'school (*s. from free, and school*) A school where children are taught without pay, a charity school.
Freepok'en (*adj. from free, and ipoken*) Speaking with freedom, accustomed to speak without reserve.
Fre'est (*adj. sup. of free*) Free in the greatest degree.
Free'stone (*s. from free, and stone*) A sand stone; a kind of stone which works free, and is much used in building.
Freethink'er (*s. from free, and think*) A deist, a libertine, one who pays no regard to divine revelation.
Freethink'ing (*s. from free, and think*) The practice of a freethinker.
Freewar'ren (*s. from free, and warren*) A licence to hunt in a warren, a power to grant such a licence.
Freewill (*s. from free, and will*) The power of acting freely, spontaneity; the power of determining our own actions.
Freewo'man (*s. from free, and woman*) A woman delivered from slavery, a woman not enslaved.
FREEZE (*v. int. from the Dutch vriezen*) To be congealed with cold, to be of that degree of cold which will congeal water.
Freeze (*v. t.*) To congeal with cold, to kill with cold, to chill by the loss of power and motion.
FREEZE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse cloth.
Freeze (*s. in architecture, not so correct a spelling*) A frieze.
Freez'ing (*p. a. from freeze*) Congealing with cold.
FREIGHT (*v. t. from the French fretter*) To load a vessel, to load with a burden.
Freight (*s. from the verb*) The cargo of a ship, the money due for the transportation of goods.
Freight'ed (*p. from freight*) Laden, supplied with a cargo.
Freight'er (*s. from freight*) One that freights a vessel.
Freight'ing (*p. a. from freight*) Loading, supplying a cargo.
Fre'lte (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Frailty, weakness. *Chau.*
Frele (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Frail. *Chaucer.*
FRE/MUND (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Fremde, Fre'mid (*adj. obsolete*) Strange, foreign. *Chau.*
FRE/MENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fremo to rave*) Gnashing the teeth. *Cole.*
Fren (*s. an old word*) A worthless woman. *Spenser.*
French (*adj. from France*) Belonging to France.
French (*s. from the adj.*) The people of France.
French'bean (*s. from French, and bean*) A kidneybean.
French'chalk (*s. from French, and chalk*) An indurate clay.
French'ified (*p. from Frenchify*) Infected with the manners of the French, made a fop.
French'ify (*v. t. from French*) To infect with the manners of the French, to make foppish.
French'ifying (*p. a. from Frenchify*) Imitating the manners of the French, making a fop.
French'man (*s. from French, and man*) A native of France; a foreigner; but this sense is now obsolete.
Frenchmar'igold (*s. from French, and marigold*) A kind of marigold, a kind of flower.
FREND'ENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. friendeo to grind*) Gnashing the teeth. *Scott.*
Friend'fulliche (*adv. obsolete*) In a friendly manner. *Ch.*
Friend'ylist (*adj. obsolete*) Very friendly, very sociable. *Ch.*
Friend'less (*adj. obsolete*) Outlawed.
Friend'list (*adj. obsolete*) Very friendly, very sociable. *Ch.*
Friend'ness (*s. obsolete*) Strangeness. *Chaucer.*
Fren'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Strange. *Chaucer.*
Fren'eth (*v. t. third person sing. obsolete*) Asketh. *Cole.*
FRENE/TIC (*adj. from the Greek φρενῆτις*) Distracted, mad. *Daniel.*
Fren'etike (*adj. obsolete*) Frantic. *Chaucer.*
FRENIG'ERENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. frænum a bridle, and gero to carry*) Guiding the bridle. *Cole.*
Fren'ne (*s. obsolete*) A stranger. *Spenser.*
Fren'feye (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A frenzy. *Chaucer.*
Frenshe (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) French. *Urry.*
Fren'fy (*s. not so common a spelling*) A frenzy.
FREN'ZY (*s. from the Greek φρενῆτις*) Distraction of mind, madness.
Fren'zy (*adj. not much used, from the sub.*) Distracted, mad.
Fre'num (*s. in anatomy*) The frænum,

Fre'quence (*s. from frequent, now grown obsolete*) A crowd, a concourse, an assembly. *Shakespeare.*
Fre'quency (*s. from frequent*) Commonness, the state or condition of being frequent; a concourse or assembly; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.*
FRE'QUENT (*adj. from the Lat. frequens*) Done often, seen often, occurring often, practised often; full of concourse. *Milton.*
Frequen't (*v. t. from the adj.*) To visit often, to be often in a place.
Frequent'able (*adj. from frequent, but now grown obsolete*) Conversable, accessible. *Sidney.*
Frequentat'ion (*s. not much used, from frequent*) The act of frequenting, the state of being frequented.
Frequent'ative (*adj. a term in grammar*) Belonging to those verbs that signify the frequent repetition of an action.
Frequent'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A verb that signifies the frequent repetition of an action.
Fre'quented (*p. from frequent*) Visited often, visited by many, well filled, well accustomed.
Frequent'er (*s. from frequent*) One that frequents any place.
Frequent'ing (*p. a. from frequent*) Visiting frequently.
Frequent'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of visiting frequently.
Fre'quently (*adv. from frequent*) Often, commonly, repeatedly.
Fre'quentness (*s. from frequent*) Frequency.
Fre're (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A friar. *Chaucer.*
Fres'ca (*s. in old records*) Fresh water.
FRESCA'DES (*s. from the Ital.*) Cool walks, shady places. *Sc.*
FRES'CO (*s. from the Italian*) Coolness, shade; duskiness like that of the evening or morning; a picture drawn with much shade or in faint colours, a method of painting on walls so as to incorporate with the mortar.
Fre'led (*v. pret. obsolete of freeze*) Did freeze. *Chaucer.*
FRESH (*adj. from the Sax. fresc*) New, unused; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance, brisk, strong; cool, refreshing; void of saltiness; recent, untainted.
Fresh (*s. from the adj.*) A flow of water, water that is not salt.
Freshe (*v. t. obsolete*) To refresh. *Chaucer.*
Fresh'en (*v. t. from fresh*) To make fresh.
Fresh'en (*v. int.*) To grow fresh.
Fresh'ened (*p. from freshen*) Made fresh, grown fresh.
Fresh'ening (*p. a. from freshen*) Making fresh, growing fresh.
Fresh'er (*adj. comp. of fresh*) Fresh in a greater degree.
Fresh'est (*adj. sup. of fresh*) Fresh in the greatest degree.
Fresh'et (*s. from fresh*) A pool of fresh water, a stream of fresh water. *Milton.*
Fresh'ly (*adv. from fresh*) Coolly, recently, in a state renewed.
Fresh'ness (*s. from fresh*) The state of being fresh.
Fresh'water (*adj. from fresh, and water, a kind of cant word*) Raw, unexperienced, unskilful. *Knolles.*
FRET (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A frith, a strait of the sea, the stop of a musical instrument, a fermentation of liquors, a kind of masonry raised in protuberances, an agitation of the mind.
Fret (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wear away by rubbing, to agitate violently, to eat away, to corrode, to form into raised work, to variegate; to vex, to irritate.
Fret (*v. int.*) To be in commotion, to be in agitation, to be angry, to eat into any thing.
Fret (*adj. obsolete*) Filled, freighted. *Chaucer.*
Fret (*v. t. obsolete*) To devour. *Chaucer.*
Fret (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing composed of six bars crossed, and variously interlaced, the true lover's knot.
Fret (*s. in architecture*) A kind of knot or ornament consisting of two lists or small fillets variously interlaced.
Frete, Fret'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To eat, to devour. *Chau.*
Fret'ful (*adj. from fret*) Peevish, angry, in a state of vexation.
Fret'fully (*adv. from fretful*) Peevishly, angrily.
Fret'fulness (*s. from fretful*) Peevishness, passion.
Fret'in, Fret'te (*s. in heraldry*) The fret, a kind of knot.
Fret'te (*s. in architecture*) The fret, a kind of knot or ornament.
Fret'ted (*p. from fret*) Worn away with rubbing, corroded, raised in fret work; irritated, made angry, vexed.
Fret'ting (*p. a. from fret*) Wearing away with rubbing, corroding, raising in fretwork, vexing, irritating.
Fret'ting (*adj. obsolete*) Devouring. *Chaucer.*
Fret'ty (*adj. from fret*) Raised with fretwork.
Fret'work (*s. from fret, and work*) A kind of masonry raised in protuberances.
Freut, Freute (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Fruit, issue. *Chau.*
Fret'well (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Free will.
FREYA (*s.*) One of the Saxon idols.

Fre'zid (*v. pret. obsolete*) Did freeze, froze. *Chaucer.*
Friabil'ity (*s. from friable*) The state or quality of being easily reduced to powder.
FRI'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. frio to crumble*) Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.
Fri'ableness (*s. from friable*) Friability. *Scott.*
Fri'ar (*s. from the French frere*) One of a particular order amongst the papists, a brother of some religious order.
Fri'arlike (*adj. from friar, and like*) Like a friar, monastic.
Fri'arly (*adv. from friar*) In the manner of a friar, in the manner of a recluse.
Fri'arfcowl (*s. in botany*) A plant.
Fri'arly (*adj. from friar*) Like a friar.
Fri'ary (*s. from friar*) A monastery, a convent of friars.
FRIA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. frio to crumble*) The act of crumbling, the act of reducing to powder. *Scott.*
FRI'B'LE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To trifle.
Frib'ble (*s. from the verb*) A fop, an insignificant fellow.
Frib'bled (*p. from fribble*) Done in a trifling manner, dressed in a shewy trifling manner.
Frib'bler (*s. from fribble*) One that trifles, a trifier. *Sp.*
Frib'bling (*p. a. from fribble*) Trifling, acting the part of a fribble.
Fri'burg (*s. in ancient customs*) A surety for the peace, a surety for the good behaviour of a neighbour.
Frican'does (*s. in cookery*) A sort of Scotch collops.
FRICASSEE (*s. in cookery, from the French*) A dish made by cutting small animals to pieces and dressing them with strong sauce.
Fricasey' (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A fricassée. *Scott.*
FRICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. frico to rub*) The act of rubbing one thing against another.
FRIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. frico to rub*) The act of rubbing two bodies together, the resistance arising from the rubbing of one thing against another.
Fri'day (*s. from Freya, and day*) The sixth day of the week.
FRI'DEGAST (*s.*) An idol worshipped by the ancient Britons.
Frid'stoll (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The fredstole.
Fried (*p. from fry*) Roasted in a pan over the fire, scorched with heat.
FRIEND (*s. from the Sax. freond*) One joined to another in mutual friendship, one who is kind to another, one who has no hostile intention, a companion, a familiar compellation.
Friend (*v. int. from the sub.*) To befriend, to favour. *Sh.*
Friend'ed (*p. from friend*) Befriended. *Shakespeare.*
Friend'less (*adj. from friend*) Wanting friends, void of support; outlived; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.*
Friend'liness (*s. from friendly*) A disposition to friendship, an exertion of benevolence.
Friend'ly (*adv. from friend*) In the manner of friends.
Friend'ly (*adj. from friend*) Kind, benevolent, having the temper of a friend.
Friend'ship (*s. from friend*) The state of minds united by mutual kindness, the highest degree of intimacy; favour, help, assistance; conformity, affinity.
Fri'er (*s. not so common a spelling*) A friar. *Scott.*
Fri'er (*s. a cant word with printers*) A sheet so badly printed as scarce to be legible. *Scott.*
Fri'ery (*s. not so common a spelling*) A friary.
FRIES'LAND (*s. in geography*) One of the most northern provinces of Holland; a district in Germany.
Fries'landhorse (*s. a military term*) The cheval de freeze.
Frieze (*s. in commerce*) A coarse kind of woolen cloth.
Frieze (*s. in architecture*) The large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
Friez'ed (*adj. from frieze*) Shagged, or napped like frieze.
Friez'elike (*adj. from frieze*) Resembling a frieze. *Al.*
FRIG (*v. t. not used, from the Lat. frico*) To rub. *Bai.*
FRI'GA (*s.*) An idol worshipped by the Saxons.
FRIG'AT, FRIGATE (*s. from the French*) A small ship, a small ship of war, a small vessel on the water.
Frig'atebuilt (*adj. from frigate, and build*) Built after the manner of a frigate.
Frigatoo'n (*s. from frigate*) A kind of frigate, a small vessel used in the Adriatic sea.
FRIGEFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. frigus cold, and facio to make*) The act of making cold.
Frig'efied (*p. from frigefy*) Made cold. *Scott.*
FRIG'EFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. frigus cold, and facio to make*) To make cold.
Frig'erate (*v. t. not used*) To make cold. *Cole.*
FRIG'ERATORY (*s. from the Lat. frigeratorium*) A place to make any thing cold, a place to keep any thing cold. *Sc.*
FRIGHT (*v. t. from the Sax. frightan*) To terrify, to disturb, to daunt. *Fright*

Fright (*s. from the verb*) A sudden terror, a surprise.
Fright'ed (*p. from fright*) Terrified, affected with fear.
Fright'en (*v. t. from fright*) To terrify, to fright.
Fright'ened (*p. from frighten*) Terrified, frightened.
Fright'ening (*p. a. from frighten*) Terrifying, frightening.
Fright'ful (*adj. from fright*) Terrible, dreadful, full of terror; unpleasing, unbecoming; but *this sense is droll or colloquial*.
Fright'fully (*adv. from frightful*) Dreadfully, horribly; disagreeably, in an unbecoming manner; but *this is chiefly a colloquial sense among the ladies*.
Fright'fulness (*s. from frightful*) The power or quality of impressing terror.
Fright'ing (*p. a. from fright*) Terrifying, affrighting.
FRIG'ID (*adj. from the Lat. frigidus*) Cold, impotent, dull, void of warmth, void of zeal, unaffected.
FRIGIDA'RIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A place to cool any thing in, a cold bath.
Frigid'ity (*s. from frigid*) Coldness, dulness, want of warmth, want of affection.
Frigid'ly (*adv. from frigid*) Coldly, dully, without warmth, without affection.
Frig'idness (*s. from frigid*) Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
FRIG'IFY (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. frigus cold, and facio to make*) To make cold. *Cole.*
FRIGORIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. frigus cold, and facio to make*) Causing cold.
Frigorif'ical (*adj. from frigorific, but not much used*) Frigorific. *Cole.*
FRILL (*v. int. from the French frilleux chilly*) To quake as with cold. "*The bark frills*."
Frill (*s. from the verb*) The ruffle at the bosom of a shirt.
FRIM (*v. int. a local word, from the Sax. fremian*) To be in health, to be handsome, to be thriving. *Bailey.*
Frim'folk (*s. from frim, and folk, a local word*) Strangers.
FRINGE (*s. from the French frange*) A kind of ornamental edging, an ornamental appendage.
Fringe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To ornament with fringes.
Fring'ed (*p. from fringe*) Ornamented with fringe, decorated with ornamental appendage; *with* with: as, "*Fringed with gold*."
FRINGEL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the sparrow.
Frin'getree (*s. in botany*) The chionanthus.
Fring'ing (*p. a. from fringe*) Ornamenting with fringes.
FRIP'PERER (*s. from the French frippier*) One who deals in old things newly vamped up.
FRIP'PERY (*s. from the French fripperie*) The place where old cloaths are sold, old cloaths, rags.
FRISE (*s. obsolete*) Friezeland. *Chaucer.*
FRISK (*v. int. from the Italian frizzare*) To leap, to skip, to dance; to frolick.
Frisk (*s. from the verb*) A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.
Frisk'er (*s. from frisk*) A wanton, one who is frisky.
Frisk'iness (*s. rather a low word, from frisky*) Gaiety, wantonness. *Johnson.*
Frisk'ing (*p. a. from frisk*) Leaping, skipping, dancing, playing the wanton.
Frisk'y (*adj. from frisk, a low word*) Gay, airy, wanton.
FRIS'ONE (*s. in ornithology*) The laxis.
Frist (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To sell on trust. *Sc.*
Frit (*s. in chymistry*) Salt or ashes and sand baked together, the matter of which glass is made. *Scott.*
FRITH (*s. from the Lat. fretum*) A strait of the sea, an estuary; a kind of net. *Carew.*
FRITH (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A wood, a sacred wood. *Chaucer.*
FRITH/BREACH (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. frith peace, and brice a breach*) A breach of the peace.
Frith'burg (*s. obsolete*) A surety for the peace. *Phillips.*
FRITH'GAR (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. frith peace, and gear a year*) The year of jubilee.
FRITH'GILD (*s. in old records*) A fine for breach of the peace. *Scott.*
Frith'oke, Frith'oken (*s. obsolete, low terms*) The right or liberty of frank pledge.
FRITH'WALD (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
FRITIL'ERY (*s. in botany*) A plant.
FRITIL'LUS (*s. not used, from the Lat.*) A box out of which dice are cast. *Cole.*
FRIT'INANCY (*s. from the Lat. fritinnio to chatter*) The scream of an insect.
FRIT'TER (*s. from the French friture*) A small piece, a fragment, a small cutlet, a kind of pancake; a cheese-cake. *Ainsworth.*
Frit'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut meat into small pieces to be fried, to break into small parts.
Frit'tered (*p. from fritter*) Cut into small pieces, broken into small fragments.

FRIV'OLOUS (*adj. from the Lat. frivolus*) Trifling, slight, unimportant.
Frivolously (*adv. from frivolous*) Triflingly, without importance.
Frivolousness (*s. from frivolous*) Triflingness, want of importance.
Frize (*s. not so common a spelling*) A kind of coarse cloth, a member of a column in architecture.
FRIZ'ZE (*v. t. from the French friser*) To curl, to curl like the nap of frieze.
Friz'ed (*p. from frize*) Curled.
Friz'ing (*p. a. from frize*) Curling.
Friz'led (*p. from frize*) Curled, done in short curls like the nap of frieze.
Friz'ler (*s. from frize*) One that frizles, one that makes short curls.
Friz'ling (*p. a. from frize*) Making short curls.
Friz'zle (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To frizle. *Scott.*
Friz'zling (*p. a. not so common a spelling*) Frizling. *Sc.*
FRO (*adv. from the Sax. fra*) Backward, regressively. "*They run to and fro*."
FROCK (*s. from the French froc*) A dress, a dress for children, a kind of coat for men.
FROD'LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 196 miles from London.
Frod'lingham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Frod'lingham, made at Frod'lingham.
Frod'mortel (*s. an old law term*) An immunity or free pardon for murder or manslaughter.
FROD'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 183 miles from London.
Frod'sham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Frod'sham, made at Frod'sham.
Froen'ulum, Froen'um (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The frenum, the frænum. *Scott.*
FROG (*s. from the Sax. frogga*) A small animal of the amphibious kind; the hollow soft part of a horse's foot.
Frog'bit (*s. in botany*) An herb.
Frog'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish.
Frog'grass (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.
Frog'lettice (*s. in botany*) A plant.
FROISE (*s. from the French froisser to crimp*) A thick kind of pancake with bacon in it.
FROL'ICK (*adj. from the Dutch vrolick*) Gay, lively, full of pranks.
Frol'ick (*s. from the adj.*) A whim, a prank, a flight.
Frol'ick (*v. int. from the sub.*) To play pranks, to play tricks of gaiety, to wanton.
Frol'ickly (*adv. from frolick*) With frolicks, with gaiety.
Frol'icksome (*adj. from frolick*) Full of frolicks.
Frol'icksomefess (*s. from frolicksome*) The quality of being frolicksome.
FROM (*p. from the Sax. fram*) Out of, out of any place, out of any condition; out of as an origin; because of, by reason of; at a distance from; since, ever since; from any point of space, from any point of time; contrary to, inconsistent with.
FROM'WARD, FROM'WARDS (*prep. from the Sax. fram, and weard, but now grown obsolete*) Away from, back from. *Sidney.*
FRONDA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. frons the leaf of a tree*) The act of stripping off the leaves. *Sc.*
FROND'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. frons a leaf*) Having leaves, bearing leaves.
FRON'DENT (*adj. from the Lat. frondeo to bear leaves*) Bearing leaves.
FRONDIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. frons a leaf, and fero to bear*) Bearing leaves. *Scott.*
FROND'OSE (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. frons a leaf*) Full of leaves, bearing leaves.
Fron'doseness (*s. not much used*) Plenty of leaves, full of leaves. *Scott.*
Fron'dosity (*s. not much used*) The quality of having leaves, the leafy part of a plant. *Scott.*
FRONT (*s. from the Lat. frons the forehead*) The face, that part which is opposed to the face; the fore part, the van, the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.
Front (*v. t. from the sub.*) To oppose face to face, to encounter, to stand over against; to put a new fore part to any thing.
Front (*v. int.*) To stand foremost. *Shakespeare.*
Front'al (*s. from front*) The face part of a bridle, a cataplasm for the forehead.
Front'al (*s. in architecture, from front*) A fronton, a pediment.
Front'al (*adj. in anatomy, from front*) Belonging to the bone of the forehead. *Scott.*
Front'ale (*s. with physicians, from front*) An external medicine applied to the forehead; one of the muscles of the forehead.

Front'ated

- Front'ated** (*adj. in botany, from front*) Having a broad top, having flower leaves or petals growing broad towards the upper edge.
- Front'box** (*s. from front, and box*) The box in the play-house from which there is a direct view to the stage.
- Front'ed** (*p. from front*) Furnished with a front, made new in front, opposed in front.
- Front'ier** (*s. from front*) The border, the utmost verge of a territory; the limits, the marches of a country.
- Front'ier** (*adj. from the sub.*) Bordering, bordering on another country.
- FRONTIGN'IAC** (*s. in geography*) A town in France.
- Frontign'iac** (*s. from the foregoing*) An excellent wine.
- Front'ing** (*p. a. from front*) Opposing in front, confronting, furnishing with a new front.
- FRONT'ISPIECE** (*s. from the Lat. frons a front, and specio to see*) That part which stands most to view, the decorations on the fore part of any thing.
- Front'less** (*adj. from front*) Having no front; bold, impudent.
- Front'let** (*s. from front*) A bandage worn about the forehead.
- Front'on** (*s. in architecture, from front*) A pediment, a little ornament over a door or window.
- Front'room** (*s. from front, and room*) An apartment in the front of a house.
- Front'stall** (*s. from front*) The fore part of a bridle. *Bai.*
- Front'am** (*s. in architecture, from front, but not so common a spelling*) A fronton, a pediment. *Scott.*
- FROOME** (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 104 miles from London.
- Froome** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Froome, made at Froome.
- Frop'pish** (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, froward, peevish.
- Frore** (*adj. from freeze, but now become obsolete*) Frozen. *Milton.*
- Frore** (*adj. from freeze, but now become obsolete*) Frozen. *Spenser.*
- FROST** (*s. from the Sax.*) The last effect of cold, the power of congelation, the dew congealed with cold.
- Frost'bitten** (*adj. from frost, and bitten*) Nipped by frost.
- Frosted** (*adj. from frost*) Laid on like the hoar frost; prepared for the frost as the shoes of a horse.
- Frost'ily** (*adv. from frosty*) With frost, with excessive cold; without any warmth of affection.
- Frost'iness** (*s. from frosty*) Cold, freezing cold.
- Frost'nail** (*s. from frost, and nail*) A nail with a long and sharp head to be driven into horse's shoes in frosty weather.
- Frost'work** (*s. from frost, and work*) Work laid on in inequalities like the hoar frost.
- Frost'y** (*adj. from frost*) Excessive cold, freezing; cold in affection, hoary, resembling frost.
- Frote** (*v. t. obsolete*) To rub. *Chaucer.*
- Froth** (*s. from the Danish froe*) Foam, spume; an empty show of wit or eloquence, want of solidity, any thing unsubstantial.
- Froth** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To foam, to generate spume.
- Froth'ier** (*adj. comp. of frothy*) Frothy in a greater degree.
- Froth'iest** (*adj. sup. of frothy*) Frothy in the greatest degree.
- Froth'ily** (*adv. from frothy*) With foam, with spume; in an empty trifling manner.
- Froth'iness** (*s. from frothy*) The state of being frothy, lightness, want of solidity.
- Froth'spit** (*s. from froth, and spit*) The froth which is frequently found on plants in the spring with a little insect in it.
- Froth'y** (*adj. from froth*) Full of froth, abounding with froth; soft, wanting solidity; light, vain, empty, trifling.
- Frough** (*adj. a local word*) Loose, spongy. *Bailey.*
- FROUNCE** (*s. in falconry*) A distemper incident to hawks, in which a kind of white spittle gathers about the bill.
- Frounce** (*s. obsolete*) A wrinkle, a plait. *Chaucer.*
- Frounce** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To frizzle, to curl the hair about the face.
- Frounc'd** (*p. from frounce*) Curled, ornamented with curls.
- Frounc'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Plaited, wrinkled. *Chaucer.*
- Frounc'iles** (*adj. obsolete*) Smooth, having no wrinkles. *Chaucer.*
- Frounc'ing** (*p. a. from frounce*) Curling, curling the hair about the face.
- Frouz'y** (*adj. a cant word*) Musty, dim. *Swift.*
- FROW** (*s. from the German frau*) A Dutch woman, a German woman.
- FROW'ARD** (*adj. from the Sax. fromweard*) Peevish, ungovernable, angry, perverse.
- Frow'arder** (*adj. comp. of froward*) Froward in a greater degree.
- Frow'ardest** (*adj. sup. of froward*) Froward in the highest degree.
- Frow'ardly** (*adv. from froward*) In a froward manner.
- Frow'ardness** (*s. from froward*) Peevishness, fretfulness, crossness.
- Frow'er** (*s. the etymology is not noted*) A cleaving tool. *Tusser.*
- Frow'ey** (*adj. with carpenters*) Having the grain even, void of knots.
- FROWN** (*v. int. from the old French frogner to wrinkle*) To look sour, to express displeasure by contracting the face into wrinkles.
- Frown** (*s. from the verb*) A look of displeasure, a sour look.
- Frown'ed** (*p. from frown*) Looked on with displeasure; with on or upon: as, "I was frowned upon by all my friends."
- Frown'ing** (*p. a. from frown*) Looking stern, expressing displeasure by contracting the face into wrinkles.
- Frown'ingly** (*adv. from frowning*) Sternly, with a look of displeasure.
- Frow'y** (*adj. obsolete*) Musty, mossy, frouzy. *Spenser.*
- Froyse** (*s. in cookery, but not so correct a spelling*) A fraise, a kind of pancake. *Scott.*
- Froze** (*v. int. pret. of freeze*) Did freeze.
- Fro'zen** (*p. from freeze*) Congealed with cold.
- Fro'zenness** (*s. from frozen*) The state of being frozen. *St.*
- Fruet'full** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Fruitful. *Chaucer.*
- FRUCTIF'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. fructus fruit, and fero to bear*) Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- Fructification** (*s. from fructify*) The act of producing fruit, fertility. *Scott.*
- Fructified** (*p. from fructify*) Made fruitful, fertilized.
- FRUCTIFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. fructus fruit, and facio to make*) To make fruitful, to fertilize.
- Fructifying** (*p. a. from fructify*) Making fruitful, fertilizing.
- FRUCT'IST** (*s. from the Lat. fructus fruit*) A botanist who endeavours to distinguish the several kinds of plants by the fruit or seeds which they produce.
- FRUCT'UOSE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fructuosus*) Fruitful, abounding in fruit.
- Fructuos'ity** (*s. from fructuose*) Fruitfulness, fertility. *Scott.*
- Fruct'uous** (*adj. not much used, from fructuose*) Fruitful, fertile. *Philips.*
- Frug** (*s. not so correct*) The frush.
- FRUG'AL** (*adj. from the Lat. frugalis*) Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious; with of: as, "Frugal of light."
- Frugal'ity** (*s. from frugal*) Thrift, parsimony, economy, good management.
- Fru'gally** (*adv. from frugal*) Sparingly, with good management.
- Fru'galness** (*s. from frugal*) Frugality, good management.
- Frug'in** (*s. a local word*) A fork to put fuel into the oven.
- FRUGIF'ERENT** (*adj. from the Lat. frux fruit, and fero to bear*) Bearing fruit. *Scott.*
- FRUGIF'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. frux fruit, and fero to bear*) Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- Frugiferousness** (*s. from frugiferous*) Fruitfulness, fertility. *Scott.*
- FRUGIV'OROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. frux fruit, and voro to devour*) Devouring fruits.
- Frugiv'oroufness** (*s. from frugivorous*) The quality of devouring fruits. *Scott.*
- Fruit** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Fruit, issue. *Chaucer.*
- FRUIT** (*s. from the Lat. fructus*) That part of a plant or tree which produces the seed, the seed of a plant, that part of a plant which is taken for food; a production, an offspring, the effect or consequence of an action.
- Fruit'age** (*s. from fruit*) All sorts of fruit. *Milton.*
- Fruit'bearer** (*s. from fruit, and bear*) That which bears fruit.
- Fruit'bearing** (*adj. from fruit, and bear*) Producing fruit, having the quality of bearing fruit.
- Fruit'erer** (*s. from fruit*) One who deals in fruit.
- Fruit'ery** (*s. from fruit*) Fruitage, a place to keep fruit in. *Phillips.*
- Fruit'ful** (*adj. from fruit*) Producing fruit, abounding in fruit; prolific, plenteous.
- Fruit'fully** (*adv. from fruitful*) With much fruit, plentifully, abundantly.
- Fruit'fulness** (*s. from fruitful*) The quality of bearing fruit, fertility, abundance.
- Fruit'groves**

Fruit/groves (s. from fruit, and grove) Close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUITION (s. from the Lat. fruor to enjoy) Enjoyment, possession; the pleasure arising from enjoyment.

Fru'itive (adj. from fruition) Having the power of enjoyment, enjoying, possessing.

Fruit'less (adj. from fruit) Void of fruit, having no offspring; barren, unprofitable.

Fruit'lessly (adv. from fruitless) Vainly, unprofitably.

Fruit'time (s. from fruit, and time) The time of gathering fruit, autumn.

Fruit'tree (s. from fruit, and tree) A tree cultivated for the fruit which it produces.

Frum (adj. a local word) Luxuriant, early, soon ripe. *Scott.*

FRUMENT (s. not much used, from the Lat. frumen corn) Wheat. *Cole.*

FRUMENTA'CEOUS, FRUMENTA'CIOUS (adj. not much used, from the Lat. frumentum corn) Made of grain, bearing fruit in ears like corn.

Frumenta'rious (adj. from frument, but not used) Belonging to corn. *Cole.*

Frumenta'tion (s. from frument) A dole of corn. *Scott.*

Frumen'tose (adj. from frument) Full of corn. *Scott.*

Fru'menty (s. from frument) Food made of wheat boiled in milk; furmety.

Frum'gild (s. in old records) A mulct or fine paid to the relations of a murdered person.

Frum'magen (adj. a local word) Choaked.

FRUM'STOLE (s. obsolete, from the Sax.) A mansion-house.

Frump (v. t. the derivation is not known) To mock, to browbeat. *Ainsworth.*

Frun'dele (s. a local word) Half a bushel. *Bailey.*

FRUSH (v. t. from the French froisser) To break, to bruise, to crush. *Shakespeare.*

Frush (s. from the verb) The tender horn that grows in the middle of a horse's foot.

FRUSSE'TUM (s. in old records) A wood, a woodland.

Frusu'ra (s. in old records) A breach, a demolition.

FRUSTRAN'EOUS (adj. from the Lat. frustra in vain) Vain, useless, unprofitable.

Frustran'eously (adv. from frustraneous) Vainly, unprofitably. *Scott.*

FRUS'TRATE (v. t. from the Lat. frustra in vain) To defeat, to disappoint; to make null, to render of no effect.

Frus'trate (adj. from the verb) Vain, ineffectual; useless, unprofitable.

Frus'trated (p. from frustrate) Defeated, disappointed, made void.

Frus'trating (p. a. from frustrate) Defeating, disappointing, making void.

Frustra'tion (s. from frustrate) A disappointment, a defeat.

Frus'trative (adj. from frustrate) Fallacious, disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

Frus'tratory (adj. from frustrate) Making void, vacating any former process.

FRUS'TULENT (adj. little used, from the Lat. frustulentus broken) Broken into small pieces, full of small pieces. *Cole.*

FRUS'TRUM (s. an incorrect spelling) A frustum.

FRUS'TUM (s. from the Lat.) A fragment, a piece cut off from a regular body.

Fruit (s. obsolete) Fruit, issue. *Chaucer.*

Frutes'cent (adj. in botany, from frutex) Shrubby, full of small shoots.

FRUTEX (s. in botany) A shrub.

Fru'ticose (adj. in botany, but not much used) Hard, woody, fit to bear fruit. *Scott.*

FRUTIFICA'TION (s. in botany, but not much used) The young shoots of a tree or plant. *Scott.*

FRY (v. t. from the Lat. frigo) To dress by roasting in a pan over the fire.

Fry (v. int.) To roast in a pan over the fire, to suffer the action of fire, to melt with heat.

Fry (s. from the verb) A dish of any thing fried.

FRY (s. from the Danish froe foam) The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, any swarm of animals, children in contempt.

Fry (s. a local word) A kind of sieve.

Fry'ing (p. a. from fry) Dressing in a pan over the fire, roasting in a pan, melting with heat, enduring the action of fire.

Fry'ingpan (s. from frying, and pan) The utensil in which meat is roasted over the fire, the pan in which any thing is fried.

Fryth (s. not so common a spelling) A frith, a wood, a plain between woods.

FU'AGE (s. in old records, from the French fouage) A tax

of one shilling levied on a fireplace in the reign of Edward the third, hearth money, chimney money.

Fu'ants (s. not so correct a spelling) The fiants, the dung of certain wild beasts. *Scott.*

Fub (v. t. not so common a spelling) To fob, to put off, to cheat.

Fub (s. a local word) A plump chubby boy. *Ainsw.*

Fub'bed (p. from fub) Fobbed, cheated; with off: as, "I have been fubbed off and fubbed off from this day to that."

Fubs (s. a local word) A fat plump child. *Scott.*

FU'CA (s. in ichthyology) A genus of fishes.

FU'CATE (v. t. not much used, from the Lat. fucare to colour) To paint the face, to put on false colouring. *Bai.*

Fu'cated (p. from fucate) Painted, disguised by false colouring.

Fuca'tion (s. from fucate) The act of painting the face, the act of disguising by a false shew; a false colouring.

Fuca'tor (s. from fucate) One that paints the face, one that disguises with paint.

FUCH'SIA (s. in botany) An indelible genus of plants.

Fuck (v. t. a low vulgar word) To perform the act of generation, to have to do with a woman. *Bailey.*

FU'CUS (s. from the Lat.) Paint, paint for the face, a lotion to heighten the complexion.

Fud'der (s. with miners) A fodder, a quantity of lead.

FUD'DLE (v. int. the derivation is not noted) To drink to excess, to get drunk.

Fud'dle (v. t.) To intoxicate, to make drunk.

Fud'dlecap (s. a cant word) A fuddier, one that makes a practice of getting drunk.

Fud'dled (p. from fuddle) Made drunk, intoxicated, drunk.

Fud'dler (s. from fuddle) One that makes a practice of drinking to excess.

Fud'dling (p. a. from fuddle) Drinking to excess, making drunk, getting drunk.

Fud'gel (v. int. a local word) To make a great bustle to very little purpose. *Scott.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE (s. from the French feuille a leaf, and morte dead) The colour of a faded leaf.

Fue'illemorte (adj. from the sub.) Having the colour of a dead leaf. "Fueillemorte colour." *Locke.*

FU'EL (s. from the French feu a fire) Materials for the fire, combustible matter, firing.

Fu'el (v. t.) To feed the fire, to furnish firing.

Fu'eled (p. from fuel) Fed with fuel, furnished with fuel.

Fu'elish (s. from fuel) A maker of charcoal, one who deals in small coals. *Scott.*

FUER (s. a law term) An escape by flight.

FUGA'CIOUS (adj. not used from the Lat. fugax flying) Volatile, apt to fly off.

Fuga'cioufness (s. not much used, from fugacious) Volatility.

FUGA'CITY (s. from the Lat. fugax) Volatility, uncertainty, instability.

FUGA'LIA (s. from the Lat.) A festival observed by the ancient Romans to commemorate the expulsion of their kings.

FUGA'TION (s. not much used from the Lat. fugo to fly) The act of putting to flight, the act of escaping by flight. *Scott.*

Fugh (interj. of uncertain derivation) Expressing abhorrence. "Fugh, how he stinks of Spain!" *Dryden.*

Fu'gha (s. in music books, but not so common a spelling) A fugue. *Scott.*

FU'GILE (s. with physicians) An imposthume in the ear.

FU'GITIVE (adj. from the Lat. fugo to fly) Volatile, flying, wandering, vagabond, unsteady.

Fu'gitive (s. from the adj.) One who runs from his station, one who flies from punishment, one who runs his country.

Fu'gitiveness (s. from fugitive) Volatility, instability.

FUGUE (s. in music) A piece of music in which one part goes before another.

Fu'ir (s. obsolete) Fury. *Bailey.*

Fukes (s. a local word) Locks of hair. *Bailey.*

Ful (adv. obsolete) Very, fully.

FUL'BIRT (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.

FUL'CIBLE (adj. not much used, from the Lat. fulcio to prop) Capable of being propped. *Bailey.*

FUL'CIMENT (s. from the Lat. fulcimen) A fulcrum, a prop, a support by which a lever is sustained. *Wilk.*

FUL'CRUM (s. in mechanics, from the Lat.) The prop or support by which a lever is sustained, the point of suspension.

Fuldrive (adj. obsolete) Made up, done, compleated. *Ch.*

Fuldrive (adv. a colloquial word) With full force, with full speed.

Fulfil (*v. t. from full, and fill*) To accomplish, to answer a prophecy or prediction, to answer a law or precept by obedience.

Fulfilled (*p. from fulfil*) Accomplished, answered.

Fulfil'd (*p. obsolete*) Filled, replenished. *Wickliffe.*

Fulfil'ing (*p. a. from fulfil*) Accomplishing, answering by performance.

Fulfil'ing (*s. from the part.*) An accomplishment, a completion. "*Love is the fulfilling of the law.*"

Fulfil'ment (*s. not much used, from fulfil*) An accomplishment, a fulfilling.

Fulfrau'ght (*adj. from full, and fraught*) Fully stored, completely loaded.

Fulfre'med (*adj. obsolete*) Fully framed. *Bailey.*

Ful'gency (*s. from fulgent*) Splendour, brightness.

FUL'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. fulgeo to shine*) Shining, splendid.

Ful'gentness (*s. from fulgent*) Brightness, splendour. *Sc.*

FUL'GID (*adj. from the Lat. fulgeo to shine*) Shining, glittering.

Fulgid'ity (*s. from fulgid*) Splendour, dazzling brightness.

FUL'GINATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fuligo foot*) Besmeared with foot. *Scott.*

FUL'GOR (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Fulgour, splendour, brightness.

Ful'gour (*s. the less modern spelling*) Fulgor, splendour.

FUL'GURAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fulguro to lighten*) Belonging to lightening.

FULGURA'TION (*s. from the Lat. fulguro to lighten*) The act of lightening, the flashes of lightening.

Ful'ham (*s. a cant word*) A false dice. *Hammer.*

FUL'ICA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the coot.

FULIG'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fuligo smoke*) Sooty, smoky.

FUL'IGO (*s. in natural history*) A kind of pumice stone.

FULIG'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The tufted duck with a hanging crest.

FULIMART (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ferret. *Walton.*

Fulk (*s. obsolete*) A hollow place, a trench. *Chaucer.*

FULL (*adj. from the Sax. fulla*) Complete; replete; stored with, crowded, abounding in; satiated with; mature, strong; containing the whole, expressing much; plump, fat; all exposed.

Full (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the total; the highest degree, a state of perfection, a complete measure.

Full (*adv. from the adj.*) Without abatement, with the whole effect, directly, exactly, quite, very sufficiently.

FULL (*v. t. from the Lat. fullo to clean*) To cleanse cloth from oil or grease.

Fulla'den (*adj. from full, and lade*) Laden to the utmost.

Ful'lage (*s. from full*) The expence of cleansing cloth from oil or grease.

Fullblow'n (*adj. from full, and blown*) Spread to the utmost extent as a flower, fully blown; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

Fullbot'tomed (*adj. from full, and bottom*) Having a large bottom.

Fullear'ed (*adj. from full, and ear*) Having the ears full of grain.

Ful'led (*p. from full*) Cleansed from oil or grease.

Ful'ler (*s. from full*) One whose business it is to full cloth.

Ful'ler (*adj. comp. of full*) Full in a greater degree.

Ful'lersearth (*s. from fuller, and earth*) A kind of clay used in fulling cloth.

Ful'lers-thistle (*s. in botany*) An herb, fullers weed.

Ful'lersweed (*s. in botany*) An herb, the teasel.

Ful'lery (*s. from fuller*) The place where cloth is full'd.

Ful'lest (*adj. sup. of full*) Full in the greatest degree.

Ful'leyed (*adj. from full, and eye*) Having large eyes, having prominent eyes.

Full'fed (*adj. from full, and feed*) Fat, fed to the full.

FUL'LIANS (*s. in church history*) An order of monks. *Co.*

Ful'lick (*adv. obsolete*) Fully. *Cole.*

Ful'ling (*p. a. from full*) Cleansing cloth from oil or grease. *Johnson.*

Ful'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of cleansing and dressing cloth.

Ful'lingmill (*s. from full, and mill*) An engine or mill for cleansing cloth from oil or grease.

FULLO'NICAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fullo to cleanse*) Belonging to a fuller. *Scott.*

Ful'spread (*adj. from full, and spread*) Extended to the utmost.

Fullum'med (*adj. from full, and sum*) Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

Ful'ly (*adv. from full*) Completely, without defect.

Ful'minant (*adj. from fulminate*) Thundering, making a noise like thunder.

FUL'MINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. fulmino to thunder*) To thunder, to make a noise like thunder.

Ful'minate (*v. t.*) To throw out as an object of terror.

Ful'minated (*p. from fulminate*) Thrown out as an object of terror.

Ful'minating (*p. a. from fulminate*) Thundering, throwing out as an object of terror.

Fulmina'tion (*s. from fulminate*) The act of thundering, a denunciation of censure.

Fulmina'tory (*adj. from fulminate*) Thundering, striking terror.

FULMIN'EOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fulmen thunder*) Belonging to thunder. *Scott.*

Ful'ness (*s. from full*) The state of being full, the quality of being full; copiousness, plenty.

FUL'SOME (*adj. from the Sax. fulla foul*) Nauseous, offensive; tending to obscenity.

Ful'somely (*adv. from fulsome*) Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.

Ful'someness (*s. from fulsome*) Nauseousness, obscenity.

FUL'VID (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fulvidus yellow*) Having a deep yellow colour. *Scott.*

FUMA'DO (*s. from the Lat. fumus smoke*) A fish dried in the smoke.

FU'MAGE (*s. from the Lat. fumus smoke*) Fuage, hearth money.

Fuma'rium (*s. in old records*) Fumage, chimney money.

FUMA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FU'MATED (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fumus smoke*) Smoked, fumed.

Fu'matory (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The fumitory. *Shakespeare.*

FUM'BLE (*v. int. from the Dutch fomelen*) To attempt any thing awkwardly, to play childishly, to puzzle, trying to find out.

Fumble (*v. t.*) To do any thing awkwardly; *with up:* as, "*He fumbles up all in one loose adieu.*"

Fum'bled (*p. from fumble*) Done awkwardly.

Fum'bler (*s. from fumble*) One who does any thing in an awkward manner.

Fum'bling (*p. a. from fumble*) Doing any thing in an awkward manner.

Fum'blingly (*adv. from fumbling*) In an awkward manner.

FUME (*s. from the Lat. fumus smoke*) Smoke, vapor, an exhalation from the stomach; rage, passion, an idle conceit, any thing unsubstantial.

Fume (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dry in the smoke, to perfume, to disperse in vapor.

Fume (*v. int.*) To pass away in vapors; to rage, to be in a passion.

Fu'med (*p. from fume*) Smoked, dried in the smoke, perfumed.

FU'MER (*s. in zoology*) The polecat.

Fu'met (*s. with hunters*) The dung of the deer kind.

Fu'metory (*s. in botany*) An herb, the fumaria. *Scott.*

FUMET'TE (*s. in cookery, from the French*) The smell of meat, the smell of meat when it begins to be tainted. *Swift.*

Fu'meyed (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Muted, did mute. *Bail.*

FU'MID (*adj. from the Lat. fumidus*) Smoky, vaporous. *Brown.*

Fumid'ity (*s. from fumid, but not much used*) Smokiness.

Fu'midness (*s. little used, from fumid*) Smokiness. *Scott.*

FUMIF'EROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fumus smoke, and fero to bring*) Producing smoke. *Scott.*

FUMIF'IC (*adj. little used, from the Lat. fumus smoke, and facio to make*) Making smoke, producing fumes. *Scott.*

Fumif'icate (*v. int. from fumific, not much used*) To make a fume, to perfume. *Bailey.*

FU'MIGANT (*adj. from the Lat. fumigo to smoke, but not much used*) Smoking, fuming.

FU'MIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. fumigo to perfume*) To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapor; to fume, to medicate by vapors.

Fu'migated (*p. from fumigate*) Fumed, perfumed; smoked, perfumed with smoke.

Fu'migating (*p. a. from fumigate*) Smoking, fuming, perfuming with smoke; medicating by vapors.

Fumiga'tion (*s. from fumigate*) The act of perfuming with smoke, an application of medicine in fume or vapor.

Fu'ming (*p. a. from fume*) Drying in the smoke, perfuming with smoke, passing away in vapor; discovering passion, raging.

Fu'mingly (*adv. from fuming*) In a rage, angrily.

Fu'miter (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The fumitory.

FU'MITORY (*s. in botany*) An herb, the fumaria.

Fumos'ite (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Fumosity. *Chaucer.*
Fumos'ity (*s. from fume, but not much used*) Smokiness. *Sc.*
Fu'mous (*adj. from fume*) Fumy, producing fumes.
Fu'my (*adj. from fume*) Producing fumes, full of vapor.
Fun (*s. a low cant word*) A jest, a frolick, merriment.
Fun (*v. t. a low cant word*) To sooth, to wheedle. *Sc.*
FUNAMBULATION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. funis a rope, and ambulo to walk*) The act of walking or dancing on a rope.
FUNCTION (*s. from the Lat. fungor to discharge*) An office, an employment; a trade, an occupation; an act of office, a performance; a power, a faculty.
FUND (*s. from the Lat. funda a bag*) A stock, a capital; a stock or bank of money.
FUND'AMENT (*s. from the Lat. fundamentum a foundation*) The back part of the body, the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.
Fundamen'tal (*adj. from fundament*) Serving for a foundation, belonging to the foundation; important.
Fundamen'tal (*s. from the adj.*) A leading proposition, an important part, that part on which the rest is built.
Fundament'ally (*adv. from fundament*) Essentially, originally.
Fundament'alness (*s. from fundament*) The state of being fundamental. *Scott.*
Fund'ement (*s. obsolete*) A foundation. *Chaucer.*
FUND'IBLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. fundo to pour out*) Capable of being poured. *Johnson.*
Fun'dle (*s. not so common a word*) A funnel. *Johnson.*
FUN'DUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A bottom, the lowest part, a cavity. *Scott.*
FU'NEBRAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. funebris mournful*) Belonging to a funeral, doleful, dismal. *Sc.*
FU'NEBROUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. funebris mournful*) Belonging to a funeral, doleful, dismal. *Sc.*
Fu'neral (*s. from the Lat. funus a funeral*) A burial, an interment; the procession at a burial, the solemnization of a burial.
Fu'neral (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the burial of the dead.
FU'NERARY (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. funerarius*) Belonging to a funeral. *Scott.*
Fune'ral (*adj. from funeral*) Belonging to a funeral, suited to a funeral. *Pope.*
FUNE'ST (*adj. from the Lat. funestus, but not much used*) Deadly, mortal. *Scott.*
FUN'GITÆ (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil coral.
Fungos'ity (*s. from fungous*) The state of being fungous, a spungy excrescence.
FUN'GOUS (*adj. from the Lat. fungus a mushroom*) Spungy, excrescent, wanting solidity.
Fungousness (*s. from fungous*) The state of being fungous. *Sc.*
FUN'GUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A mushroom, an excrescence, the spongy flesh that frequently grows on the lips of a wound.
FU'NICLE (*s. from the Lat. funiculus*) A small cord, a small ligature, a fibre.
Funic'ular (*adj. from funicle*) Consisting of small cords, consisting of small fibres.
FUNIC'ULUS (*s. in anatomy*) The navelstring.
Funk (*s. a low word*) A stink, an offensive smell.
FUN'NEL (*s. supposed to be a contraction from the Lat. infundibulum*) A tundish, a pipe or passage of communication, the narrow part of a chimney.
Funnelfash'ioned (*adj. from funnel, and fashion*) Formed like a funnel.
Funnelfha'ped (*adj. from funnel, and shape*) Shaped in the manner of a funnel.
Fun'ny (*adj. a colloquial word, from fun*) Full of fun, merry.
FUR (*s. from the French fourrure*) The soft hair of beasts chiefly found in cold countries, the skin of beasts with soft hair on it; a kind of sediment becoming dry and sticking to a vessel.
Fur (*v. t. from the sub.*) To line with soft hair, to cover with soft matter; to make out a deficiency in a joist or rafter.
Fur (*adv. not so common a word*) Far, at a distance.
FURA'CIOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. furax*) Thievish, inclined to theft.
Fura'ciousness (*s. not much used, from furacious*) Thievishness, propensity to theft. *Scott.*
Furac'ity (*s. from furacious*) A disposition to steal, thievishness.
Fur'beloe (*s. not so common a spelling*) A furbelow. *Sc.*
Fur'below (*s. from fur, and below*) Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of a garment; an ornament of dress.
Fur'below (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adorn with appendages of dress.
Fur'belowed (*p. from furbelow*) Adorned with furbelows.

FUR'BISH (*v. t. from the French fourbir*) To burnish, to polish, to rub up.
Fur'bished (*p. from furbish*) Burnished, polished, rubbed up.
Fur'bisher (*s. from furbish*) One that burnishes, one that rubs up.
Fur'bishing (*p. a. from furbish*) Burnishing, polishing, rubbing up.
Fur'bote (*s. obsolete*) Firebote, underwood for firing.
Fur'ca (*s. in old records*) The gallows.
FURCEL'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The upper bone of the sternum. *Scott.*
Furca'tion (*s. from furca*) The state of being forked. *Br.*
Furche' (*adj. in heraldry*) Forked at each end. *Scott.*
FUR'CULA (*s. in anatomy*) The upper bone of the sternum. *Scott.*
Fu'red (*v. int. a local word*) Went, did go.
Fur'endal (*s. obsolete*) A fardingdeal.
FUR'FUR (*s. from the Lat.*) The husk, the scurf that grows upon the skin resembling bran.
Furfura'cious (*adj. from surfur*) Husky, branny, scaly.
Furfura'tion (*s. from surfur*) The discharge of scurf from the head. *Scott.*
Fur'fures (*s. plu. of surfur*) The husks, the dandriff.
FU'RIA (*adv. in music books*) Exceedingly quick, with furious motion. *Scott.*
FU'RIBUND (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. furibundus*) Full of madness, like a madman. *Bailey.*
FU'RINA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of thieving, the patroness of theft.
Furios'ity (*s. not much used, from furious*) Furiousness. *Sc.*
FU'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. furiosus*) Raging, transported with passion, violent, mad, frantic.
Fu'riously (*adv. from furious*) In a furious manner, violently, madly.
Fu'riousness (*s. from furious*) Madness, transport of passion.
FURL (*v. t. a sea term, from the French fresler*) To draw up, to contract.
Fur'led (*p. from furl*) Drawn up, contracted.
Furl'ing (*p. a. from furl*) Drawing up, contracting.
Furl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up the sails of a ship.
Furl'inglines (*s. a sea term*) The small ropes which serve to furl up the sails.
FUR'LONG (*s. from the Sax. farlang*) A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile; a cast of ridges or lands in a field.
FUR'LOUGH (*s. from the Dutch verloof*) A temporary dismissal from military service, leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.
Fur'mety (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Frumenty.
FUR'NACE (*s. from the Lat. furnus*) An inclosed fireplace, a large vessel fixed for boiling over a fireplace.
Fur'nace (*v. t. a bad word*) To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*
Fur'nage (*s. obsolete*) A fee formerly paid by a tenant to the lord of the manor for baking in his oven.
Fur'neis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A furnace. *Chaucer.*
FUR'NISH (*v. t. from the French fourbir*) To supply necessities, to provide things for use; to fit up, to equip, to decorate, to adorn.
Fur'nished (*p. from furnish*) Supplied, fitted up, equipped, decorated, adorned.
Fur'nisher (*s. from furnish*) One that furnishes.
Fur'nishing (*p. a. from furnish*) Supplying, fitting up, decorating.
Fur'niture (*s. from furnish*) Goods put in a house, moveables, equipage, appendages.
Fur'niturecheck (*s. in commerce*) A kind of checkered linen for furniture of rooms.
FU'RO (*s. in zoology*) The fitchet.
FUROLE' (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A little blaze of fire which sometimes appears in the night at the point of a soldier's lance, or on the rigging of a ship, and leaps from place to place with great swiftness. *Scott.*
FU'ROR (*s. from the Lat.*) Fury, madness.
Furr (*s. not so common a spelling*) Fur. *Scott.*
Furr (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To fur, to line with fur.
Furr (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To fur, to grow hoary, to grow foul on the tongue in a fever. *Scott.*
Fur'ied (*p. from fur*) Furnished with fur, lined with fur, grown hoary, grown foul; made out by adding something as to a joist or rafter.
Furr'ier (*s. from fur*) One that deals in furs.
Fur'ring (*p. a. from fur*) Ornamenting with fur, making out a joist or rafter, growing foul.
Furr'ing (*s. with carpenters*) That which is added to make out the deficiency of a joist or rafter.
FUR'ROW (*s. from the Sax. furw*) A small trench made

by the plough; any long trench or hollow; a wrinkle on the face as the effect of old age.

Fur'row (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut in trenches, to make long hollows, to cut in hollows.

Fur'rowed (*p. from furrow*) Cut in furrows, ploughed.

Fur'rowing (*p. a. from furrow*) Cutting in trenches, making long channels.

Fur'rowweed (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows in furrowed land.

Fur'r'wrought (*adj. from fur, and wrought*) Made of fur. *G.*

Fur'ry (*adj. from fur*) Cover with fur, dressed in fur, consisting of fur.

Fur'ther (*adj. from furth*) More, additional; longer.

Fur'ther (*adv. from the adj.*) At a greater distance, to a longer duration.

Fur'ther (*v. t. from the adv.*) To put onward, to forward, to promote, to countenance.

Fur'therance (*s. from further*) Promotion, help, advancement.

Fur'thered (*p. from further*) Promoted, advanced.

Fur'therer (*s. from further*) One that promotes, one that sets forward.

Fur'therin (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To further. *Chau.*

Fur'thering (*p. a. from further*) Promoting, advancing, helping.

Fur'thermore (*conj. from further, and more*) Moreover, besides.

Fur'thermost (*adj. from further, and most*) Most distant.

Fur'thermost (*s. from the adj.*) The most distant, that which is the furthest off.

Fur'thest (*adj. from forth*) Longest, most remote.

FUR'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. fur a thief*) Stolen, gotten by theft.

Fur'tively (*adv. from furtive*) By theft, clandestinely. *Sc.*

FUR'UNCLE (*s. from the Lat. furunculus*) A bile, an angry pustule. *Wifeman.*

FURUN'ULUS (*s. with surgeons*) A large hile, a tumor about the size of a pigeon's egg.

FU'RY (*s. from the Lat. furor*) Passion, rage, madness; enthusiasm, rapture; one of the infernal deities supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the future world; a passionate woman.

FURZ (*s. from the Sax. firs*) Goss. *Scott.*

FURZE (*s. the more common spelling*) Gorse.

Furze'bush (*s. from furze, and bush*) A bush of furze.

Furzes (*s. the plu. of furze*) Furzebushes. *Dryden.*

Furz'in (*s. the plu. of furze*) Furzebushes. *Tuffer.*

Furz'y (*adj. from furze*) Overgrown with furze, full of furze.

FU'SA (*s. in music, from the Italian*) A quaver.

FUS'NUS (*s. in botany*) A shrub, the spindle-tree.

FUSA'ROLE (*s. in architecture*) An ornament in the Doric, Ionic and composite capitals.

FUSCA'TION (*s. from the Lat. fuscus clouded, but not much used*) The act of darkening, an obscuration.

FUSE (*v. t. from the Lat. fundo to pour out*) To melt, to liquify by heat, to put into a state of fusion.

Fuse (*v. int.*) To melt, to liquify.

Fuse (*s. from the verb, but not so common a spelling*) A fusee. *Scott.*

Fused (*p. from fuse*) Melted, put into fusion.

Fusee' (*s. from the verb*) The match of a bomb or granado; the track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

Fusee' (*s. from fusil, but not so common a word*) A fusil, a small neat musket.

Fusibility (*s. from fusible*) The quality of being fusible.

Fus'ible (*adj. from fuse*) Capable of being melted, capable of liquification.

FU'SIL (*s. from the French*) A firelock, a small neat musket.

Fu'sil (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing which represents a kind of spindle.

Fusil, Fu'sile (*adj. from fuse*) Fusible, capable of being melted.

Fusile' (*adj. in heraldry*) Covered over with fusils.

Fusile'er (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A fusilier. *Scott.*

Fusilier (*s. from fusil*) A soldier armed with a fusil.

Fu'sily (*adj. in heraldry*) Covered over with fusils.

Fu'ling (*p. a. from fuse*) Melting, liquifying, putting into a state of fusion.

Fu'sion (*s. from fuse*) The act of melting, the state of being melted by heat.

Fuss (*s. a cant word, used only in familiar or droll style*) A bustle, a tumult. *Swift.*

FUST (*s. in architecture*) The trunk or body of a column.

FUST (*s. from the French fuste*) A strong smell, the smell of a mouldy vessel.

Fust (*v. int. from the sub.*) To become fusty, to grow mouldy.

FUSTIAN (*s. from the French fuste a tree*) A kind of

cloth made of cotton, a stuff made of cotton and linen; bombast, a swelling kind of style.

Fustian (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of fustian, swelling, bombastic, ridiculously pompous.

Fus'tic (*s. in commerce*) A kind of wood brought from the West Indies, and used in dying.

FUSTIGATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. fustigo to beat*) To cane, to beat with a stick.

Fustila'rian (*s. from fusty*) A low fellow, a scoundrel. *Sh.*

Fus'tileys (*s. a low local word*) A dirty drab, a slut-tish woman. *Scott.*

Fus'tinefs (*s. from fusty*) Mouldiness, the quality or state of being fusty.

Fus'ty (*adj. from fust*) Mouldy, smelling offensively.

FU'SURE (*s. not much used, from the Lat. fusura*) The act of melting, the state of being put into fusion. *Sc.*

FU'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. futilis*) Trifling, worthless, having no weight; loquacious, talkative.

Fut'ility (*s. from futile*) Triflingness, want of solidity, loquacity, talkativeness.

Fut'tocks (*s. a sea term*) The lower timbers which hold the ship together.

FU'TURE (*adj. from the Lat. futurus*) Coming hereafter, pointing out the time to come.

Fu'ture (*s. from the adj.*) The time to come.

Fu'turely (*adv. from future*) In time to come.

Futuri'tion (*s. from future*) The state of being future.

Futu'rity (*s. from future*) The time to come, futurition.

Fu'ty (*adj. not much used, supposed to be a corruption of futile*) Foolish, silly, talkative. *Scott.*

FU'TY (*adj. from the French futier*) Crafty, subtle. *Sc.*

Fu'yre (*s. obsolete*) Fury. *Chaucer.*

Fu'ree (*s. in farriery*) A kind of splent, an excrescence of bone in the leg of a horse.

Fuzee' (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A fusee.

Fu'zen (*s. a local word*) Nourishment.

Fu'zilier (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A fusilier.

FUZZ (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To fly out in small parts.

Fuzz'ball (*s. from fuzz, and ball*) A kind of fungus, a puff.

Fuz'zed (*p. from fuzz*) Fretted out in small particles.

Fuz'zen (*s. a local word*) Nourishment. *Cole.*

Fuz'zing (*p. a. from fuzz*) Flying off in small parts, fretting out in small particles.

FY (*interj. supposed to be from the Greek φευ*) Implying blame or disapprobation.

Fyl (*adj. obsolete*) Fell, cruel. *Chaucer.*

Fyle (*adj. obsolete*) Foul, fouled. *Cole.*

Fylth (*s. obsolete*) Vileness, baseness. *Chaucer.*

Fy'naunce (*s. obsolete*) An end, a fine, a forfeiture. *Ch.*

Fyne (*s. obsolete*) An end, a conclusion. *Chaucer.*

Fyng'ted (*s. obsolete*) A finger tied up; a kind of hawk. *Cole.*

Fynt (*v. t. obsolete*) Findeth; did find. *Chaucer.*

Fy'nys (*s. obsolete*) Fines. *Chaucer.*

Fyr'bote (*s. obsolete*) Firebote. *Phillips.*

FYRDERIN'GA, FYRDERON'GA (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. ferderung*) A military expedition, the neglect of a summons from the king to attend him on a military expedition.

Fyrele'ven (*s. obsolete*) Lightning. *Phillips.*

Fy'reloom (*s. obsolete*) Lightning. *Bailey.*

Fyrt, Fyrte (*s. obsolete*) A bugbear, a ghost. *Cole.*

Fyve (*adj. an old spelling*) Five. *Wickliffe.*

G.

G. (*s. it has two sounds; the hard, as in gut, before a, o, u, and the consonants; the soft, as in gem; for the most part before e, i, and y*) The seventh letter of the alphabet; a note and clef in music. As an old Latin numeral, it stands for four hundred, and, with a dash over it, for forty thousand.

GA'AL (*s. from the Heb. signifying contempt*) A man's name.

GA'ASH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a tempest*) The name of a high mountain. *Job.*

Gab (*v. int. an old word*) To prate, to tell lies. *Phil.*

GABA'EL (*s.*) A man's name. *Tobit.*

GAB'ARA (*s. in antiquity*) Dead bodies preserved without sepulture.

GAB'ARAGE (*s. in commerce*) The coarse cloth in which Irish goods are wrapped up.

GAB'ARDINE (*s. from the Italian gavarina*) A coarse frock, a mean dress.

GAB'ATHA

GAB'ATHA (s.) A man's name. *Eftb.*
Gabb (v. int. obsolete) To gabble, to prate. *Chaucer.*
GAB'BARA (s. in antiquity) The dead bodies which the Egyptians embalmed and kept in their houses without burial.
GAB'BATHA (s. from the Heb. signifying elevated) The pavement, a place in Jerusalem.
Gabbe (v. int. obsolete) To gabble, to prate. *Chaucer.*
Gab'berdine (s. not so common a spelling) A gaberdine, a coarse frock, a mean dress. *Scott.*
Gab'beries (s. from gabb, obsolete) Mockeries, jests. *Bai.*
GAB'BLE (v. int. from the Dutch gabberen) To make a confused noise, to prate loudly without much meaning.
Gab'ble (s. from the verb) Inarticulate noise, loud talk without meaning.
Gab'bler (s. from gabble) A prater, a chattering fellow.
Gab'bling (p. a. from gabble) Making a confused noise, prating.
GA'BEL (s. from the Sax. gafel a tribute) A tax, an excise.
GA'BION (s. from the French) A kind of wicker basket used in fortifications and intrenchments.
Gabiona'do (s. from gabion) A bulwark made with gabions.
GA'BLE (s. from the Brit. gavel) The triangular end of a building which supports the roof.
Ga'ble (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to that part of a building which supports the end of a roof. "The gable end."
Gab'lock (s. with cockfighters) A false spur, the spur put on a fighting cock.
Gabrantrovi'ci (s. plu. in ancient geography) The old inhabitants of Yorkshire.
GA'BRIEL (s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of God) The name of an angel, the name of a man.
GAD (s. from the Sax.) A club, a wedge, an ingot; an instrument used by miners in breaking up the oar; a measure of ten feet, a geometrical perch.
GAD (v. int. supposed to be from the Brit. gadan to forsake) To ramble about, to rove idly.
GAD (s. from the Heb. signifying a troop) A man's name.
GADA'RA (s. from the Heb. signifying surrounded) A district in the land of Canaan.
Gad'arenes (s. from Gadara) The inhabitants of Gadara.
Gad'der (s. from gad) A Rambler, one that goes much abroad without business.
GAD'DI (s. from the Heb. signifying my troop) A man's name.
GADDI'EL (s. from the Heb. signifying the army of Gad) A man's name.
Gad'ding (p. a. from gad) Rambling, going much abroad without business.
Gad'dingly (adv. from gadding) In a rambling manner.
Gad'dite (s. from gad) A descendent of Gad, one of the sons of Jacob.
GA'DES (s. an obsolete spelling) Cadiz, a city in Spain. *Ch.*
Gad'fly (s. from gad, and fly) The brufa.
Gad'ling (s. obsolete) An idle fellow, one that gads abroad. *Chaucer.*
Gad'ling (s. from gad) One that makes a practise of gadding abroad. *Chaucer.*
GAD'US (s. in ichthyology) A genus of fishes.
GAD'WAL (s. in ornithology) A species of duck.
Gafe (v. pret. obsolete) Gave, did give. *Chaucer.*
GAFF (s. the derivation is not noted) A harpoon, a large hook. *Ainsworth.*
Gaffe (v. pret. obsolete) Gave, did give. *Chaucer.*
GAFFER (s. from the Sax. gefere a companion, but now grown obsolete) Master, neighbour. "Gaffer Treadwell."
GAFFLE (s. from the Sax. gafelucas spears) An artificial spur for a fighting cock, a contrivance to bend a cross bow. *Phillips.*
Gaffoldgild (s. from the Sax.) The payment of custom, a tribute. *Scott.*
Gaffoldland (s. from the Sax.) The land which was subject to the gaffoldgild, land liable to be taxed. *Sc.*
Gaffolland (s. not so common a spelling) The gaffoldland. *Phillips.*
GAG (v. t. from the Dutch gaghel the palate) To stop the mouth so as to prevent the speech.
Gag (s. from the verb) Something put into the mouth to prevent the speech.
GAGA'TES (s. in natural history) A kind of stone impregnated with sulphur, jet.
GAGE (s. from the French) A pledge, a pawn, a caution.
GAGE (v. t. from the French gager) To wager, to depose as a wager, to give as a pledge.
Gage (v. t. an incorrect spelling) To gauge, to measure.
Gage (s. a common, but not so correct a spelling) A stand-

ard, a measure; the depth of water which a vessel draws.
Ga'ged (p. from gage) Wagered, pledged.
Ga'ged (p. from gage, not so correct a spelling) Gauged, measured.
Ga'ger (s. not so correct a spelling) A gauger, one that gauges.
Gag'ged (p. from gag) Prevented from speaking by something put into the mouth.
Gag'ging (p. a. from gag) Putting something into the mouth to prevent the speech.
GAG'GLE (v. from the Dutch gagelen) To make a noise like a goose.
Gag'gling (p. a. from gaggle) Making a noise like a goose.
Ga'ging (p. a. from gage) Wagering, pledging.
Ga'ging (p. a. from gage, but not so correct a spelling) Gauging, measuring.
GA'HALA (s. in botany) A kind of aurum.
GA'ANITES (s. in church history) A branch of the Eutychians.
Gai'ety (s. from gay, not so common a spelling) Gayety, cheerfulness.
Gail (s. a local word) Wort, drink just brewed.
Gail'clear (s. a local word) A tub to put wort in.
Gai'lir (s. an obsolete spelling) A jailer, a gaoler. *Chaucer.*
GAIL'LAC (s.) A kind of French wine so called from the place where it is made. *Phillips.*
GAIL'LARD (adj. from the French) Brisk, merry, cheerful. *Scott.*
Gai'ly (adv. from gay) Cheerfully, airily, pompously.
GAIN (s. from the French) Profit, advantage, interest, overplus; unlawful advantage.
Gain (v. t. from the sub.) To obtain advantage, to get, to win, to reach, to attain, to draw over to a party.
Gain (v. int.) To encroach, to get forward, to prevail; with on, or upon: as, "Gain on the skies and soar above the fight." To grow rich, to be advanced in interest or happiness. *Johnson.*
Gain (adj. now grown obsolete) Handy, ready, dexterous.
GAIN'AGE (s. from the French) The implements of husbandry, the tenure of lands in villainage, the profits arising from lands held in villainage.
Gain'come (s. obsolete, from gain, and come) A return. *Ch.*
Gain'cope (v. t. a local word) To meet by going a nearer way.
Gaine (adv. obsolete) Again. *Chaucer.*
Gaine (prep. obsolete) Against. *Chaucer.*
Gain'ed (p. from gain) Gotten, won, obtained.
Gain'er (s. from gain) One that gains, one who receives an advantage.
Gain'ery (s. in old records) Tillage, husbandry, the gain arising from cultivating land.
Gain'ful (adj. from gain) Full of gain, profitable.
Gain'fully (adv. from gainful) Profitably, advantageously.
Gain'fulness (s. from gainful) Advantage, profit.
Gain'giving (adj. from against, and giving, but now grown obsolete) Misgiving, giving against. *Shakesp.*
Gain'ing (p. a. from gain) Getting, winning, obtaining.
Gain'less (adj. from gain) Unprofitable, affording no advantage.
Gain'lessness (s. from gainless) Unprofitableness, want of advantage.
Gain'ly (adv. from gain) Handily, readily, dexterously. *Johnson.*
Gain'ness (s. from gain, but not much used) Dexterity. *Sc.*
Gain'say (v. t. from against, and say) To oppose, to contradict, to deny.
Gain'sayer (s. from gainsay) One that contradicts, one that denies, one that opposes.
Gain'saying (p. a. from gainsay) Contradicting, opposing.
Gain'saying (s. from the part.) A contradiction. "Without gain'saying."
GAINS'BOROUGH (s.) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 148 miles from London.
Gains'borough (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Gainsborough, made at Gainsborough.
Gainst (prep. contracted from against) Against.
Gain'stand (v. t. from against, and stand, but now grown obsolete) To withstand, to oppose, to resist. *Sidney.*
Gain'standing (p. a. from gainstand) Opposing, resisting. *Scott.*
Gain'ure (s. obsolete) Tillage, husbandry, the profit arising from agriculture. *Bailey.*
GAIR'ISH (adj. from the Sax. gearrian to dress fine, but now nearly obsolete) Gaudy, showy, flighty, extravagantly gay. *Milton.*
Gair'ishness (s. from gairish) Finery, gaudiness, extravagant joy. *Taylor.*
Bbb2
GAIT

- GAIT** (*s. from the Dutch gat*) A way, a march, the manner and air of walking.
- Gai'tre** (*s. obsolete*) The dogberry tree, the prickwood. *Ch.*
- GAL/LAAD** (*s.*) The name of a country. *Maccab.*
- GALAC'TITES** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone as white as milk, a kind of white clay.
- GALACTO'POTE** (*s. from the Greek γαλα milk, and πινω to drink*) One that drinks milk. *Scott.*
- GALACTOPH'AGIST** (*s. from the Greek γαλα milk, and φάγω to eat*) One that lives chiefly on milk, a milk-top. *Scott.*
- GALACTOPH'OROUS** (*adj. from the Greek γαλα milk, and φέρω to carry*) Producing milk, carrying milk. *Scott.*
- GALACTOPLE'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek γαλα milk, and πλέω to fill*) Separating milk, filling with milk. *Sc.*
- GALAC'TOSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The production of milk in the breast. *Scott.*
- Gai'age** (*s. obsolete*) A wooden shoe, a shepherd's clog. *Sp.*
- GALAN'GAL** (*s. in medicine*) A root brought from the East Indies.
- GALAN'THUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the snow drop.
- Galanti'ne** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing a pig.
- GALA'TIA** (*s. in geography*) A province of the Lesser Asia.
- Gala'tian** (*adj. from Galatia*) Belonging to Galatia.
- Gala'tian** (*s. from Galatia*) A native of Galatia, an inhabitant of Galatia.
- Gala'tians** (*s. from Galatia*) The title of one of Paul's epistles.
- GAL'AXY** (*s. from the Greek γαλα milk*) A stream of light in the sky; the milky way, supposed to arise from an assemblage of small stars.
- GALBANE'TUM** (*s. with physicians*) A medicinal compound in which the chief ingredient is galbanum.
- GAL'BANUM** (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of gum.
- GAL'BULA** (*s. in ornithology*) The chloris, the greenfinch.
- GAL'BULUS** (*s.*) The nut of the cypress tree; the galgulus. *Phillips.*
- GALE** (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) A strong steady wind.
- Gale** (*v. int. a sea term*) To sail faster. "*She gales away.*"
- Gale** (*v. int. obsolete*) To bawl, to laugh, to shout. *Ch.*
- GA'LEA** (*s. in botany*) The upper part of a flower resembling a helmet.
- GA'LEA** (*s. with physicians*) A pain in the head which seems to encompass it as a helmet; the head of a new born infant covered with a part of the amnios.
- GALEAN'CON** (*s. from the Greek γαλαν a weasel, and αγκων an elbow*) A person with short arms. *Scott.*
- GAL'EAS** (*s. from the French galeasse*) A heavy low built vessel.
- Gal'eate** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Galeated, hooded, wearing a helmet. *Scott.*
- Gal'eated** (*adj. in botany, from galeatus*) Hooded, having a flower in the form of a helmet.
- GAL'EATUS** (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. galea a shield*) Galeated, hooded. *Scott.*
- GAL'EED** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the heap of witness*) The name which Jacob gave to the place where the covenant was made between him and Laban. *Genesis.*
- GALE'GA** (*s. in botany*) Goat's rue.
- Gale'ges** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of shoe. *Phillips.*
- GAL'EN** (*s.*) A man's name, a noted physician who flourished in the reign of the emperor Commodus.
- GALE'NA** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of ore containing a mixture of silver and lead.
- Gale'nic, Gale'nical** (*adj. from Galen*) Belonging to Galen, founded on the practice of Galen.
- Gal'enist** (*s. from Galen*) One who practises physic in the manner prescribed by Galen.
- GALEO'LA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hemp-leaved dead nettle.
- Gale'on** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A galleon, a large ship. *Scott.*
- GALEOP'SIS** (*s. in botany*) The water betony, the blind nettle.
- GA'LEOS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey. *Phil.*
- GA'LEOTES** (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizzard. *Phil.*
- GALERIC'ULATE** (*adj. from the Lat. galerus a cap*) Covered as with a hat.
- Galeric'ulated** (*adj. from galericulate*) Covered as with a hat, having brims like a hat.
- GALERI'TA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of blennius.
- GALERI'TA** (*s. in ornithology*) The crested lark.
- GALE'US** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of shark.
- GALEX'IA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The lamprey.
- GAL'FRIDE** (*s.*) A man's name. *Chaucer.*
- GAL'GULUS** (*s.*) A fabulous bird, of which it is said that if one sees it who has the yellow jaundice the person recovers and the bird dies. *Phillips.*
- Gal'iard** (*adj. obsolete*) Gay, merry, cheerful. *Chaucer.*
- GAL'ILE, GAL'ILEE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a heap*) A district in the land of Canaan.
- Galile'an** (*adj. from Galilee*) Belonging to Galilee, produced in Galilee.
- Galile'an** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Galilee, an inhabitant of Galilee; applied to our Saviour who was brought up there.
- GALIN'GAL, GALIN'CALE** (*s. in botany*) The cyprus, the long rooted cyprus.
- GAL'IOT** (*s. from the French galiotte*) A little gally, a kind of brigantine.
- GAL'IUM** (*s. in botany*) The lady's bed straw.
- GALL** (*s. from the Sax. geala*) The bile, an animal juice, remarkable for its bitterness, that part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; anger, bitterness of mind.
- GALL** (*s. from the Lat. galla*) A preternatural excrescence on trees used in medicine and dying.
- GALL** (*v. t. from the French galler*) To hurt by fretting the skin, to wear away; to fret, to vex, to harass, to injure.
- Gall** (*v. int.*) To fret, to fret at.
- Gall** (*s. from the verb*) A slight hurt by fretting off the skin.
- GAL'LA** (*s. from the Lat.*) The gallnut, the oak apple.
- GAL'LANT** (*adj. from the French*) Gay, dressy, showy, fine, noble, brave, daring; inclined to courtship.
- Galla'nt** (*s. from the adj.*) A beau, a lover, one who courts a woman for marriage, one that endeavours to seduce a female.
- Gallanti'se** (*v. int. not used, from gallant*) To court, to play the gallant. *Bailey.*
- Gall'iantly** (*adv. from gallant*) Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly.
- Gal'iantness** (*s. from gallant*) Gallantry. *Bailey.*
- Gal'lantry** (*s. from gallant*) Splendour, show, grandeur; bravery, generosity; a company of gallant fellows; courtship, address to a lady; lewdness, debauchery.
- Gall'bladder** (*s. from gall, and bladder*) The cyst in which the gall is collected.
- GAL'LEASS** (*s. from the French galeace*) A large galley, an armed vessel with oars.
- Gall'ed** (*p. from gall*) Hurt by fretting the skin, vexed, harassed, injured.
- Gal'lehalfpence** (*s. an old spelling*) Galleyhalf pence. *Phil.*
- GALLEO'N** (*s. the common spelling, from the French gallion*) A large ship, a large ship in which the Spaniards bring home their treasure from the West Indies.
- GAL'LERY** (*s. from the French gallerie*) A kind of walk on the floor of a house leading to the several apartments, a kind of immoveable scaffold on the inside of a room accommodated with seats as in the playhouse or a place of worship.
- Gal'leryladder** (*s. a sea term*) One of the ladders by which the sailors enter the ship.
- GAL'LETYPE** (*s. supposed to be from the Dutch gleye a shining kind of earth*) A kind of tile, a kind of earthen ware. *Bacon.*
- GAL'LEY** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A small ship driven with oars much used in the Mediterranean; a place of toil and misery, from the custom of condemning criminals to row in the galleys.
- GAL'LEY** (*s. with printers*) The frame into which the compositor empties the composing stick.
- Gal'leyfoist** (*s.*) A pinnace, a kind of galley. *Phillips.*
- Gal'leyhalfpence** (*s. from galley, and halfpence*) The coin brought over by the galley men, suppressed by a statute of Henry the fifth. *Phillips.*
- Gal'leymen** (*s. from galley, and men*) Italian merchants who formerly brought over their goods in galleys.
- Gal'leyslave** (*s. from galley, and slave*) A criminal condemned to row in the galleys.
- Gal'leyworm** (*s. from galley, and worm*) A hairy insect with legs on each side resembling the oars of a galley.
- GAL'LIA** (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of France.
- Gal'liac** (*s.*) A kind of French wine so called from the place where it is made. *Phillips.*
- GALLIAM'BIC** (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verse consisting of an anapaest and a tribrachys.
- GAL'LIARD** (*s. obsolete, from the French*) A beau, a fine fellow; a kind of sprightly dance. *Shakespeare.*
- Galliar'da** (*s. from galliard, but now grown obsolete*) The music to the dance called a galliard. *Scott.*
- GAL'LIARDISE** (*s. from the French*) Merriment, extravagant mirth. *Brown.*
- Gal'lic**

- Gall'ic** (*adj. from Gallia*) Belonging to France, French.
- Gall'ican** (*adj. from Gallie*) French, belonging to France.
- Gall'ican** (*s. from the adj.*) A Frenchman, a native of France.
- GALLICEN'TRUM** (*s. in botany*) A kind of sage.
- Gall'icizm** (*s. from Gallie*) A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.
- GALLICRIS'TA** (*s. in botany*) The white rattle.
- Gall'ie** (*adj. obsolete*) Bitter as gall. *Chaucer.*
- GAL'LIGASKINS** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of loose open hose. *Phillips.*
- GAL'LIM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who heaps up*) The name of a place. *I Sam.*
- Gallima'fry** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gallimaufry, a hoch poch. *Bailey.*
- GALLIMA'TIA, GALLIMA'TIAS** (*s. from the French gallimathias*) Nonsense, talk without meaning. *Jobns.*
- GALLIMAU'FRY** (*s. from the French gallimaufree*) A hoch poch, an inconsistent medley; a woman in droll style. *Shakespeare.*
- GALLI'NA** (*s. from the Lat.*) The hen, the female of domestic fowl.
- Gallina'ceous** (*adj. from gallina*) Belonging to the order of the gallinæ, having a conic beak somewhat incurvated and the upper chap imbricated.
- GALLIN'Æ** (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.
- GALLINA'GO** (*s. in ornithology*) The snipe.
- Gall'ing** (*p. a. from gall*) Fretting off the skin, vexing, harrasing.
- Gall'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of fretting off the skin, an excoriation.
- GALLIN'ULA** (*s. in ornithology*) The tringa; a little hen. *Phillips.*
- GAL'LIO** (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*
- GALLIO'N** (*s. from the French, a correct but not so common a spelling*) A galleon, a large Spanish ship.
- Gall'iot** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A galiot, a small galley.
- GAL'LIPOT** (*s. from the Spanish gala finery*) A pot glazed and painted, a pot commonly used for medicines.
- Gall'ipot** (*adj. from the sub. a colloquial word*) Physical, belonging to physic. "Gallipot words."
- GAL'LIIUM** (*s. in botany*) The gallium, the lady's bed straw.
- Gall'nut** (*s. from gall, and nut*) The preternatural excrescence which grows on several sorts of trees and generally occasioned by insects.
- Gall'loglasses** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The gallowglasses, the horse among the wild Irish soldiers. *Scott.*
- Gall'on** (*s. from the low Lat. gelo*) A liquid measure of four quarts.
- GALLOO'N** (*s. from the French gelon*) A kind of lace, a kind of ribband.
- GAL'LOP** (*v. int. from the French galoper*) To move forward by leaps as a horse, to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps, to move very fast.
- Gall'op** (*v. t.*) To put a horse on full speed.
- Gall'op** (*s. from the verb*) The motion of a horse on full speed.
- Gallop'a'de** (*s. in the manage*) The short gallop.
- GALLOPA'VO** (*s. in ornithology*) The peacock.
- Gall'oped** (*p. from gallop*) Put into a gallop.
- Gall'oper** (*s. from gallop*) A horse that gallops, a man that rides fast.
- Gall'oping** (*p. a. from gallop*) Moving full speed, riding at the pace performed by leaps, putting a horse on the gallop, making a great haste.
- Gall'oping** (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving in full speed, the act of riding on a gallop, a gallop. "The galloping of horses."
- Gall'oshoes** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of wooden shoes. *Phil.*
- Gall'oshoes** (*s. obsolete*) A sort of leather cases worn over shoes in dirty weather. *Phillips.*
- GAL'LOW** (*s. of uncertain derivation, and little used in the singular*) The gallows.
- GAL'LOW** (*v. t. from the Sax. agælwan to fright, but now grown obsolete*) To terrify, to fright. *Shakesp.*
- GAL'LOWAY** (*s.*) A town in Ireland, capital of the shire of the same name; a county in Ireland; a district in Scotland.
- Gall'oway** (*s. in the manage, from the foregoing*) A horse under fourteen hands much used in the north.
- GAL'LOWGLASSES** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of long shirt of mail reaching down to the calf of the leg. *Spenser.* Soldiers who served on horseback amongst the wild Irish. *Hammer on Shakesp.*
- Gall'ows** (*s. plu. of gallow*) A gibbet, the frame of wood on which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that deserves to be hanged. *Shakesp.*
- Gall'owfes** (*s.*) A contrivance of cloth with hooks and eyes to keep the breeches up. *Scott.*
- Gall'owsfree** (*adj. from gallows, and free*) Exempt by destiny from the gallows. *Dryden.*
- Gall'owtree** (*s. from gallow, and tree, now grown obsolete*) The gallows, the tree of terror.
- GAL'LULATE** (*v. int. not used*) To begin to have a manlike voice. *Cole.*
- GAL'LUS** (*s. in ornithology*) The cock, the male of domestic fowl.
- Gally** (*s. with printers*) The frame on which the compositor places the words to compleat a page for the press.
- Gally** (*s. on board a ship*) The place in the cook's room where the fire is made for dressing meat.
- Gallybank** (*s. a local word*) The crane in a chimney to hang the pot on.
- Gallylice** (*s. with printers*) The lower part of the gally which is made to slide in and out.
- Gallyworm** (*s. in the history of insects*) The galleyworm, an insect with legs on each side resembling the oars of a galley.
- GAL'NES** (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A satisfaction for murder or manslaughter. *Scott.*
- Gall'che** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of wooden shoe worn by the common people in France. *Chaucer.*
- Gall'or** (*p. obsolete*) A gaoler. *Cole.*
- Galp** (*v. int. obsolete*) To yawn, to belch. *Chaucer.*
- GALRE'DA** (*s. from the Teut. gallarte*) A kind of jelly made by boiling the grisly parts of animals.
- GAM, GA'MA** (*s. from the Ital.*) The gamut, the first and gravest note in music.
- GA'MAHEZ** (*s. from the Arabic*) The curious figures or images of things frequently found in the productions of nature. *Phillips.*
- GAMA'LIEL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the recompence of God*) A man's name.
- GAMBA'DE** (*s. from the Ital. gamba a leg*) A kind of leather case or large boot fixed to the saddle instead of stirrups to preserve the leg from cold and dirt. *Jobns.*
- Gamba'do** (*s. from gambade*) A gambade. *Johnson.*
- Gamba'does** (*s. plu. of gambado*) A kind of leather cases fixed to the saddle instead of stirrups. *Dennis.*
- Gamba'ges** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gambadoes.
- GAM'BE** (*s. in heraldry, from the French jambe*) A leg.
- GAMBA'LOOK** (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of riding gown worn in the east. *Scott.*
- Gambe'ria** (*s. in old writing*) A kind of military boot.
- Gambéro'n** (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of coat or doublet worn under the cuirass to make it fit easy. *Scott.*
- GAM'BIA** (*s. in geography*) A large river of Africa; it runs nearly from east to west and empties itself into the Atlantic.
- Gam'blet** (*v. int. from game*) To game, to cheat; to make a practice of gaming.
- Gam'bler** (*s. from gamble*) A gamester, one who makes a practice of gaming, a knave who endeavours to take in the unwary to game and cheat them.
- Gam'bling** (*p. a. from gamble*) Gaming, cheating by unfair methods of play.
- GAM'BOGE** (*s. in medicine, and painting*) A concretion of vegetable juice of a middle consistence between a gum and a resin.
- GAMBOI'DEA** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gamboge.
- GAM'BOL** (*v. int. from the French gambiller*) To dance, to skip, to start; to frolick.
- Gam'bol** (*s. from the verb*) A frolick, a hop, a skip, a leap for joy.
- GAM'BREL** (*s. from the Ital. gamba a leg*) The hind leg of a horse.
- GAM'BRIA** (*s. in old writings*) A kind of military boot.
- GAME** (*v. int. from the Sax. gaman*) To play, to play at any sport, to play wantonly for money.
- Game** (*s. from the verb*) A play, a sport, a jest, insolent merriment, a single match at play; a scheme, a measure concerted; the sport of the field; animals appropriated to legal sportmen; solemn contests exhibited to the people.
- Gamecock** (*s. from game, and cock*) A cock bred to fight.
- Gameegg** (*s. from game, and egg*) An egg laid by a hen impregnated by a cock of the game.
- Gamehen** (*s. from game, and hen*) A hen of the game kind.
- Gamekeeper** (*s. from game, and keep*) One that looks after the game in a manor and sees it is not destroyed, one deputed by the lord of a manor to preserve the game.
- Gamefome** (*adj. from game*) Frolicsome, gay, playful, sportful.
- Gamefomely**

Ga'mesomely (*adv. from gamesome*) Sportively, merrily.
Ga'mesomeness (*s. from gamesome*) Sportiveness, merriment.
Ga'mester (*s. from game*) One who is addicted to gaming, one who is engaged at play, a merry fellow, a light woman.
Ga'ming (*p. a. from game*) Engaging at play, acting the part of a gamester; appropriated to gamesters; frequented by gamesters; making mirth, deriding.
Ga'ming (*s. from the part.*) The practice of gamesters, the act of engaging deeply in play.
Ga'minghouse (*s. from gaming, and house*) A house frequented by gamesters.
Ga'mingtable (*s. from gaming, and table*) A table surrounded by gamesters, a table appropriated to gaming.
GAM'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The third letter in the Greek alphabet; the scale or ground work of music.
Gam'maut (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The gamut.
GAM'MADIM, GAM'MADIMS (*s. plu. the true etymology is doubtful*) The garrison placed in the towers of Ty-rus. *Ezek.*
GAM'MER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A title formerly given to elderly women, mother, mistress, neighbour. "*Gaffer and gammer.*"
GAM'MON (*s. from the Ital. gambone*) The buttock of a fat hog salted and dried, the lower part of a slice of bacon.
Gam'moneffence (*s. in cookery, from gammon, and effence*) A dish made of thin slices of gammon dressed with a ragoo.
Gam'moning (*s. a sea term*) The several turns of rope round the bowsprit in order to strengthen it. *Blackley.*
Gam'mot (*s. in surgery*) An incision knife. *Bailey.*
Gam'mut (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gamut, the scale of music.
GAMPHE'LÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek γαμφος crooked*) The jaws, the bones of the jaw. *Scott.*
GAM'UT (*s. from the Ital. gama*) The scale or first principles of musical composition; the first or gravest note in the modern scale of music, so called from the Greek gamma answering to the letter G originally placed at the head of the scale.
Gan (*v. pret. contracted from began, now obsolete*) Did begin, began. *Spenser.*
GANCH (*s. from the French ganche a hook*) A mode of execution in Turkey, in which the criminal is thrown from an eminence on a number of short stakes or hooks placed below to receive him.
Ganch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To throw down from a high place on hooks by way of punishment.
Ganch'ing (*p. a. from ganch*) Throwing from a high place on hooks by way of punishment.
Ganch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The punishment of the ganch.
GAN'DER (*s. from the Sax. gandra*) The male of the goose.
Gan'dergoffes (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Phillips.*
GAN'ET (*s. from the French ganet*) A wild duck.
GANG (*v. int. from the Sax. gangan, now chiefly used in droll style*) To go, to walk. *Spenser.*
Gang (*s. from the verb, chiefly used in contempt*) A company, a tribe, a troop, a number herding together, a crew.
GANG'AMON (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The omentum, the caul. *Scott.*
Gang'board (*s. a sea term*) A plank with several cleats nailed to it for the convenience of going into or out of a boat where the water is not deep enough to float the boat close to the landing place.
Gange (*v. int. obsolete*) To walk, to go. *Chaucer.*
GAN'GES (*s. in geography*) A large river of the hither India; it rises in the mountains which separate India from Tartary and empties itself into the bay of Bengal.
Gang'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of coregonus.
Gang'flower (*s. from gang, and flower*) A flower that generally blossoms in rogation week.
GANG'HON (*s. from the French*) A kind of flower. *Ains.*
GANGIA'TORES (*s. in Scotland*) The officers whose business it is to examine weights and measures.
Gan'gic (*adj. from Ganges*) Belonging to the river Ganges. *Cole.*
GANG LIO (*s. in anatomy, and surgery*) A complication of nerves, a tumor in some tendinous or nervous part.
GAN'GLION (*s. in surgery, from the Greek*) A kind of tumour in some tendinous and nervous part of the body.
Gan'grel (*s. a colloquial word*) A tall ill shapen fellow, a tall awkward woman. *Bailey.*
Gan'green (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gangrene.

GAN'GRENE (*s. from the Greek γάγγραινα*) A stoppage of the circulation with a tendency to putrefaction, a mortification in its first appearance.
Gan'grene (*v. t. from the sub.*) To corrupt, to affect with a mortification.
Gan'grene (*v. int.*) To become gangrenous, to become mortified.
Gan'gred (*p. from gangrene*) Corrupted, mortified, affected with a gangrene; *with with: as, "Gangred with cold."*
Gan'grenous (*adj. from gangrene*) Corrupted, mortified, tending to a gangrene.
Gang'way (*s. a sea term*) A passage from one part of the ship to another.
Gang'week (*s. from gang, and week*) Rogation week.
Gan'net (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck, a bird of the gull kind frequent in the West of England.
Gan'nin (*v. pret. obsolete*) Began, did begin. *Chaucer.*
GAN'TELOPE (*s. from the Dutch gant all, and loopen to run*) A military punishment in which the criminal is to run between the ranks and receive a lash from each man.
GANT'LET (*s. from the French gantelet*) A kind of glove to defend the hand in military exploits and usually thrown down as a challenge; a boxing glove, the cæ-tus.
Gant'let (*s. corrupted from gantelope, but more commonly used*) The gantelope.
Gant'let (*s. with surgeons*) A kind of bandage for the hand.
Gant'lop, Gant'lope (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The gante-lope, the gantlet. *Scott.*
GAN'YMED, GANYME'DES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A beautiful boy, Jupiter's cup-bearer. *Figuratively, An* ingle, a boy kept for unnatural purposes.
Ganymedes (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation.
GAN'ZA (*s. in ornithology, from the Spanish*) A kind of wild goose.
GAOL (*s. from the Brit. pronounced as though it were written jail*) A prison, a place of confinement.
Gaoldelivery (*s. from gaol, and deliver*) The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal, empties the prison.
Gaoler (*s. from gaol*) The keeper of a prison, the man to whose care the prisoners are committed.
Gap (*s. from gape*) A breach, a breach in a fence; a pas-sage, an avenue, an opening; an interstice; a hole, a deficiency; the hiatus in pronunciation.
GAPE (*v. int. from the Sax. geapan*) To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food as a young bird, to crave, to desire earnestly; *with for, or after: as, "The servant gapeth after the shadow."* "They gape for their revenues." To open, to open with a breach; to have an hiatus, to make a noise with open throat; to stare with wonder, to stand aghast; *with at, or upon: as, "For the mob to gape at."* "They have gaped upon me with their mouths." *Chaucer.*
Ga'per (*s. from gape*) One that gapes. *Chaucer.*
Ga'pseed (*s. a cant word*) A gaping idle fellow, a loi-terer. *Scott.*
Ga'ping (*p. a. from gape*) Yawning, opening the mouth wide, craving, staring with wonder or folly, open-ing in a breach.
Ga'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of yawning.
Gaptooth'ed (*adj. from gap, and tooth*) Having inter-stices between the teeth. *Dryden.*
Gaptoth'id (*adj. obsolete*) Gaptoothed. *Chaucer.*
GAR (*s. from the Sax.*) A weapon.
GAR'AGAY (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of American kite.
Garaman'tic (*adj. from Garamantes*) Belonging to the Garamantes.
GARAMAN'TES (*s. in geography*) The ancient inhabi-tants of Libya. *Cole.*
GARAMAN'TITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of car-buncle. *Phillips.*
GARB (*s. from the French garbe*) The dress, the habit, the cloaths, the fashion of dress, the external appear-ance; the sharp poignant taste of liquor. *Scott.*
Gar'ba (*s. in old records*) A sheaf.
GAR'BAGE (*s. the derivation is doubtful*) The offal, the bowels, that part of the inwards of a beast which is separated and thrown away.
GARBE (*s. in heraldry*) A sheaf.
Gar'befeeders (*s. in falconry*) The feathers under the hawk's beak.
Gar'bel (*s. a sea term*) The plank next to the keel of a ship.
Gar'bidge (*s. corrupted from garbage*) Garbage, offal. *Mortimer.*
Gar'bith (*s. corrupted from garbage*) Garbage, offal. *Mer.*
GAR'BLE

GAR'BLE (*v. t. from the Italian garbellare*) To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.
Gar'bled (*p. from garble*) Sifted, separated, culled.
Gar'bler (*s. from garble*) He who separates one part from another.
Gar'bles (*s. from garble*) The dust or filth separated in garbling.
Gar'bling (*p. a. from garble*) Sifting, separating.
Gar'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of sifting, the act of separating the good from the bad.
Gar/board (*adj. a sea term*) Next to the keel.
GAR/BOIL (*s. from the French garbouille*) Disorder, tumult. *Shakespeare.*
Garce (*s. obsolete*) A poor servant boy. *Bailey.*
Gar'cifer (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A boy employed in a mill.
GARCIN'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
GAR/CIO (*s. obsolete*) A poor lad, a servant boy. *Bailey.*
GARCO'N (*s. from the French*) A male child, a boy.
Gard (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A guard.
GARD (*s. from the French garde*) Wardship, care, custody. *Johnson.*
Gard'ant (*adj. in heraldry, from gard*) Having a full face, looking as on guard.
Gard'brace (*s. obsolete*) A defence for the arm. *Chau.*
Gard'cock (*s. in clockwork*) The stop of the fusee.
GARD'DUCORD (*s. in clockwork*) The stop of the fusee, the gardcock. *Scott.*
Gard'dugut (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gardcock, the stop of the fusee.
Gar'dcaut (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gard-du-cord. *P.*
GAR'DEN (*s. from the Brit. gardd*) A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care; a place particularly pleasant and fruitful.
Gar'den (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a garden, to cultivate a garden.
Gar'den (*adj. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a garden, produced in a garden.
Gar'dener (*s. from garden*) One that lays out gardens, one that cultivates a garden.
Gar'dening (*p. a. from garden*) Laying out gardens, cultivating a garden.
Gar'dening (*s. from the part.*) The act of planning gardens, the culture of a garden.
Gar'denmould (*s. from garden, and mould*) Mould fit for a garden.
Gar'denstuff (*s. from garden, and stuff*) The produce of the garden, especially that which is dressed and eaten with meat.
Gar'dentillage (*s. from garden, and tillage*) The tillage used in the culture of gardens.
Gar'denware (*s. from garden, and ware*) The produce of the garden.
Gard'eviant (*s. not much used*) A wallet. *Phillips.*
Gard'eyne (*s. an old law term*) A guardian, a warden.
Gar'dian (*s. not so common a spelling*) A guardian.
Gar'dianship (*s. from gardian, but not so common a spelling*) Guardianship.
Gard'manger (*s. not much used*) A storehouse, a place to put victuals in. *Scott.*
Gard'robe (*s. obsolete*) A wardrobe, a place to keep cloaths in. *Scott.*
GAR'DUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The fargus.
Gare (*s. not much used*) Coarse wool, the wool that grows on the legs of sheep.
Gare (*v. t. obsolete*) To cause. *Phillips.*
Ga'rebrained (*adj. a local word*) Giddy, thoughtless.
GAR'GANCY (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the duck kind about the size of the common teal.
GARGAN'TA (*s. from the Spanish*) The throat, a wide throat. *Cole.*
GARGAN'TUA (*s. from the Spanish*) An imaginary giant, a bugbear. *Scott.*
GARGA'RCON (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The cover of the wind pipe. *Scott.*
GAR'GARISM (*s. from the Greek γαργαρισμ the throat*) A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth and throat.
Gargari'ze (*v. t. from gargarism*) To wash the mouth and throat with medicated liquor.
Gargari'zed (*p. from gargarize*) Washed with a gargle, used as a gargle. *Bacon.*
GARG'ET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*
Garg'id (*s.*) A distemper in geese. *Scott.*
GARGIL'ON, GARGIL'ON (*s. a hunting term*) The principal part of the heart of the deer kind. *Scott.*
GAR'GLE (*s. from the Greek γαργαρεω the throat*) A gargarish, a liquor with which the throat is washed.
Gar'gle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wash the throat with some liquor not suffering it immediately to descend;

to warble, to play in the throat; but this sense is judged improper. *Walker.*
Gar'gled (*p. from gargle*) Washed with a gargle; warbled, played in the throat as a note in singing. *Wal.*
Gar'gling (*p. a. from gargle*) Washing the mouth or throat with a gargle.
GARG'LION (*s. in surgery*) An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise hardened into an immoveable tumor. *Quincy.*
GAR'GOL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A distemper in pigs. *Mortimer.*
GARIDEL/LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
GAR'ISH (*adj. from the Sax. garwian to make preparation, but not so common a spelling*) Gairish, fine, gaudy. *Sc.*
Gar'ishly (*adv. from garish, but not so common a spelling*) Gairishly, gaudily. *Scott.*
Gar'ishness (*s. from garish*) Gairishness, finery. *Scott.*
Gar'isoun (*v. t. obsolete*) To garison, to defend. *Chau.*
GAR'IZIM (*s.*) The name of a place. *2 Mac.*
GAR'LAND (*s. from the French garlande*) A wreath of flowers, a wreath of branches; an ornament of ribbands and flowers.
Gar'land (*s. a sea term*) A collar of rope about the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from falling, a kind of net in which the sailors keep their victuals.
GAR'LIC (*s. from the Sax. gar a lance, and lock*) A plant with a bulbous root consisting of several small tubercles, a kind of onion.
Gar'liceater (*s. from garlic, and eat*) One that eats garlic, a mean fellow. *Shakespeare.*
Gar'licpeartree (*s. in botany*) An American plant producing fruit, not unlike a pear, strongly scented with garlic.
GAR'LUCK (*s. the more correct spelling*) Garlic, a kind of onion.
Gar'licky (*adj. from garlick*) Overgrown with garlick. *Hollingworth.*
GAR'MENT (*s. from the old French guarniment*) Any principal part of dress, clothes, any thing with which the body is covered.
Gar'nament (*s. an old law term*) A warning, a summons to appear. *Cole.*
GAR'NER (*s. from the French grenier*) A place in which threshed corn is laid up, a granary.
Gar'ner (*v. t. from the sub.*) To store up in a place of safety. *Shakespeare.*
Gar'nere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A granary, a store room. *Chaucer.*
Garnetu'ra (*s. in old records*) Implements of war.
GAR'NET (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone, a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and the common crystal.
Gar'net (*s. a sea term*) A sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay, small tackle fastened to the clue of a sail, the clue garnet.
Garniamen'tum (*s. in old records*) Any kind of trimming or ornament on cloaths.
GAR'NISH (*v. t. from the French garnir*) To decorate with ornamental appendages, to set off a dish with something laid round it, to fit with fetters.
Gar'nish (*s. from the verb*) An ornament, a decoration, that which is put round a dish to embellish it.
Gar'nish (*s. in the prisons*) Fetters, the fees paid by a prisoner on his coming into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*
Gar'nish (*v. t. an old law term*) To warn, to summons to appear. *Cole.*
Gar'nished (*p. from garnish*) Ornamented, embellished, set off with garnish; with with: as, "Garnished with sparagus."
Garnishee' (*s. in the court of Guildhall*) The party in whose hands the money of another person is attached.
Gar'nisher (*s. from garnish*) One that garnishes, one that sets off any thing. *Scott.*
Gar'nishing (*p. a. from garnish*) Ornamenting, setting off with garnish.
Gar'nishment (*s. from garnish*) Ornament, embellishment, a summons to appear.
Gar'nison (*s. obsolete*) A garison, a guard. *Chaucer.*
Gar'niture (*s. from garnish*) Furniture, ornament. *Ad.*
Garn'ment (*s. obsolete*) A garment. *Chaucer.*
Gar'ous (*adj. from garum*) Resembling the pickle made of fish. *Brown.*
Garr (*v. t. obsolete*) To make, to cause. *Spenser.*
GAR'RAN (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A small horse, a horse bred in the Highlands of Scotland, a galloway.
Gar'ranty (*s. obsolete*) A warranty. *Cole.*
Garre (*s.*) A disease incident to hogs. *Phillips.*
GAR'RET (*s. from the French garite the tower of a citadel*) The highest room in a house, a room on the upper floor of a house; a kind of rotten wood. *Bacon.*
Gar'reteer

Gar'reteer (*s. from garret*) An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GAR'RISON (*s. from the French garnison*) A fortified place stored with soldiers, the soldiers placed in a fortified town, the state of being put into a fortified place to defend it.

Gar'rison (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put a number of soldiers into a place to defend it, to supply a place with an armed force for its defence.

Gar'risoned (*p. from garrison*) Provided with a garrison, defended by an armed force.

Gar'rison town (*s. from garrison, and town*) A fortified town in which troops are quartered.

Garru'lity (*s. from garrulous*) The incontinence of the tongue, talkativeness, an aptness to reveal secrets.

GAR'RULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. garrio to prate*) Talkative, given to prate.

Gar'ruloufness (*s. from garrulous*) Talkativeness, aptness to prate. *Scott.*

GAR'RULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The roller.

GAR'STANG (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 223 miles from London.

Gar'stang (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Garstang, made at Garstang.

Garsum'me (*s. in old records*) A fine, an amercement.

GAR'TER (*s. from the Brit. gar*) A string or ribband by which the stocking is bound to the leg; the ensign of the highest order of knighthood in England; the principal knight or herald at arms.

Gar'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind with a string or ribband about the leg.

Gar'tered (*p. from garter*) Bound with a garter.

Gar'tering (*p. a. from garter*) Binding with a garter, putting on the garters; belonging to the place where the garter is usually worn.

Gar'tering (*s. from the part.*) The garters, the stuff of which garters are made.

GARTH (*s. probably from girth*) The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

Garth (*s. a local word*) A yard, a court yard; a ware or dam for catching fish.

Garth'man (*s. obsolete*) A fisherman, the owner of a wear or dam where fish are kept.

GA'RUM (*s. with physicians*) The brine or pickle in which fish are preserved.

GARYOPHIL/LUS (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The caryophyllus, the pink, the clove gilliflower.

Gar'zil (*s. a local word*) Wood for fences.

GAS (*s. a chymical term*) A spirit incapable of coagulation.

GASCONA'DE (*s. from the French Gascon one of the inhabitants of Gascony who were famous for boasting*) A boast, a bravado.

Gascona'de (*v. int. from the sub.*) To boast, to brag, to bluster. *Johnson.*

GASCOI'N, GASCOI'GN (*s. in the manage*) The hinder thigh of a horse.

GAS'CONY (*s. in geography*) A province in France, the inhabitants of which were notorious for lying and boasting.

Gascon'n (*s. from Gascony*) A native of Gascony. *Scott.*

Gascoy'ne (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gascoin, the hinder thigh of a horse. *Scott.*

Ga'shound (*s. perhaps not so correct a spelling*) A gazehound, a dog that hunts by sight, a grayhound.

GASH (*v. t. supposed to be from the French hacher to cut*) To cut deep, to cut with an instrument so as to make a wide deep wound.

Gash (*s. from the verb*) A wide deep wound; the mark of a wound.

Gashed (*p. from gash*) Cut so as to have a deep wound; with with: as, "All over gashed with wounds."

Gash'ing (*p. a. from gash*) Cutting with a wide and deep wound, making gashes.

GAS'KET (*s. a sea term*) A kind of plated cord fastened to the sailyards of a ship and used in furling the sails.

Gas'kins (*s. an old droll word*) Wide hose, wide breeches. *Shakespeare.*

Gasp (*v. int. from gape*) To open the mouth to catch breath, to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for; but this sense is judged improper: "They gasped after their liberty." *Spectator.*

Gasp (*s. from the verb*) The act of opening the mouth to catch breath, the short catch for breath in the last agonies.

Gasp'ing (*p. a. from gasp*) Opening the mouth wide to catch breath, breathing out the last breath, expiring; with for: as, "Gasp'ing for life."

GAST (*s. from the Sax.*) A ghost, terror, gaslines. *Ch.*

GAST (*v. t. from the Sax.*) To fright, to terrify, to shock, to make aghast.

GASTAL'DUS (*s. in antiquity*) An officer in a prince's court answering to the steward of the household.

Gast'ed (*p. from gast*) Terrified, frightened, aghast. *Sh.*

GAS'TER (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek γαστήρ the belly*) The stomach, the lower belly, the womb. *Scott.*

CASTEROSTE'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

Gast'hound (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The gazehound, the grayhound.

Gast'linefs (*s. from gashly*) The state of being gashly. *Ur.*

Gast'ly (*adj. from gast*) Terrible, frightful, like a ghost.

Gast'ness (*s. from gast, obsolete*) Terror, gaslines. *Ch.*

Gast'oyne (*s. obsolete*) A void, a waste place. *Chau.*

Gast'red (*adj. obsolete*) Frightened, astonished. *Bailey.*

Gast'ric (*adj. from gaster*) Belonging to the belly, belonging to the stomach.

Gast'rica (*s. in anatomy, from gastric*) The upper branch of the splenic vein.

GAS'TRICUS (*s. in anatomy*) The gastric vein; having two branches the greater and the leis. *Scott.*

GASTRIL'OQUUS (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and the Lat. loquor to speak*) One who has the faculty of speaking out of his belly.

GASTROENE'MIUS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles which make up the calf of the leg.

GASTROEPIPLO'IC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the artery that leads to the stomach and belly, belonging to the vein that leads from the stomach and omentum.

Gastroepiplo'ica (*s. from gastroepiploic*) The artery, the vein that belongs to the stomach and omentum. *Scott.*

GASTROL'OGY (*s. from the Gr. γαστήρ the belly, and λόγος a description*) A treatise on the stomach and omentum.

GASTROL'ATER (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and λατρεύω to worship*) A glutton, one that makes a god of his belly. *Scott.*

GASTROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and μαντεία magic*) A kind of divination practised by the ancients.

GAST'ROMYTH (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and μυθος speech*) One who has the faculty of speaking as out of the belly.

GASTRO'ROPHY (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and ραφή a future*) The act of sewing up a wound of the belly, the act of sewing up a wound of the belly complicated with another wound of the intestine.

GASTROT'OMY (*s. from the Greek γαστήρ the belly, and τέμνω to cut*) The act of laying open the belly, the act of cutting open the womb. *Scott.*

Gat (*v. int. pret. of get*) Did get.

GA'TAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the lowing of cattle*) A man's name.

Gate (*s. from the Sax. geat*) The door of a city, a large door; a frame of timber upon hinges to open a passage into inclosures; an avenue, an opening.

Gate (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gait, a manner of walking. *Scott.*

Gate (*s. a local word*) A street.

Gate (*s. obsolete*) A goat. *Spenser.*

Gate (*s. obsolete*) A way, a manner. *Chaucer.*

Gate (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did beget. *Chaucer.*

Ga'tevin (*s. from gate, and vein*) The great vein which conveys the blood to the liver. *Bacon.*

Ga'teway (*s. from gate, and way*) A way through the gates of inclosed grounds, the way leading through a large door under a building.

GATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a press*) A city in the country of the Philistines.

GA'THER (*v. t. from the Sax. gaderan*) To collect, to pluck, to get in; to draw together, to assemble; to heap up, to gain; to know by inference; to putter, to take up in plaits.

Ga'ther (*v. int.*) To grow larger, to thicken, to generate pus, to collect in matter.

Gath'er (*s. from the verb*) A pucker, a plait.

Gath'erbag (*s. with hunters*) The membrane inclosing a red deer in the hind's belly. *Phillips.*

Gath'ered (*p. from gather*) Collected, plucked, drawn together, heaped up, drawn up in plaits.

Gath'erer (*s. from gather*) One that gathers, a collector.

Gath'ering (*p. a. from gather*) Collecting, plucking, heaping up, assembling, taking up in plaits.

Gath'ering (*s. from the part.*) A collection, the act of assembling together.

Gath'ren (*v. t. obsolete*) To gather. *Chaucer.*

Gath'rid (*p. obsolete*) Gathered. *Chaucer.*

GATH'RIMMON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the press of the granate*) The name of a city. *Joshua.*

Gatte (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did get. *Chaucer.*

GAT'TENTREE (*s. in botany*) A species of cornelian cherry. *Gat'tlehead*

- Gat'tlehead** (*s. a local word*) A forgetful person. *Cole.*
GAT'TON (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 10 miles from London.
Gat'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Gatton, made at Gatton.
GAVA'LI (*s. in natural history*) The bdellium.
Caud (*s. not much used, in botany*) The woad. *Scott.*
GAUDE (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) An ornament, a fine thing.
Gaude (*v. int. from the sub.*) To exult, to rejoice at. *Sb.*
Gau'dery (*s. from gaude*) Finery, ostentation of dress.
Gau'did (*adj. obsolete*) Gaudy, garnished. *Chaucer.*
Gau'dies (*s. plu. from gaudy*) Double commons, the commons allowed on gaudy days.
CAUDIL'OQUUS (*adj. from the Lat. gaudium joy, and loquor to speak*) Declaring good news. *Scott.*
Gaud'ily (*adv. from gaudy*) In a gaudy manner, with finery.
Gaud'iness (*s. from gaudy*) Finery, showiness.
Gaud'y (*adj. from gaude*) Showy, splendid, pompous, fine, festive.
GAUD'Y (*s. from the Lat. gaudeo to rejoice*) A feast, a festival, a day of plenty. *Cheyne.*
Gave (*v. t. pret. of give*) Did give.
GAV'EL (*s. from the Sax. gafel*) A tribute, a toll, a custom, a yearly rent.
Gav'el (*s. a local word*) The ground. *Mortimer.*
Gav'el (*s. with builders, but not so common a word*) The gable, the triangular part of a building which supports the end of the roof.
Gav'el (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to tribute, paid in tribute.
Gav'elbred (*s. obsolete*) Bread or corn formerly paid as rent or tribute.
Gav'elcorn (*s. from gavel, and corn*) Corn formerly paid in tribute.
Gav'elerth (*s. in old customs*) The duty of ploughing so much land by the tenant for the lord. *Phillips.*
Gav'ellet (*s. from gavel*) An ancient custom in Kent by which the tenant in gavel kind forfeits his lands and tenements on the failure of due rents and services. *Pb.*
Gavelgi'da, Gavelgi'da (*s. in old records*) An estate which brings in an yearly rent or profit. *Phillips.*
Gav'elherth (*s. in old customs*) The gavelerth.
Gav'elingmen (*s. in old customs*) The tenants who paid reserved rents besides customary duties. *Phillips.*
Gav'elkind (*s. a law term*) A custom by which the lands of the father are divided among all his sons, or the lands of a brother dying without issue among all the surviving brothers; a custom now abolished by which the female descendents were utterly excluded and bastards inherited with legitimate children. *Sir J. Davies.*
Gav'elmalt (*s. in old customs*) Malt delivered by way of tribute or rent to the lord.
Gav'elmed (*s. in old customs*) The duty of mowing grass required by the lord from his customary tenants.
Gav'eloe (*s. a local word*) A bar of iron used to make holes for stakes.
GAV'ELOES (*s. from the Sax.*) Shafts, javelins, warlike engines. *Phillips.*
Gav'elrep (*s. in old customs*) The duty of reaping corn for the lord by his tenants.
Gav'elrester (*s. in old customs*) A kind of rent ale, one of the articles anciently charged on the stewards or bailiffs of manors belonging to the church of Canterbury. *Phillips.*
GAUGE (*s. from the French, pronounced as though it were written gage*) A measure, a standard.
Gauge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To measure the contents of a vessel, to measure by any proportion.
Gau'ged (*p. from gauge*) Measured.
Gau'geline (*s. from gauge, and line*) One of the lines on a gaugingrod.
Gau'gepoint (*s. in stereometry*) The diameter of a circle whose area is equal to the solidity of any measure proposed.
Gau'ger (*s. from gauge*) One who measures vessels, one who measures by a gauge.
Gaug'ing (*p. a. from gauge*) Measuring the contents of vessels.
Gaug'ing (*s. from the part.*) The art or process of measuring the contents of all kinds of vessels, stereometry.
Gaug'ingrod (*s. from gauging, and rod*) The rule or rod used in gauging.
GA'VIA (*s. in ornithology*) The seagull, a kind of wild fowl.
GAUL (*s. in geography*) The old name of France.
Gaul (*s. a local word*) A lever. *Bailey.*
- GAUL'FRIDE** (*s.*) A man's name. *Chaucer.*
Gau'lick (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to the left hand, left.
Gau'lish (*adj. from Gaul*) Belonging to Gaul, French. *Al.*
Gaul'onites (*s.*) A sect among the Jews who opposed the tribute raised by Cyrenus in the reign of Augustus. *Ba.*
Guls (*s. from Gaul*) The inhabitants of the ancient Gaul.
GAUNT (*adj. from the Sax. gewanian to lessen*) Thin, slender, meagre, lean.
Gaunt'er (*adj. comp. of gaunt*) Gaunt in a greater degree.
Gaunt'est (*adj. sup. of gaunt*) Gaunt in the greatest degree.
GAUNT'LET (*s. from the French gantelet*) The caestus, the gantlet.
Gaunt'lope (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gantelope, the gantlet.
Gaunt'ly (*adv. from gaunt*) Meagrely, thinly.
Gaun'tree (*s. a local word*) A stiling, a wooden frame to set casks on, a trail.
GA'VOT (*s. from the French gavote*) A brisk kind of dance.
GAVOT'TA (*s. in music*) A brisk kind of air.
GAUR (*s. in Turkey*) An infidel. *Scott.*
Gaure, Gou'rin (*v. int. obsolete*) To stare. *Chaucer.*
Gauze (*s. from gaze*) A thin transparent cloth made of silk or linen.
GAW'AIN, GAW'EIN (*s.*) A woman's name, sister to king Arthur. *Chaucer.*
Gawge (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To gauge.
Gaw'geator, Gaw'geor (*s. obsolete, and incorrect spellings*) A gauger, an officer who was to allow and mark certain goods for sale. *Phillips.*
Gaw'gepeny (*s. obsolete*) A fee formerly paid to an officer who was to allow the sale of certain goods. *Cole.*
GAWK (*s. from the Sax. geac*) A cuckoo, a silly fellow.
Gawn (*s. a local word*) A gallon, a small pail containing about a gallon.
Gawn'tree (*s. a local word*) A stiling, a frame of wood to put a cask on, a trail.
Gawie, Gawze (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gauze.
GAY (*adj. from the French*) Airy, cheerful, merry; fine, showy.
Gay (*s. from the adj.*) An ornament, an embellishment. *L'Estrange.*
Gay'ety (*s. from gay*) Cheerfulness, airiness, acts of juvenile pleasure.
Gay'lere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gaoler. *Chaucer.*
Gay'ly (*adv. from gay*) Merrily, cheerfully, showily.
Gay'ness (*s. not much used, from gay*) Gayety, finery.
Gay'ter, Gay'tertree (*s. in botany*) The dogwood, the prickwood.
GA'ZA (*s. from the Heb. signifying strong*) The name of a city in the land of the Philistines.
GAZ'ARA (*s.*) The name of a city. *1 Mac.*
GAZE (*v. int. from the Sax. gesean*) To look intently, to look with earnestness.
Gaze (*s. from the verb*) A fixed look, the look of wonder, the object looked at.
Gaze (*v. int.*) To look at. "And gazed awhile the amplex sky." *Milton.*
Ga'zed (*p. from gaze*) Looked at, surveyed with wonder. *Johnson.*
Ga'zeful (*adj. from gaze*) Looking intently.
Ga'zehound (*s. from gaze, and hound*) A dog that hunts by sight, a grayhound.
GAZ'EL (*s. in zoology*) An Arabian deer, an antelope.
GAZEL'LA (*s. in zoology*) The gazel.
Ga'zement (*s. obsolete, from gaze*) The act of gazing. *Sp.*
Ga'zer (*s. from gaze*) One that gazes, one that looks intently.
GAZET'TE (*s. from the Venetian gazetta a halfpenny, the price of a news paper first published at Venice*) A paper of news, a paper of news published by authority.
Gazettee'r (*s. from gazette*) A writer of a news paper, a paper of intelligence.
Gazettie'r (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gazetteer.
GA'ZI (*s.*) A title among the Turks and Arabs given to such as have made war on Christians and extended the religion of Mahomet. *Scott.*
Ga'zing (*p. a. from gaze*) Looking steadily, looking with amazement.
Ga'zingstock (*s. from gaze, and stock*) A person looked at with scorn or abhorrence.
GA'ZON (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A piece of fresh earth covered with grass used in lining the out-sides of ramparts and parapets.
GA'ZUL (*s.*) An Egyptian weed used in making fine glass. *Scott.*
Geant (*s. obsolete*) A jay, a bittern. *Chaucer.*

- GEAR** (*s. from the Sax. geawre*) Furniture, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff, goods, riches. *Shakespeare.*
- Gear** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dress, to put harness on a horse.
- Gear'd** (*p. from gear*) Dressed, furnished with harness.
- Gear'ing** (*p. a. from gear*) Dressing, putting on harness.
- Gears** (*s. a sea term*) The jeers, an assemblage of small tackle.
- Ge'ien** (*adj. obsolete*) Wonderful. *Spenser.*
- Geat** (*s. corrupted from jett*) The hole through which the metal runs into the mould.
- GE'BA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a hill*) The name of a city.
- GE'BAL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying bound*) The name of a place.
- GE'BIM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying height*) The name of a place. *Isaiab.*
- GE'BURSCRIP** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A neighbourhood, an adjoining territory.
- GE'BURUS** (*s. from the Sax. gebur, obsolete*) A neighbour, a neighbour in the country.
- GECK** (*s. from the Sax. geac a cuckoo*) One easily imposed upon, a bubble. *Shakespeare.*
- Geck** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To trick, to cheat, to make a fool of one.
- GED** (*s. in ornithology*) The juddock, the small snipe.
- GEDALI'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a divine endowment*) A man's name.
- Gede** (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did go, went. *Chaucer.*
- GED'EON** (*s.*) A man's name. *Judith.*
- Gee** (*v. int. imperative mode, a word used by waggoners to their horses*) Go, turn to the off side.
- Geer** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gear.
- Geer** (*v. not so correct a spelling*) To dress, to put harness on a horse.
- Geer'd** (*p. not so correct a spelling*) Dressed, harness'd. *Bailey.*
- Geese** (*s. plu. of goose*) Two or more of the goose kind.
- GEF'FERY** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Gifts** (*s. obsolete*) Gifts. *Chaucer.*
- GEHA'ZI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the valley of vision*) A man's name.
- GEHEN'NA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the valley of Hin-nom*) A valley near Jerusalem where the idolatrous Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch.
- GEIR** (*s. from the Teut. gayer greedy*) A vulture.
- GE'LABEL** (*adj. from the Lat. gelu ice*) Capable of being congealed. *Johnson.*
- GELÆOPA'CHIA** (*s. in natural history*) A class of mineral inflammable fluids.
- GELÆOSPI'LA** (*s. in natural history*) A class of mineral inflammable fluids of a thinner consistence than the gelæopachia.
- GELATI'NA** (*s. in pharmacy*) Any kind of clear gummy juice. *Scott.*
- Ge'latine** (*adj. from gelatina*) Formed into a jelly, stiff, cohesive. *Derbam.*
- Gelat'inous** (*adj. from gelatina*) Formed into a kind of jelly, cohesive. *Woodward.*
- GELD** (*v. t. the g is pronounced hard, from the German gelten*) To castrate, to deprive of any principal part, to take off any appearance of immodesty.
- Geld** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gild, a tax, a tribute. *Scott.*
- Geld'able** (*adj. from geld*) Capable of being gelded. *Sc.*
- Geld'able** (*adj. from geld, but not so correct a spelling*) Gildable, liable to pay tribute. *Scott.*
- Geld'ed** (*p. from geld*) Castrated, deprived of some essential part, deprived of any part improper or immodest.
- Geld'er** (*s. from geld*) One that castrates, one that gelds cattle.
- Geld'erose** (*s. in botany*) A shrub.
- Geld'ing** (*p. a. from geld*) Castrating, depriving of some essential part.
- Geld'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A horse that has been gelded, any animal that has been castrated.
- Gel'icide** (*s. not used*) A frost. *Cole.*
- GE'LID** (*adj. from the Lat. gelu frost*) Excessively cold, chill.
- Gelid'ity** (*s. not much used, from gelid*) Extreme cold.
- Gel'idness** (*s. little used, from gelid*) Excessive cold.
- GEL'LY** (*s. from the Lat. gelu frost*) A coagulated fluid, a viscous body, a kind of tender coagulation.
- Gel'oser** (*s. obsolete*) A clovegillyflower. *Chaucer.*
- GELOS'COPY** (*s. from the Greek γελος laughter, and σκοπεω to view*) A kind of prediction drawn from the manner in which any one laughs. *Scott.*
- Gel'over** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gellyflower.
- Gel'ous** (*adj. obsolete*) Jealous. *Cole.*
- GELSEMI'NUM** (*s. in botany*) The jessamin.
- Gelt** (*s. from geld*) A gelding, a gelded animal. *Mort.*
- Gelt** (*v. pret. of geld*) Gelded, did geld.
- Gelt** (*p. from gelt*) Castrated, gelded.
- Gelt** (*s. corrupted from gilt*) A tinsel, a gilt surface. *Sp.*
- GEM** (*s. from the Lat. gemma*) A precious stone of any kind; the first bud of a plant, a bud just appearing.
- Gem** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adorn with precious stones.
- Gem** (*v. int.*) To put forth the first bud.
- GEM'ARA** (*s. in antiquity*) The second part of the Babylonish talmud.
- GEMA'TRIA** (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) A kind of arithmetical cabbala.
- Ge'meteder** (*s. obsolete*) The chief tail feather. *Cole.*
- GEM'ELLES** (*s. in heraldry*) Double bars, two bars.
- GEMEL'LUS** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the elbow.
- Ge'mels** (*s. obsolete*) Twins. *Cole.*
- GEM'ENT** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gemo to lament*) Lamenting, groaning. *Cole.*
- GEMERI'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying completion*) A man's name.
- Gem'erie** (*s. not used, from gem*) A cabinet, a place in which jewels are kept. *Cole.*
- GEM'INATE** (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. gemino to make double*) To double, to make double.
- Gem'inated** (*p. from geminate*) Divided into two, growing double, doubled.
- Gemina'tion** (*s. from geminate*) A reduplication, a repetition. *Boyle.*
- Gemina'tus** (*adj. in botany*) Divided into two. *Scott.*
- GEM'INI** (*s. in astronomy*) The twins, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- GEM'INOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. gemino to double*) Double, twofold. *Brown.*
- Gem'iny** (*s. from gemini*) A couple, the twins, gemini. *Scott.*
- GEM'ITES** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone in which there is the appearance of two hands holding together.
- Gem'ma** (*s. in natural history*) A gem.
- GEM'MA** (*s. in botany*) The turgid bud of a plant. *Scott.*
- Gem'mary** (*adj. from gem*) Pertaining to gems, belonging to jewels. *Brown.*
- Gem'mary** (*s. from gem*) A place in which jewels are kept. *Scott.*
- Gem'meous** (*adj. from gem*) Double. *Brown.*
- GEMMIF'EROUS** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gemma a gem, and fero to bear*) Bearing gems, producing jewels. *Cole.*
- Gemmos'ity** (*s. not much used, from gem*) The quality of abounding with jewels; an exuberance of buds. *Co.*
- Gem'mow** (*adj. not much used*) Double.
- Gem'mowring** (*s. from gemmow, and ring*) A double ring in links.
- GE'MOTE** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The court of the hundred, a court holden on some special occasion. *Sc.*
- GEMUR'SA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A corn, a distemper in the toes. *Phillips.*
- GE'NA** (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The cheek.
- GENDARM'ES** (*s. from the French*) The horse in an army, a kind of horse guards in the French army.
- Gende** (*adj. obsolete*) Gentle, seemly, fine, genteel. *Cb.*
- GEN'DER** (*s. from the Lat. genus a kind*) A sort, a kind, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.
- Gen'der** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cause, to produce, to beget.
- Gen'der** (*v. int.*) To breed, to copulate.
- Gen'dered** (*p. from gender*) Produced, bred.
- Gen'dering** (*p. a. from gender*) Producing, breeding, copulating.
- Genealog'ical** (*adj. from genealogy*) Belonging to genealogy, pertaining to the descents in families.
- Geneal'ogist** (*s. from genealogy*) One skilled in genealogy, one who traces the descents of families.
- GENEAL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek γενεα a generation, and λογος a description*) The history of the descents in families, a pedigree.
- GEN'EARCH** (*s. from the Greek γενεα a generation, and αρχος a chief*) The head of a family, the chief of a tribe or family.
- GEN'EATH** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A hind, a farmer. *Cole.*
- GEN'ERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. genero to produce*) Capable of being produced.
- GEN'ERAL** (*s. from the Lat. genus a stock*) Comprehending many species, pertaining to a whole class or body, public, comprising the whole, extensive, unrestrained, common, usual.

Gen'eral (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the greater part; the generality, the public. *But this sense is now grown obsolete. Shakespeare.*

GEN'ERAL (*s. from the French*) One that has the command of an army.

GENERA'LE (*s. from general*) The usual commons in a religious house.

Generalis'simo (*s. from general*) The supreme commander; a title of honour rather than office. *Johnson.*

General'ity (*s. from general*) The state of being general; the main body, the bulk of the people.

Gen'erally (*adv. from general*) In general, in the main, extensively, commonly.

Gen'eralness (*s. from general*) Universality, frequency, commonness.

Gen'eralship (*s. from general*) The office of a general commander, the manœuvres of a general in the command of an army.

Gen'erality (*s. from general, but not so common a word*) The generality, the whole, the greater part.

GEN'ERANT (*adj. from the Lat. genero to produce*) Producing, begetting.

Gen'erant (*s. from the adj.*) The power that produces, the power that begets.

GEN'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. genero to beget*) To produce, to propagate, to beget, to cause.

Gen'erated (*p. from generate*) Produced, propagated, caused.

Gen'erating (*p. a. from generate*) Producing, propagating, causing.

Genera'tion (*s. from generate*) The act of producing, the act of begetting; a family, a race, an offspring; a single succession; an age.

Gen'erative (*adj. from generate*) Having the power of propagation, prolific, fruitful.

Genera'tor (*s. from generate*) That which generates, the power that produces.

GEN'ERIC (*adj. from the Lat. genus a kind*) Comprehending the genus, distinguishing the genus.

Gen'erical (*adj. from generic*) Comprehending the genus as distinguished from the species.

Gen'erically (*adv. from generic*) With respect to the genus as distinguished from the species.

GEN'EROSA (*s. a law term*) A gentlewoman as distinguished from a spinster.

Generosity (*s. from generous*) The quality of being generous, liberality, magnanimity.

GEN'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. generosus*) Well born, noble of mind, magnanimous, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

Gen'erously (*adv. from generous*) Magnanimously, liberally, munificently.

Gen'erousness (*s. from generous*) The quality of being generous.

GEN'ESIS (*s. from the Greek*) A generation; the first book of scripture so called because it treats of the production of the world; the formation of a superficies or solid by the motion of the describent.

Genes'ta, Genes'tra (*s. in botany*) The genista. *Phil.*

GEN'ET (*s. from the French*) A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.

GEN'ET (*s. in zoology*) A kind of cat bred in Spain, the fur of the animal called by that name.

GENETHLI'AC (*adj. from the Greek γενεθλια a generation*) Belonging to the calculation of nativities, shewing the configuration of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

Genethli'acal (*adj. from genethliac*) Pertaining to the calculations of nativities as formerly practised by astrologers.

Genethli'acs (*s. from genethliac*) The science of calculating nativities as formerly practised by astrologers.

GENETHLIAL'OGY (*s. from the Greek γενεθλια a generation, and λογος a description*) The art of calculating nativities, the pretended art of telling fortunes by consulting the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

Genethlia'tic (*s. from genethliac*) One who calculates nativities, one who pretends to tell fortunes from the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

GENE'VA (*s. in geography*) A city of Switzerland near the confines of France, famous for the part it took in the reformation from popery under John Calvin; it is a republic governed by a council and senate of its own, and is supposed to contain thirty thousand souls.

GENE'VA (*s. from the French genevre a juniperberry*) A kind of spirit distilled from the berry of the junipertree; gin.

GEN'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. genialis belonging to generation*) Contributing to propagation, giving life and cheerfulness; natural, native.

Genial'ity (*s. from genial*) Festivity, cheerfulness. *Sc.*

Gen'ially (*adv. from genial*) Naturally, by genius; gayly, cheerfully.

Gen'ialness (*s. from genial*) The state or quality of being genial.

GENICULA'RIS (*s. in botany*) The valerian cultivated in gardens.

GENIC'ULATED (*s. from the Lat. geniculum a little knee*) Knotted, jointed.

GENICULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. geniculum a little knee*) Knottiness, the quality of having knots.

GENIC'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The joint or knot in the stalk of a plant.

GE'NII (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) The two spirits or demons, the one good and the other bad, who were supposed to preside over the actions of men.

GE'NIO (*s. from genius*) A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GENIOGLOS'SI (*s. plu. in anatomy*) A pair of muscles belonging to the lower jaw.

GENIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Lat. genius, a demon, and the Greek λογος a description*) A discourse or treatise on the nature of angels and spirits. *Scott.*

GENIOHYOID'E'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle which rises in the middle of the chin and terminates in the base of the hyoides.

GENI'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GENIS'TA (*s. in botany*) The broom, the dyer's weed, a genus of plants.

GENISTE'LA (*s. in botany*) The genista.

GEN'ITAL (*adj. from the Lat. genialis belonging to generation*) Generative, begetting, pertaining to generation, belonging to the genitals.

GENITA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The swordgrass, the glader.

Gen'itals (*s. plu. from the adj.*) The parts of generation.

Gen'ited (*adj. not much used*) Produced, generated. *Sc.*

GE'NITES (*s. from the Greek γενιταις*) The Jews who were descended from Abraham without any mixture of foreign blood.

Gen'itin, Gen'iting (*s.*) The name of an apple.

GEN'ITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. genitivus belonging to the same stock*) Belonging to that case of nouns by which property or possession is chiefly signified.

Gen'itive (*s. from the adj.*) That case of a noun in grammar by which property or possession is signified.

GENITO'RES (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The genitals, the parts of generation.

GENITU'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) The semen male and female. *Scott.*

GE'NIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A supposed protecting or ruling power; nature, disposition; mental powers; a man endowed with superior faculties.

GENNES'ARET, GENNES'ERETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the garden of the prince*) A district in the land of Israel.

GEN'NET (*s. in zoology, but not so common a spelling*) The genet.

GEN'OA (*s. in geography*) A republic in Italy, the capital city of that republic.

Gen'oesse (*s. from Genoa*) The natives of Genoa, a native of Genoa.

Gen'oe e (*adj. from Genoa*) Belonging to Genoa.

Gent (*adj. from the old French, but now grown obsolete*) Elegant, soft, gentle, polite. *Spenser.*

GENTEEL (*adj. from the French gentil*) Civil, polite, elegant in behaviour, graceful in mien.

Genteel'y (*adv. from genteel*) Elegantly, politely; handsomely, gracefully.

Genteel'ness (*s. from genteel*) Elegance, politeness, gracefulness.

Gent'erie (*s. obsolete*) Gentility, generosity. *Chaucer.*

GENTI'AN (*s. in botany*) The feldwort, the baldmony, a genus of plants.

GEN'TIA'NA (*s. in botany*) The gentian.

GENTIANE'L'IA (*s. in botany*) A kind of of feldwort.

Gentiane'la (*s.*) A kind of blue colour.

Gen'ril (*s.*) A kind of maggot, a kind of fly used in angling.

GEN'TILE (*s. from the Lat gens a nation*) One of a nation professing heathenism, one who knows not the true God.

Gen'tile (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the heathen, infidel, pagan.

Gen'tiles (*s. in grammar*) The nouns which distinguish the people of different countries.

Gen'tiles (*s. obsolete*) Relations, kindred. *Chaucer.*

Gentiles'se (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) Complaisance, civility. *Hudibras.*

Gen'tilism (*s. from gentile*) Paganism, heathenism.

Gentili'tious (*adj. from gentile*) Peculiar to a nation, endemial, entailed on a family, hereditary. *Arbutb.*

Gentil'ity (*s. from gentile*) Elegance of behaviour, gracefulness.

- fulness of mien, dignity of birth; gentry, gentility; but these last senses are now grown obsolete. *Hooker.*
- Gen'till (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Gentle, noble, civil. *Cb.*
- Gentilles'se (*s. obsolete*) Gentility, frankness, generosity. *Cb.*
- Gen'tilly (*adv. obsolete*) Civilly, courteously. *Chau.*
- Gen'tilness (*s. obsolete*) Gentility, frankness, generosity. *C.*
- GEN'TLE (*adj. from the Lat. gentilis*) Soft, meek, peaceable; soothing, pacific; well born, ancient though not noble.
- Gen'tle (*s. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) A gentleman, a man of birth. *Shakespeare.*
- Gen'tle (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) To make gentle. *Shakespeare.*
- Gen'tlefolk (*s. from gentle, and folk*) Persons distinguished by birth or fortune from the common people.
- Gen'tleman, (*s. from gentle, and man*) A man of birth, a man of fortune, a man of genteel behaviour, a man advanced to office, the upper servant that waits on a man of rank, a term of complaisance applied to men of all ranks. *Ironically*, a man unworthy of the title.
- Gen'tlemanlike (*adj. from gentleman, and like*) Becoming a man of birth, like a gentleman.
- Gen'tlemanly (*adj. from gentleman*) Gentlemanlike. *Sp.*
- Gen'tleness (*s. from gentle*) Softness, tenderness, sweetness of temper; benevolence; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- Gen'tleship (*s. from gentle, but now grown obsolete*) The carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham.*
- Gen'tlewoman (*s. from gentle, and woman*) A woman of birth, a woman of genteel behaviour; a woman who waits as an upper servant on some lady of rank; a term of civility applied to women of all ranks; *Ironically*, a woman unworthy of the title.
- Gen'tly (*adv. from gentle*) Softly, meekly, inoffensively, tenderly.
- Gen'try (*s. from gentle*) The class of people above the common sort, the rank between the vulgar and the nobility; a term of civility including all ranks. *Ironically*, people unworthy of the character.
- Gen'trycove (*s. a cant word*) A gentleman. *Bailey.*
- Gen'trymort (*s. a cant word*) A gentlewoman. *Bailey.*
- GEN'U (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The knee.
- GENUBATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying theft*) The name of a man.
- GENUFLEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. genu the knee, and flecto to bend*) The act of bending the knee, an act of adoration expressed by bending the knee.
- Genuflex'ion (*s. not so common a spelling*) Genuflection. *Sc.*
- GEN'UINE (*adj. from the Lat. genuinus of the right kind*) True, real, natural, proceeding from the right kind.
- Gen'uinely (*adv. from genuine*) Naturally, without adulteration.
- Gen'uineness (*s. from genuine*) The state or quality of being genuine.
- GE'NUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind, a sort, a class of being comprehending its various species; a mode, a manner, a fashion.
- GEOCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek γη the earth, and κεντρον a centre*) Having the earth for its centre, having the same centre with the earth.
- Geocen'trical (*adj. from geocentric*) Geocentric, having the same centre with the earth.
- Geocen'trically (*adv. from geocentric*) In a geocentric manner, in a manner which supposes the earth to be the centre.
- GEODÆ'SIA (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and δαιω to divide*) The art of measuring superficies.
- Geodæ'tical (*adj. from geodæsia*) Belonging to the art of measuring superficies.
- Geodæ'tically (*adv. from geodætical*) According to the manner in which surfaces are measured.
- Ge'ode (*s. not used, from the Greek*) The earth stone. *Cb.*
- Geode'sian (*s. from geodesie, not much used*) One skilled in the art of measuring superficies.
- GE'ODESIE (*s. from the French, but not much used*) Geodæsia, the art of measuring superficies.
- Geoff, Geoffe (*s. a local word*) A mow, a rick of corn, a rick of hay.
- GEOFF'ERY (*s.*) A man's name.
- Geog'raper (*s. from geography*) One who describes the earth according to the several divisions of it, one skilled in geography.
- Geograph'ic (*adj. from geography*) Belonging to geography.
- Geograph'ical (*adj. from geographic*) Pertaining to geography.
- Geograph'ically (*adv. from geographical*) In a geographical manner, according to the rules of geography.
- GEOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and γραφω to describe*) The description of the earth according to its several divisions, whether natural or arbitrary.
- GEOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and λογος a discourse*) The doctrine of the earth, the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.
- Ge'omancer (*s. from geomancy*) A fortuneteller, a cheat who pretends to tell fortunes by drawing figures on the earth.
- Ge'omancie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Geomancy. *Chau.*
- GE'OMANCY (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and μαγεια magic*) A kind of divination by figures drawn on the earth.
- Geoman'tic (*adj. from geomancy*) Belonging to geomancy, pertaining to the pretended art of telling fortunes by figures drawn on the earth.
- Geoman'tical (*adj. from geomantic*) Belonging to geomancy.
- Geoman'tically (*adv. from geomantical*) According to the geomantic art.
- Geom'eter (*s. from geometry*) A geometrician, one skilled in geometry.
- Geome'tral (*adj. from geometry*) Geometrical, belonging to geometry.
- Geom'etric (*adj. from geometry*) Pertaining to geometry.
- Geomet'rical (*adj. from geometric*) Belonging to geometry.
- Geomet'rally (*adv. from geometrical*) According to the laws of geometry.
- Geometric'ian (*s. from geometry*) One skilled in geometry, a geometer.
- Geom'etrize (*v. int. from geometry*) To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*
- GE'OMETRY (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and μετροω to measure*) The art of measuring the earth; the science of extension, quantity or magnitude; mensuration; pantometry.
- GE'ON (*s.*) The name of a place. *Ecd.*
- GEOPO'NIC (*adj. from the Greek γη the earth, and ποω labour*) Belonging to agriculture.
- Geopo'nical (*adj. from geponic*) Pertaining to the culture of lands.
- Geopo'nics (*s. from geponic*) The science of agriculture, the books that treat of husbandry.
- GEORGE (*s.*) A man's name.
- George (*s. from the foregoing*) A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf. *Dryden.*
- Georgeno'ble (*s.*) A gold coin once current in this kingdom.
- GEOR'GIA (*s. in geography*) One of the British plantations in America; a province in Asia.
- Geor'gians (*s. in church history*) The followers of one David George in Holland, who pretended to be the Messiah.
- GEOR'GIC (*adj. from the Greek γη the earth, and εργον work*) Belonging to the culture of land, treating of husbandry.
- Geor'gic, Geor'gics (*s. from the adj.*) A poem on husbandry, a kind of pastoral.
- Georn'lick (*adv. obsolete*) Willingly. *Cole.*
- GE'OSCOPY (*s. from the Greek γη the earth, and σκοπεω to view*) An observation of the different qualities of the earth. *Scott.*
- GEOT'IC (*adj. from the Greek γη the earth, but not much used*) Terrestrial, belonging to the earth.
- Geot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of magic, geomancy. *Sc.*
- Ge'oty (*s. from geotic*) A kind of magic, geomancy. *Sc.*
- GE'RA (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pilgrimage*) A man's name.
- GE'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The twentieth part of a shekel.
- GE'RANITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of gem with a spot like a crane's eye.
- GER'ALD (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gerard, a man's name.
- GERAN'IUM (*s. in botany*) An herb, stork's bill.
- GERANOM'ACHY (*s. from the Greek γερανος a crane, and μαχομαι to fight*) The fabulous war between the cranes and pigmies. *Scott.*
- GERAN'TES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone having the colour of a crane's neck. *Scott.*
- GE'RAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pilgrimage*) A man's name.
- GER'ARD (*s.*) A man's name.
- GERAR'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- GER'BERA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Gerd, Gerd'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To strike, to smite, to pierce, to stab. *Chaucer.*
- Gere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Any kind of utensil or furniture; habit, dress, accoutrement. *Chaucer.*
- Gere (*s. obsolete*) A jeer, a jest. *Bailey.*
- Ger'eagle

Ger'eagle (*s. not so correct spelling*) The giereagle. *Sc.*
GE'RENT (*s. not much used, from the Lat. gero to carry*) Carrying, bearing.
Ge'resol (*s. in music*) One of the clefs or keys in the scale of music. *Scott.*
Ge'reves (*s. plu. obsolete*) Guardians. *Chaucer.*
Ger'falcon (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk, a bird of prey between a vulture and a hawk.
GERGESE'NES (*s.*) The inhabitants of a district in the land of Israel. *Mat. 8.*
GER'GESHITES (*s.*) The inhabitants of a district in the land of Israel. *Judith.*
Ger'gon (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A jargon, a chattering. *Cb.*
Ge'rie, Ger'iful (*adj. obsolete*) Changeable, inconstant. *Cb.*
CER'IZIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying cutters*) A mountain in the land of Israel.
Germi'n (*s.*) A kind of pear.
Ger'man (*adj. from Germany*) Belonging to Germany, produced in Germany.
Ger'man (*s. from the adi.*) A native of Germany.
GER'MAN (*s. from the French germain*) A brother, a first cousin.
Ger'man (*adj. from the sub.*) Related, near of kin.
GER'MAN (*s.*) A man's name.
Ger'mander (*s. in botany*) An herb, the treacle.
German'ic (*s. from German*) Belonging to Germany.
German'ity (*s. from German*) The relation of brothers, a conduct becoming a brother.
GER'MANY (*s. in geography*) A large and populous empire in Europe, bounded by Denmark and the Baltic on the north, by Poland and Hungary on the east, by Switzerland and the Alps on the south, and by France and Holland on the west. In the empire there are upwards of three hundred sovereign princes and states, most of them arbitrary in their respective territories.
Germ, Germe (*s. from germen*) A sprout, a shoot.
GER'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) A bud, a shoot.
Ger'min (*s. from germen*) A sprouting seed, the first shoot of a seed.
Ger'minant (*adj. from germin*) Shooting, sprouting.
GER'MINATE (*v. int. from the Lat. germino to sprout*) To bud, to shoot, to put forth. *Woodward.*
Germina'tion (*s. from germinate*) The act of sprouting, growth.
GEROCO'MICA (*s. from the Greek γερον an old man, and κομω to cure*) A regimen or medical diet for old people.
Ge'ron (*s. in heraldry, but not so common a spelling*) The gyron. *Cole.*
GERON'TES (*s. from the Greek γερον an elder*) The magistracy of Sparta.
GERONTOCO'MIA (*s. from the Greek γερον an old man, and κομω to cure*) That part of physic which prescribes the diet for old people in order to preserve their health.
GERONTOCO'MIUM (*s. from the Greek γερον an old man, and κομω to cure*) An hospital for poor old people.
Gern'sey (*s. not so common a spelling*) Guernsey.
GER'SA (*s. in pharmacy*) A fine powder made from the roots of certain plants.
GER'SHAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger*) A man's name.
GER'SHON (*s.*) A man's name.
Ger'shonite (*s. from Gershon*) A descendent of Gershon.
GER'SUMA, GER'SUME (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) A fine, an amercement. *Scott.*
Ger'sumarius (*s. from ger'suma*) A person liable to be fined. *Scott.*
Gert (*v. t. pret. of gird, obsolete*) Struck, did strike. *Cb.*
GER'TRUDE (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.
GER'VAS (*s.*) The name of a man.
GE'RUND (*s. in grammar, from the Lat. gerundium*) A kind of verbal noun.
Gerund'ive (*adj. from gerund*) Belonging to a gerund.
Gerund'ive (*s. from the adj.*) A gerund. *Phillips.*
Ger'y, Ger'yful (*adj. obsolete*) Changeable; cruel.
GER'YON (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fabulous giant with three heads.
GES'AMUND (*s.*) A man's name.
GE'SEM (*s.*) The name of a country. *Judith.*
GE'SHUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the eye of the valley*) A country bordering on the land of Israel.
Ge'shurites (*s. from Geshur*) The inhabitants of Geshur.
GESNE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
GES'SANT (*adj. in heraldry*) Borne as the the head of a lion over a chief.
Gesse (*v. int. obsolete*) To guess at; to entertain as a guest. *Chaucer.*
Ges'serain (*s. obsolete*) A breastplate, *Bailey.*

Ges'ses (*s. in falconry*) The furniture belonging to a hawk.
Ges'sing (*s. obsolete*) A meaning, an opinion. *Chaucer.*
Gest (*s. obsolete*) An atchievement, an exploit, a show, a representation. *Spenser.*
GEST (*s. supposed to be from the French gite a place to lodge at on a journey*) A roll or journal prefixing the stages in the progress of a king or any great personage. *Shakespeare.*
Gest, Geste (*s. obsolete*) A history, a story; a guest. *Cham.*
GESTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. gesto to bear*) The act of bearing the young in the womb.
GESTIC'ULATE (*v. int. not much used, from the Lat. gesticulari*) To play antic tricks, to show postures.
Gesticulation (*s. from gesticulate*) The act of shewing postures, antic tricks.
Gestic'ulose (*adj. not much used*) Full of gestures. *Scott.*
Gestion (*s. not used*) The act of doing, the management of any business. *Cole.*
Ges'tuose (*adj. not much used*) Full of gestures, full of antics. *Scott.*
GES'TURE (*s. from the Lat. gero to carry*) An action or posture expressive of sentiment, a movement of the body.
Ges'ture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To accompany with action. *Wotton.*
GET (*v. t. from the Sax. gettan*) To procure, to obtain; to gain, to win, to earn; to bring, to learn; to induce, to draw, to remove, to put, to force; to possess, to hold; to beget. To get off, to sell, to dispose of by some expedient.
Get (*v. int.*) To arrive at, to move, to remove, to go, to repair; to find the way, to receive advantage, to come at; to have recourse to. To get off, to escape. To get over, to pass over, to conquer. To get up, to rise from bed, to rise from any inclined posture.
Get (*s. obsolete*) A jette.
Get (*p. from get, but now grown obsolete*) Get, begotten. *Chaucer.*
Gete (*p. from get, obsolete*) Gotten. *Chaucer.*
Get'ealed (*adj. obsolete*) Numbered. *Cole.*
Geth (*v. third person sing. obsolete*) Goeth. *Chaucer.*
Geth'breck (*s. obsolete*) A breach of the peace. *Phillips.*
GET'HER (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vale of contemplation*) A man's name.
GETHSEM'ANE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fruitful vale*) A garden near to Jerusalem.
GETH'ILD (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.
GETHYL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Geth'yon (*s. in cookery*) A kind of onion for sauce. *Phil.*
Get'ter (*s. from get*) One who gets some advantage, a begetter.
Get'tin (*p. obsolete, from get*) Begotten. *Chaucer.*
Get'ting (*p. a. from get*) Procuring, learning, begetting, removing, rising up.
Get'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting, the thing gotten.
GETU'LIANS (*s. in geography*) The first inhabitants of Africa. *Cole.*
Geve (*p. obsolete*) Given. *Chaucer.*
GEULES (*adj. in heraldry, but not so common a spelling*) Gules, red. *Scott.*
GEW'GAW (*s. from the Sax. gegaw*) A showy trifle, a toy, a splendid play thing.
Gew'gaw (*adj. from the sub.*) Showy, having little value. *Law.*
GE'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, saxifrage.
Geyn (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Gain, profit. *Chaucer.*
Geyns (*prep. obsolete*) Against. *Chaucer.*
GHAST'FUL (*adj. from the Sax. gast a ghost*) Dreary, dismal, fit for ghosts to appear in.
Ghast'linefs (*s. from ghastly*) Paleness, the resemblance of a ghost.
GHAST'LY (*adj. from the Sax. gast a ghost*) Frightful.
GHAST'NESS (*s. from the Sax. gast a ghost*) Ghastliness, horror. *Shakespeare.*
GHE'MARA (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfection*) The gemara, the talmud.
GHER'KIN (*s. from the German gurcke*) A pickled cucumber. *Scott.*
Ghes (*v. int. not used though supposed to be the true orthography*) To guess, to conjecture. *Johnson.*
Ghest (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A guest. *Chaucer.*
GHE'TA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral found in Turkey. *Phillips.*
GHITTA'R, GHIT'TERN (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. cithara a harp*) A musical instrument, a kind of harp. *Sc.*
GHIZ'ZARD (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. giggerium, but not so correct a spelling*) A gizzard, one of the stomachs of a fowl.

- GHOST** (*s. from the Sax. gäst*) The third person in the Godhead, a spirit, the soul of man, a spirit supposed to appear after the death of the body.
- GHOST** (*v. int. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To die, to give up the ghost. *Sidney.*
- GHOST** (*v. t. obsolete*) To haunt with a spirit of one departed. *Shakespeare.*
- GHOSTLINESS** (*s. from ghost*) The state of being spiritual, the quality that refers to the soul.
- GHOSTLY** (*adj. from ghost*) Spiritual, relating to the soul, belonging to religion.
- G'LAGH** (*s. in chronology*) A circle of twelve years, a twelfth part of a day with the Turks.
- G'LAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying to draw out*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*
- GIAL'ALINA** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of ochre of a beautiful gold colour found in the kingdom of Naples. *Johnson.*
- GIAL'LOLINO** (*s. a different spelling*) The gialalina. *Dict. of arts.*
- GIAM'BEUX** (*s. from the French jambes*) The legs, greaves, armour for the legs.
- G'ANT** (*s. from the Lat. gigas*) A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a large man.
- G'antess** (*s. from giant*) A woman above the size of women in common, a very large and tall woman.
- G'antlike** (*adj. from giant*) Gigantic, vast, large, bulky.
- G'antly** (*adj. from giant*) Gigantic, vast, large, giantlike.
- G'antship** (*s. from giant*) The state or quality of a giant.
- GIAR'OLA** (*s. in ornithology*) A species of lark.
- GIAR'OLO** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of snipe, a snipe with a white tail.
- Gib** (*s. a different spelling*) A gibbe. *Johnson.*
- GIBBE** (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Any old worn out animal.
- Gib'ber** (*v. int. from jabba, the g is pronounced hard*) To speak inarticulately, to chatter so as not to be understood. *Shakespeare.*
- Gib'berish** (*s. from gibber, the g is hard*) A kind of cant, words without meaning, the language of rogues and gipsies.
- Gibberos'ity** (*s. not so common a word*) Gibbosity. *Scott.*
- GIB'BERUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The process of the ulna which enters the hinder cavity of the shoulder.
- GIB'BET** (*s. from the French gibet, the g is soft*) A gallows, the post on which the malefactors are hanged, the frame of wood on which the dead body of a criminal is exposed, a traverse frame of wood.
- Gib'bet** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hang on a gallows, to expose on a gibbet.
- Gib'beted** (*p. from gibbet*) Hung on a gallows, exposed on a gibbet.
- Gib'beting** (*p. a. from gibbet*) Hanging on a gallows, exposing on a gibbet.
- GIB'BIER** (*s. from the French*) Wild fowl, game. *Addi.*
- Gib'ble** (*s. perhaps from gibber, the g is hard*) Gabble, prate, nonsensical talk. *Scott.*
- Gib'blet** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A giblet. *Scott.*
- Gib'bon** (*s. a local word*) A stick with a hook at the end to gather nuts.
- Gibbos'ity** (*s. from gibbous*) Protuberance, convexity.
- GIB'BOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. gibbus*) Protuberant, convex, crookedbacked.
- Gib'bousness** (*s. from gibbous*) Prominence, convexity.
- Gib'cat** (*s. from gib, and cat*) An old worn out cat.
- GIB'LE** (*v. int. from the old French gaber to sneer*) To ridicule, to sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.
- Gibe** (*v. t.*) To treat with scorn, to reproach, to taunt.
- Gibe** (*s. from the verb*) A sneer, an expression of contempt, a taunt.
- GIB'EAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a hill*) A city and district in the land of Israel.
- Gib'ed** (*p. from gibe*) Treated with scorn, reproached, laughed at.
- GIB'ELINES** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A famous faction in Italy opposed to another party called the Guelphs.
- Gib'elot** (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing fowls. *Scott.*
- GIB'EON** (*s. a different spelling*) Gibeah.
- Gib'eonite** (*s. from Gibeon*) An inhabitant of Gibeah.
- Gib'er** (*s. from gibe*) A sneerer, one who treats others with ridicule and contempt.
- Gib'et** (*s. a correct, but not so common a spelling*) A gibbet.
- Gib'ing** (*p. a. from gibe*) Sneering, treating with contempt and ridicule.
- Gib'ingly** (*adv. from gibing*) Scornfully, contemptuously.
- GIB'LET** (*s. supposed to be from gobbet*) A small part of a goose.
- Gib'let** (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of small parts, made of giblets. "A giblet pie."
- GIB'RALTER** (*s. in geography*) A strong fortified town in Spain, situate at the entrance into the Mediterranean; it was taken from the Spaniards in the year 1704, it has an excellent harbour, is of great importance to the English, and is always furnished with a strong garrison.
- Gib'staff** (*s. a local word*) A quarterstaff.
- Gid'dier** (*adj. comp. of giddy*) Giddy in a greater degree.
- Gid'diest** (*adj. sup. of giddy*) Giddy in the greatest degree.
- Gid'dily** (*adv. from giddy*) With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly.
- Gid'diness** (*s. from giddy*) The state of being giddy, inconstancy, unsteadiness, a frolick, wantonness, a quick rotation, an inability to keep its place.
- GID'DY** (*adj. from the Sax. gidig*) Having a sensation of circular motion, whirling, running round, inconstant, unsteady, heedless, thoughtless, wild, intoxicated, causing giddiness.
- Gid'dybrained** (*adj. from giddy, and brain*) Careless, thoughtless.
- Gid'dyheaded** (*adj. from giddy, and head*) Having a giddiness in the head, thoughtless, inconstant.
- Gid'dypaced** (*adj. from giddy, and pace*) Moving without regularity, uncertain in motion.
- GID'EON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a bruiser*) A man's name.
- GIDEO'NI** (*s. a different spelling*) Gideon, a man's name.
- Gie** (*v. t. obsolete*) To guide, to direct. *Chaucer.*
- Gier'eagle** (*s. from gier, and eagle*) A kind of eagle, a rapacious bird. *Levit.*
- Gier'sull** (*adj. obsolete*) Changeable, inconstant. *Chau.*
- Gift** (*s. from give*) The thing given, the act of giving, an offering, a bribe; a power, a faculty.
- Gift** (*adj. from the sub.*) Given, bestowed as a gift. "A gift horse."
- Gift'a** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) Marriage. *Phillips.*
- Gift'ed** (*adj. from gift*) Endowed, endowed with extraordinary powers, furnished with gifts for the edification of others in the services of religion; given, bestowed.
- Gift'rope** (*s. a sea term*) The rope with which the boat is fastened to the bow of the ship when taken in tow.
- GIG** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Any thing whirled round in play; a kind of dance, a jig.
- Gig** (*s. obsolete, from the Islandick giegia*) A fiddle.
- GIGAN'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek γίγας; a giant*) Belonging to a giant, suited to a giant, big, enormous; wicked, atrocious.
- Gigan'ticness** (*s. from gigantic*) The state or quality of being gigantic.
- GIGANTOM'ACHY** (*s. from the Greek γίγας; a giant, and μάχη; to fight*) The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.
- Gigg** (*s. a different spelling*) A gig, a jig.
- Gigge** (*s. with flaxdressers*) A hole dug in the earth to make a fire for drying flax.
- Gigge** (*s. obsolete*) A strumpet. *Chaucer.*
- Gig'ging** (*adj. obsolete*) Sounding. *Bailey.*
- GIG'GLE** (*v. int. the initial g is hard, from the Dutch gieghelen*) To laugh, to titter, to laugh foolishly.
- Gig'gler** (*s. from giggle*) A titterer, one that is foolishly merry.
- Gig'gling** (*p. a. from giggle*) Tittering, laughing foolishly.
- Gig'let** (*s. from gigue*) A wanton girl.
- Gig'let** (*adj. from the sub.*) Wanton. "To be the pillage of a giglet wench."
- Gig'lot** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A giglet, a wanton girl. *Shakespeare.*
- Gig'lotlike** (*adj. from giglot*) Like a giglet, like a wanton girl. *Chaucer.*
- Gig'mill** (*s. from gig, and mill*) A mill to dress woollen cloth.
- GIG'OT** (*s. from the French*) The joint of the hip, the leg after the fillet has been cut off.
- Gig'otbranch** (*s. from gigot, and branch*) That branch of a bridle which has the form of a leg.
- GIGS** (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses, a swelling on the inside of the lips.
- GI'HON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a beautiful valley*) The name of a river. *Gen.* The name of a place. *1 Kings.*
- GIL'BERT** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Gil'bertines** (*s. in church history*) A religious order of friars and nuns founded in Lincolnshire 1145. *Scott.*
- GIL'BOA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an assemblage of hills*) A mountainous district in the land of Israel.
- GILD** (*v. t. from the Sax. gildan*) To wash over with gold,

gold, to cover with leaf gold, to cover with any thing shining, to adorn with lustre, to brighten, to set off.

GILD (*s. from the Sax. gildan to pay*) A tax, a tribute, a contribution; a society, a fraternity.

Gild'able (*adj. from gild*) Liable to pay a gild.

Gild'ale (*s. from gild, and ale*) A drinking bout where every one pay an equal share. *Scott.*

Gilde (*p. obsolete*) Gilded. *Chaucer.*

Gild'ed (*p. from gild*) Washed over with gold or silver, covered with any shining matter, ornamented.

Gild'er (*s. from gild*) One who gilds; a coin in value from one and sixpence to two shillings. *Shakespeare.*

Gild'ers (*s. a local word*) Snares, traps. *Bailey.*

Gild'hall (*s. not a common spelling*) The guildhall.

Gild'ing (*p. a. from gild*) Washing with gold or silver, covering with some shining matter, ornamenting.

Gild'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with some shining matter, the matter with which any thing is gilded.

Gild'merchant (*s. from gild, and merchant*) One of those merchants which have privilege to hold pleas of lands among themselves. *Scott.*

Gild'rent (*s. from gild, and rent*) Certain rent payable to the king from any gild or fraternity.

Gild'y (*adj. obsolete*) Gilded, golden. *Chaucer.*

GIL'EAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the heap of witness*) A district in the land of Israel; the capital of that district.

Gil'eadite (*s. from Gilead*) An inhabitant of Gilead.

Gi'leful (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Guileful, deceitful. *Ch.*

Gi'ler (*s. obsolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

GILES (*s.*) A man's name.

GIL'GAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a wheel*) A city in the land of Israel.

GIL'GALHAMNITHIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the rolling of the dead*) A tradition among the Jews that at the coming of the Messiah all the dead bodies of the Israelites wherever they were buried shall roll under ground to the holy land, and from thence be raised up at the resurrection. *Scott.*

Gi'id (*adj. obsolete*) Deceived. *Chaucer.*

Gi'ling (*adj. obsolete*) Deceiving. *Chaucer.*

Gi'li (*s. obsolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

GILL (*s. the g is hard, from the Lat. gula*) The aperture on either side of a fish's head, one of the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl, the flesh under the chin.

GILL (*s. in botany*) The ground ivy.

Gill (*s. from the foregoing*) Malt liquor impregnated with ground ivy.

GILL (*s. from the barbarous Lat. gilla*) A liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint.

GILL (*s. supposed to be from Juliana*) A woman in droll style. "Each Jack with his gill."

Gi'let (*s. the diminutive of gill*) A woman in droll style. *Johnson.*

Gillhoo'ter (*s. a local word*) The owl.

Gill'house (*s. from gill, and house*) A house where liquor is sold impregnated with ground ivy. *Pope.*

Gi'llflower (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gillyflower.

Gi'llflowerapple (*s. a cant word*) A kind of apple. *Pb.*

Gi'llit (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A woman in droll style. *J.*

Gi'llflower (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gillyflower. *Co.*

Gi'llot (*s. the diminutive of gill*) A woman in droll style. *Johnson.*

Gi'llyflower (*s. supposed to be from July, and flower*) A kind of flower much cultivated in gardens.

Gi'llfire (*s. obsolete*) A gillyflower. *Chaucer.*

GI'LOH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that rejoices*) A city. *Josh.*

Gi'lonite (*s. from Giloh*) An inhabitant of Giloh.

Gi'lour (*s. obsolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

Gilt (*p. from gild*) Gilded.

Gilt (*v. t. pret. from gild*) Did gild, gilded.

Gilt (*s. from the part.*) The gilding, the shining substance laid on any thing. *Shakespeare.*

Gilt'head (*s. in ichthyology*) A sea fish so called from the colour of its head.

Gilt'tail (*s. from gilt, and tail*) A small worm so called from the yellow colour of its tail.

Gim (*adj. a colloquial word*) Neat, spruce, well dressed. *Johnson.*

Gim'bal (*s. a sea term*) One of the rings by which the compass is suspended in the binnacle.

Gim'bald (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obsolete*) A double ring, a kind of gimcrack. *Shakes.*

Gimblet (*s. from the French guimblet*) A small kind of borer.

Gim'bleting (*s. a sea term*) The act of turning the anchor round by the stock.

GIM'CRACK (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A slight piece of mechanism, some quaint device or piece of machinery.

Gim'let (*s. a common spelling*) A gimblet, a small borer with a kind of screw at the end of it.

Gim'mal (*s.*) A ring of two or more rounds, a gimcrack. *Shakespeare.*

Gim'mal (*adj. from the sub.*) Double, compleated.

Gim'mer (*s.*) A movement, a machinery. *More.*

Gimp (*s. from gim*) A kind of silk twist, a kind of edging.

Gimp (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make gimp, to work in gimp.

Gimp'work (*s. from gimp, and work*) The work which is formed of gimp, the act of making gimp. *Scott.*

Gin (*conj. a local word*) If. *Bailey.*

Gin (*v. t. obsolete*) To begin. *Spenser.*

GIN (*s. supposed to be a contraction from engine*) A trap, a snare; an engine for torture; a kind of pump.

Gin (*s. contracted from Geneva*) The spirit drawn from juniper berries.

Gin (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the spirit drawn from juniper berries, vending gin, using gin. "Gin shops."

Gin'crack (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gimcrack.

GIN'GER (*s. from the Lat. zinziber*) An Indian plant, the root of that plant well known in cookery and medicine.

Gin'gerbread (*s. from ginger, and bread*) A kind of sweetmeat, made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

Gin'gerly (*adv. of unknown derivation*) Cautiously, nicely. *Shakespeare.*

Gin'gerness (*s. not much used*) Tendernefs, niceness.

Gin'gerwine (*s. from ginger, and wine*) A kind of made wine impregnated with ginger.

Gin'giher (*s. obsolete*) Ginger. *Chaucer.*

GINGIBRA'CHIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The scurvy in the arms. *Phillips.*

GINGI'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The chervil, a species of fennel.

GINGI'VÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The gums, the spongy flesh that surrounds the sockets of the teeth.

Gin'gival (*adj. from gingivæ*) Belonging to the gums.

GIN'GLE (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To utter a sharp clattering kind of noise, to make a short noise in quick succession; to make an affected kind of sound in the cadence of a period.

Gin'gle (*v. t.*) To shake so as to make a sharp reverberating noise.

Gin'gle (*s. from the verb*) A shrill reverberating noise, an affectation of sound in the cadence of a period.

Gin'gled (*p. from gingle*) Shaken so as to make a gingle.

Gin'gling (*p. a. from gingle*) Making a sharp reverberating noise, affecting some peculiar sound in the turn of a period.

Gin'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a gingle, a shrill reverberating noise.

GIN'GLYMOID (*adj. from the Greek γιγγλυμος, a ginglymus, and εἶδος, a shape*) Resembling a ginglymus, having the properties of a ginglymus.

GIN'GLYMUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek γιγγλυμος*) A kind of articulation, the mutual indenture of two bones into each other as in the joint of the elbow.

Gin'great (*v. int. the derivation is not noted, and the word is now grown obsolete*) To chirp as a bird. *Sc.*

Gin'gumbofs (*s. a cant word*) Toys, trifles. *Scott.*

Gin'net (*s. supposed to be an incorrect spelling*) A Spanish gennet; a degenerate horse; a mule.

Gin'nin (*v. t. obsolete*) To begin. *Chaucer.*

Gin'ning (*s. obsolete*) A beginning. *Chaucer.*

Gin'nus (*s.*) A mule. *Phillips.*

GIN'SENG (*s. supposed to be from the Chinese*) A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

Gip (*v. t. a local word*) To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

Gipe (*s.*) A coat full of plaits. *Chaucer.*

Gip'on, Gip'pon (*s. obsolete*) A short doublet, a little coat. *Chaucer.*

GIPS (*s. from the Lat. gypsum, but not used*) Plaster, parget. *Cole.*

Gip'sire (*s. obsolete*) A pouch, a purse, a bag. *Chau.*

Gip'sous (*adj. from gips, but not used*) Belonging to plaster, consisting of plaster. *Cole.*

Gip'sy (*s. corrupted from Egyptian*) A strolling beggar, one who strolls about and pretends to tell fortunes; one of a dark complexion, a woman in contempt, a woman in droll style.

Giraffa (*s. in zoology*) An Asiatic beast, the camelopardalus.

- GIRANDOLE** (*s. from the French*) A kind of branched candlestick.
- GI'RASOL** (*s. in botany, from the French*) An herb, the turnsol.
- GI'RASOL** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of opal.
- GIRD** (*v. t. from the Sax. girdan*) To bind round, to invest, to dress, to clothe, to inclose, to incircle; to furnish, to equip; to reproach, to laugh to scorn. *Sb.*
- Gird** (*v. int.*) To sneer, to laugh at. "Men take a pride to gird at me." *Shakespeare.*
- Gird** (*s. from the verb*) A twitch, a pang.
- Gird** (*v. t. obsolete*) To strike.
- Gird'brew** (*s.*) The dregs of oatmeal boiled to a consistence in water and eaten with salt and butter. *Bail.*
- Gird'ed** (*p. from gird*) Bound round, clothed, dressed, equipped; with with: as, "Girded with truth her priests shall shine."
- Gir'delstede** (*s. obsolete*) The loins, the place where the girdle is worn. *Chaucer.*
- Gird'er** (*s. in architecture*) A large piece of timber in a floor usually framed into the great summers.
- Gird'in** (*v. t. obsolete*) To strike, to smite, to stab. *Ch.*
- Gird'ing** (*p. a. from gird*) Binding round, investing, inclosing.
- Gird'inggirth** (*s. a sea term*) The state of a ship when she lies upon her cable across the tide.
- Gird'le** (*s. from the Sax. girdel*) Any thing drawn round the waist; an inclosure, a circumference; a zone, a belt; the zodiac.
- Gird'le** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To gird, to bind as with a belt; to inclose, to shut in, to environ.
- Gird'lebelt** (*s. from girdle, and belt*) The belt that incircles the waist.
- Gird'ler** (*s. from girdle*) One that makes girdles.
- Gird'ling** (*p. a. from girdle*) Girding, inclosing, environing, putting on a girdle.
- Gire** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gyre, a circle, a thing in motion. *Johnson.*
- GIREL'LA** (*s. from the Lat. gyro to turn round*) A vane, a weathercock. *Scott.*
- GIR'GASHITE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one returned from pilgrimage*) One of the descendants of Canaan.
- GIR'GILIM** (*s. in pharmacy*) The sesamum.
- Gir'kin** (*s. with gardeners*) A small kind of cucumber.
- GIRL** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A female child, a young woman.
- Girl, Girl** (*s. in hunting*) A roe buck of two years old.
- Girl'ish** (*adj. from girl*) Suited to a girl, like a girl, youthful.
- Girl'ishly** (*adv. from girl'ish*) In a girl'ish manner, in a manner suited to a girl.
- Girl'ishness** (*s. from girl'ish*) The state or quality of being girl'ish.
- Girn** (*v. t. not much used, except in Scotland, supposed to be a corruption of grin*) To grin, to sneer with contempt.
- Girn'ing** (*p. a. from girn*) Grinning. *Scott.*
- GI'RON** (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of triangle.
- Gironne, Gi'ranny** (*adj. from giron*) Having the field divided into girones.
- GIR'ROCK** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish. *Scott.*
- Girt** (*v. t. pret. of gird*) Did gird, girded.
- Girt** (*p. from gird*) Girded.
- Girt** (*v. t. but judged improper*) To gird. "The line that girts the globe." *Thomson.*
- Girt** (*s. from gird*) The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed to the back of a horse, a circular bandage.
- Girt** (*p. obsolete*) Struck, smitten, stabbed. *Chaucer.*
- Girt** (*adj. a sea term*) Having the cable drawn so tight as to prevent the ship from traversing.
- Girth** (*s. from gird*) The band by which the saddle is fixed; the compass measured by the girdle, the circumference.
- Girth** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fix the saddle on a horse by drawing the girth, to bind on with a girth.
- Girth'ed** (*p. from girth*) Bound on with a girth, having the girth drawn tight.
- Girth'ing** (*p. a. from girth*) Binding on with a girth, fixing the saddle on a horse by means of the girth.
- GIRTH'OL** (*s. in the customs of Scotland*) A sanctuary, an asylum.
- Girth'web** (*s. from girth, and web*) The web of which girths are made.
- Girt'line** (*s. a sea term*) A rope passing through a block on the head of the lower mast to hoist up the rigging.
- GIR'VII** (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Lincolnshire and some neighbouring counties, the inhabitants of the fen country.
- Gi'farm** (*s. obsolete*) A military weapon supposed to be a pike with two points. *Chaucer.*
- GIS'BORN** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 219 miles from London.
- Gi'sborn** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Gisborn, made at Gisborn.
- GIS'BOROUGH** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 246 miles from London.
- Gi'sborough** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Gisborough, made at Gisborough.
- GISCA'RA** (*s. in botany*) A species of palm tree.
- Gise** (*v. t. a local word*) To graze by taking in the cattle of other people. *Johnson.*
- Gise** (*s. obsolete*) A guise, a manner, a custom. *Ch.*
- Gi'sement** (*s. from gise*) The cattle which are taken in to graze at a certain price, the money received for grazing cattle.
- Gi'serne** (*s. obsolete*) The gizzard, the liver. *Chaucer.*
- GIS'LEBERT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- GI'SON** (*s. in Jewish antiquities*) A low wall for inclosing any thing consecrated, as the temple, the altar of burnt sacrifices, &c.
- Gift** (*s. obsolete*) A guest, a stranger. *Chaucer.*
- Gi'stetaker** (*s. obsolete*) An agistor.
- Gite** (*s. obsolete*) A woman's gown. *Chaucer.*
- GITH** (*s. in botany*) An herb, a weed growing among corn.
- Githa'go** (*s. in botany*) A species of lychnis.
- Git'tern** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of harp. *Phillips.*
- Git'tite** (*s. from Gath*) A native of Gath, an inhabitant of Gath.
- GIVE** (*v. t. from the Sax. gifan*) To bestow, to impart, to consign, to deliver, to grant, to allow, to permit, to yield, to resign, to pay, to exhibit, to express, to conclude, to suppose, to addit, to apply. To give away, to alienate, to transfer. To give back, to return, to restore. To give forth, to tell, to publish. To give the hand, to join in marriage, to yield preheminance. To give over, to leave, to quit, to attach to; to conclude as lost, to abandon. To give out, to proclaim, to show in false appearance. To give up, to abandon, to resign, to yield, to deliver.
- Give** (*v. int.*) To grow moist, to thaw; to relent: to rush, to fall on, to move; but these last senses are judged to be rather improper. To give in, to give way, to draw back. To give in to, to embrace, to adopt. To give off, to cause to forbear. To give over, to cease, to act no more. To give out, to publish, to proclaim; to cease, to yield. To give way, to yield.
- Giv'en** (*p. from give*) Bestowed, imparted, granted, consigned, supposed, known. Given to, addicted to.
- Giv'er** (*s. from give*) One that gives, a donor.
- Gives** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Gyves, fetters. *Scott.*
- Giv'ing** (*p. a. from give*) Bestowing, imparting, granting, consigning, delivering.
- Giust** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A just, an encounter on horseback. *Spenser.*
- Gizzard** (*s. from the Lat. gigeria*) The strong muscular stomach of a fowl; apprehension, conception of mind.
- Giz'zern** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The gizzard.
- GLAB'RITY** (*s. from the Lat. glaber smooth, but not much used*) Smoothness, baldness.
- GLA'CIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. glacialis*) Belonging to ice, icy, frozen.
- GLA'CIATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. glacies ice*) To turn into ice.
- Gla'ciated** (*p. from glaciare*) Turned into ice.
- Gla'ciating** (*p. a. from glaciare*) Turning into ice.
- Glacia'tion** (*s. from glaciare*) The act of turning into ice, the state of being turned into ice.
- GLA'CIS** (*s. in fortification*) The slope of the parapet to the level of the field.
- Gla'cis** (*s. in architecture*) An easy imperceptible slope, the cymatium of a cornice.
- GLAD** (*adj. from the Sax. glæd*) Cheerful, gay, pleased, elevated with joy; fertile, bright, showy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.
- Glad** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.
- Glad** (*adj. obsolete*) Content. *Chaucer.*
- Glad'ded** (*p. from glad*) Made glad. *Bunyan.*
- Glad'den** (*v. t. from glad*) To cheer, to delight, to make glad.
- Glad'der** (*s. from glad*) One that makes glad. *Dryden.*
- Glad'ding** (*p. a. from glad*) Making glad.
- GLAD'DON** (*s. in botany*) The spurgewort.
- GLA'DE** (*s. from the Sax. glowan to be warm*) A lawn, an opening in a wood.
- Glade** (*v. t. obsolete*) To gladden. *Chaucer.*
- GLA'DEN, GLA'DER** (*s. in botany*) The swordgrass.
- Glad'fulness** (*s. from glad, but now grown obsolete*) Gladness, joy. *Spenser.*
- GLADIA'TOR**

GLADIATOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A sword player, a prize fighter.

Glad'ature (*s. from gladiator*) The act of fighting with swords, the contest of gladiators.

Glad'ide (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did rejoice, did leap for joy. *Wickliffe.*

Glad'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To make glad. *Chaucer.*

GLADI'OLE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GLADI'OLUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A little sword. *Phil.*

Glad'ir (*s. obsolete*) One that makes glad, a comforter. *Ch.*

GLAD'IUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A sword.

Glad'ly (*adv. obsolete*) Commonly, properly. *Chaucer.*

Glad'ly (*adv. from glad*) Joyfully, with joy, with gladness.

Glad'ness (*s. from glad*) Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

Glad'some (*adj. from glad*) Pleased, delighted, causing gladness, having an appearance of gaiety.

Glad'somely (*adv. from glad'some*) With cheerfulness, with gladness.

Glad'someness (*s. from glad'some*) Gladness, joy, delight.

GLAD'USE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Glad'win (*s. in botany*) The spurge-wort. *Phillips.*

Glad'fer (*v. t. a local word*) To flatter.

Glair (*s. obsolete*) A kind of halbert. *Johnson.*

GLAIR, GLAIRE (*s. from the Sax. glær*) The white of an egg.

Glair, Glair (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smear with the white of an egg.

Glair'ed (*p. from glair*) Glazed, smeared over with the white of an egg.

Glair'ing (*p. a. from glaire*) Glazing, smearing over with the white of an egg.

Glair'ing (*s. obsolete*) The glais of a window. *Chaucer.*

Glaive (*s. obsolete*) A kind of halberd, a kind of sword.

GLA'MA (*s. in zoology*) A species of camel.

GLAMOR'GAN (*s.*) A county in South Wales; it sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for the borough of Cardiff.

GLAMOR'GANSHIRE (*s. from Glamorgan, and shire*) The county of Glamorgan.

Glamor'ganshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Glamorgan, produced in the county of Glamorgan.

GLANCE (*s. from the German glantz*) A sudden shoot of light, a snatch of sight, a quick view.

Glance (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shoot a sudden ray of light, to fly off in an oblique direction, to strike in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye, to censure with oblique hints; *with at: as, "He glanced at a reverend doctor."*

Glance (*v. t.*) To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely. *J.*

Glanc'ing (*p. a. from glance*) Shooting out a sudden ray of splendour, flying off in an oblique direction, striking in an oblique direction, viewing with a quick cast of the eye, moving quickly.

Glanc'ingly (*adv. from glancing*) Transiently, obliquely.

GLAND (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. glans*) A smooth fleshy substance, which serves, as a kind of strainer, to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

Gland'age (*s. from glans, but now grown obsolete*) Mastage, the time of turning out hogs to feed on mast, the feeding of hogs with mast. *Scott.*

Gland'ers (*s. from gland, in farriery*) A disease incident to horses.

GLAND'FORDBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 155 miles from London.

GLANDIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. glans a gland, and fero to bear*) Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

Gland'inose (*adj. from gland*) Full of mast, abounding with acorns. *Scott.*

GLAND'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A glandule, a small gland.

Gland'ule (*s. from gland*) A small gland.

Gland'ulose (*adj. not so much used*) Glandulous. *Scott.*

Glandulos'ity (*s. from glandulose*) An assemblage of glands.

Gland'ulous (*adj. from gland*) Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

Gland'ulousness (*s. from glandulous*) Glandulosity, a collection of glands. *Scott.*

GLA'NIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The sheat.

GLANS (*s. from the Lat.*) An acorn, the extremity of the penis, the extremity of the clitoris.

GLARE (*v. int. from the Dutch glaeren*) To shine, to dazzle the eye, to look with a piercing eye, to shine ostentatiously, to affect finery.

Glare (*v. t.*) To shoot light to such a degree as to overpower the organs of vision. *Milton.*

Glare (*s. from the verb*) An overpowering lustre, such splendour as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLA'REA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of impalpable sand.

Gla'reose (*adj. from glare, but not so common a word*) Glareous, viscous. *Scott.*

Gla'reous (*adj. from glair*) Consisting of glairs, like the white of an egg.

Glair'ing (*p. a. from glare*) Shining with too much splendour, shining so as to dazzle the eye; staring with a fierce look.

Glair'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Notorious, manifest, shocking to the sight.

GLAS'COW (*s.*) A large city in Scotland in the shire of Lanerk; it is one of the most elegant towns in Scotland, has a university, and, in conjunction with Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dunbarton, sends one member to parliament.

Glase (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To glaze. *Scott.*

Glase (*v. t. obsolete*) To deceive. *Chaucer.*

Gla'zier (*s. not so common a spelling*) A glazier. *Scott.*

GLASS (*s. from the Sax. glæs*) An artificial transparent substance made by fusing fined salt and sand in a vehement heat, a cup or any vessel made of this substance, a mirror, a perspective glass; a quantity of wine or other liquor contained in a glass, a draught.

Glass (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of glass, like glass.

Glass (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown nearly obsolete*) To glaze, to cover with glass, to see as in a glass.

Glass'ed (*p. from glass*) Glazed, covered over with glass. *Boyle.*

Glass'furnace (*s. from glass, and furnace*) The furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

Glass'gazing (*adj. from glais, and gaze*) Finical, often looking in the glass. *Shakespeare.*

Glass'grinder (*s. from glass, and grind*) One who polishes or grinds glass.

Glass'house (*s. from glass, and house*) The house where glass is made.

Glass'man (*s. from glass, and man*) One who sells glass.

Glass'metal (*s. from glass, and metal*) Glass in a state of fusion.

Glas't (*p. from glass*) Glazed, cased over with glass. *Sh.*

Glas'work (*s. from glais, and work*) The manufactory of glass.

Glass'wort (*s. in botany*) The salicornia.

Glass'y (*adj. from glass*) Made of glass, resembling glass, vitreous.

GLAST'ONBURY (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; the abbey, which is now in ruins, was supposed to be the most magnificent in the world; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 126 miles from London.

Glast'onbury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Glastonbury, made at Glastonbury.

Glast'onburythorn (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.

GLAS'TUM (*s. in botany*) The woad, a plant much used in dyeing a blue colour.

Glat'ton (*s. a local word*) Welsh flannel. *Bailey.*

GLAU'BERSALT (*s. in medicine*) A purgative kind of salt.

GLAUCE'DO (*s. with physicians*) The glaucoma.

Glauc'iate (*v. int. not used*) To cry like a whelp. *Cole.*

GLAU'CIA (*s. in botany*) The celandine. *Scott.*

GLAUCID'IUM (*s. in ichthyology*) The glaucus.

GLAU'CION (*s. in ornithology*) An elegant kind of water fowl.

GLAU'CIS (*s. in botany*) The isnardia, the peplis.

GLAUCIS'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish sometimes boiled and eaten in broth by nurses in order to increase their milk. *Phillips.*

GLAU'CIUM (*s. in botany*) An herb of a sea green colour. *Phillips.*

GLAU'CIUM (*s. in ornithology*) The coot, the fieldfare.

GLAUCOIDES (*s. in botany*) The glaux, the peplis.

GLAU'COMA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A disease of the eye, a cataract.

GLAUCO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.

GLAU'COSIS (*s. with physicians*) The glaucoma, a disease of the eyes.

Glauc'ous (*adj. in botany*) Having a whitish green colour. *Scott.*

GLAU'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of two distinct kinds of fish, the scomber and the squalus.

GLAVE (*s. nearly obsolete, from the French glaive*) A broad sword, a falchion.

Glave (*adj. a local word*) Smooth.

GLA'VEA (*s. from the old Lat.*) A javelin, a hand dart. *Glav'ey*

- Glav'er** (*v. int. from the Brit. glave flattery, still retained in Scotland*) To flatter, to wheedle.
- Glav'ering** (*p. a. from glaver, it is now become a low and bad word*) Fawning, flattering. *L'Estrange.*
- GLA'VIE** (*s. from the French but now become obsolete*) A broad sword, a falchion. *Shakespeare.*
- GLAUX** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the astragalus.
- Glav'mous** (*adj. not much used*) Muddy, clammy. *Scott.*
- Glav'mousness** (*s. from glav'mous*) Muddiness, clamminess. *Scott.*
- Glaze** (*v. t. from glas*) To put glass into window frames, to cover with glass; to overlay with something smooth and shining.
- Glaz'd** (*p. from glaze*) Furnished with glass, covered over with glass, overlaid with something smooth and shining.
- Glaz'en** (*adj. from glaze, but not much used*) Made of glass. *Scott.*
- Glaz'ier** (*s. from glaze*) One who puts glass into windows.
- Glaz'ing** (*p. a. from glaze*) Putting glass into windows, covering with glass; overlaying with something smooth and shining.
- Glaz'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting glass into windows, the act of overlaying with something smooth and shining; that with which any thing is glazed, enamel.
- Gle** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Glee. *Chaucer.*
- GLEAD** (*s. from the Sax. glida*) A kite, a buzzard, a kind of hawk.
- GLEAM** (*s. from the Sax. gelioma*) A sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.
- Gleam** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shine with sudden flashes of light, to shine.
- Gleaming** (*p. a. from gleam*) Shining, shining with sudden flashes of light.
- Gleam'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A gleam, a sudden shoot of light. "Ye gleamings of departed peace."
- Gleam'y** (*adj. from gleam*) Flashing, shining with sudden shoots of light.
- GLEAN** (*v. t. supposed to be from the Lat. granum a grain*) To gather what is left of the harvest, to gather any thing thinly scattered.
- Glean** (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) A collection made by slow degrees and with much labour. *Dryden.*
- Glean'ed** (*p. from glean*) Gathered up here and there, cleared by gleaning.
- Glean'er** (*s. from glean*) One who gathers scattered ears after the reapers, one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.
- Glean'ing** (*p. a. from glean*) Picking up the scattered ears of corn after the reapers, gathering any thing by slow degrees.
- Glean'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering the scattered ears of corn after the reapers, the act of gathering any thing by slow degrees; that which is gathered, that which is gleaned.
- Gleat** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Glair, the white of an egg.
- Gleave** (*s. obsolete*) A javelin, a hand dart. *Phillips.*
- GLEBA'RIÆ** (*s. in old records*) Glebe, turf, turf fit to burn. *Phillips.*
- GLEBE** (*s. from the Lat. gleba*) Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.
- Glebo'se** (*adj. from glebe, but not so much used*) Glebous.
- Glebo'sity** (*s. from glebo'se*) The state or quality of being glebous. *Scott.*
- Gle'bous** (*adj. from glebo'se*) Turfy, belonging to glebe.
- Gle'bousness** (*s. from glebo'se*) The state or quality of being glebous. *Scott.*
- Gle'bulent** (*adj. from glebe*) Glebous, cloddy. *Scott.*
- Gle'by** (*adj. from glebe*) Turfy, cloddy.
- GLE'COMA** (*s. in botany*) The groundivy.
- GLEDE** (*s. from the Sax. glida*) A kite, a kind of hawk.
- Glede** (*s. obsolete*) A burning coal, a live coal. *Chau.*
- GLDIT'SIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- GLEE** (*s. from the Sax. gligge*) Joy, merriment, gaiety.
- Gleed** (*s. a local and obsolete word*) A burning coal, a live coal. *Johnson.*
- Gleef'ful** (*adj. from glee*) Gay, merry, cheerful. *Shaksp.*
- Gleef'fully** (*adv. from gleef'ful*) Joyfully, merrily.
- Gleef'fulness** (*s. from gleef'ful*) Gladness, joyfulness. *Sc.*
- GLEEK** (*s. from the Sax. gligge, but now grown obsolete*) A kind of game at cards; music, a musician. *Shaksp.*
- Gleek** (*v. int. an old word, still retained in the Scotch dialect*) To play the fool, to sneer at, to droll.
- Gleek'ing** (*p. a. from gleek*) Sneering, playing the droll. *Shakespeare.*
- GLEEN** (*v. int. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obsolete*) To shine with heat, to shine with polish.
- Gleen'ing** (*p. a. from gleen*) Shining, affording lustre. *Pr.*
- GLEET** (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. glitan to run softly*) A thin matter flowing from sores or ulcers, a flux of thin humour from the urethra, a venereal disease.
- Gleet** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run slowly, to ooze with a thin fanious matter.
- Gleet'y** (*adj. from gleet*) Tending to a gleet, running with thin matter.
- Gleire** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The glaire, the white of an egg. *Chaucer.*
- GLEN** (*s. from the Erse glean*) A valley, a dale. *Spens.*
- GLEN'A, GLE'NE** (*s. from the Greek γλυνναι*) The ball of the eye, the moderate hollowness of the ends of the bones in articulation.
- Glenne** (*s. obsolete*) A hamlet, a country borough. *Spens.*
- GLENOIDES** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek γλυνναι a cavity, and ειδος a form*) The two cavities in the turning joint of the neck. *Scott.*
- Glent** (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Did glance, glanced. *Ch.*
- GLE'SUM** (*s. with old writers*) Amber.
- GLEUCYNUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The oil that runs off before the olives are thoroughly pressed.
- Gleve** (*s. obsolete*) A spear, a sword. *Chau.*
- Glew** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Glue, a kind of cement.
- GLIB** (*adj. supposed to be from the Greek λειος smooth*) Smooth, easily moved, slippery, voluble.
- Glib** (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obsolete*) A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*
- Glib** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To castrate. *Shakespeare.*
- Glib'ber** (*adj. comp. of glib*) Glib in a greater degree.
- Glib'best** (*adj. sup. of glib*) Glib in the greatest degree.
- Glib'ly** (*adv. from glib*) Smoothly, volubly.
- Glib'ness** (*s. from glib*) Smoothness, volubility.
- Glic'yrrhiza** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The glycyrrhiza, the liquorice.
- GLIDE** (*v. int. from the Sax. glidan*) To flow gently and silently, to pass without noise or tumult, to move along smoothly and swiftly.
- Glide** (*s. from the verb, but not much used*) A lapse, a manner of passing smoothly.
- Gli'der** (*s. from glide*) One that glides.
- Gli'ding** (*p. a. from glide*) Flowing gently and silently, passing on without noise or tumult.
- Glie** (*v. int. a local word*) To look awry. *Bailey.*
- GLIKE** (*s. from the Sax. glig, but now grown obsolete*) A sneer, a flout, a scoff. *Shakespeare.*
- Glim** (*s. cant word*) A light, a candle. *Bailey.*
- Glim'fender** (*s. from glim, and fender*) An andiron. *Ba.*
- Glim'flashy** (*adj. obsolete*) Angry. *Bailey.*
- GLIM'MER** (*v. int. from the Dutch glimmen*) To shine faintly, to appear faintly.
- Glim'mer** (*s. from the verb*) A faint light, a light that can hardly be perceived.
- GLIM'MER** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil. *Wood.*
- Glim'mering** (*p. a. from glimmer*) Shining faintly, making a faint appearance.
- Glim'mering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting forth a faint light, a glimmer, a faint appearance.
- GLIMPSE** (*s. from the Dutch glimmen to glow*) A weak faint light, a quick flashing light, a transitory lustre; a short transient view, a faint resemblance; a transitory enjoyment.
- GLIS** (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) The dormouse, the rat, the mouse.
- GLIS'CERE** (*v. int. from the Lat.*) To kindle, to grow light as the fire. *Scott.*
- Gliscere** (*s. from the verb*) The paroxysm, the exacerbation of a fever. *Scott.*
- GLISCHROMIC'THES** (*s. in natural history*) A species of loam, a kind of tough earth. *Dr. Hill.*
- GLISS** (*s. in botany*) A thistle root, a piony root. *Scott.*
- GLIS'SA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the tunny kind said to be delicate food.
- GLIS'TEN** (*v. int. from the German glitten*) To shine, to sparkle; with with: as, "The ladies eyes glistered with pleasure."
- Glis'tening** (*p. a. from glisten*) Shining, sparkling.
- GLIS'TER** (*v. int. from the Dutch glisteren*) To shine, to be bright.
- Glis'ter** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A clyster.
- Glis'tering** (*p. a. from glister*) Shining, sparkling.
- Glitt** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gleet. *Skinner.*
- GLIT'TER** (*v. int. from the Sax. glitnian*) To shine, to sparkle, to exhibit lustre, to make a fine appearance.
- Glit'ter** (*s. from the verb*) Lustre, splendor, show.
- Glit'terand** (*adj. an old participial form, still retained in Scotland*)

Scotland) Shining, sparkling. *Johnson, Spenser.*
 Glittering (*p. a. from glitter*) Shining, sparkling.
 Glittering (*s. from the part.*) The act of sending forth a splendour, glitter, brightness.
 Glitteringly (*adv. from glittering*) With shining lustre. *Scott.*
 GLOAR (*v. int. from the Dutch glozen*) To squint, to look askew, to stare.
 Gloar (*adv. from the verb*) Disagreeably, fullsomely. "She is gloar fat." *Scott.*
 Gloar'and (*adj. the participial form in the Scotch dialect, from gloar*) Squinting, staring.
 Gloar'y (*adj. from the verb*) Disagreeable, fullsome. *Sc.*
 Gloat (*v. int. perhaps for gloar*) To cast side glances as a timorous lover. *Roscoe.*
 Glo'bard (*s. from glow*) A glowworm.
 Glo'bated (*adj. from globe*) Formed in the shape of a globe.
 GLOBE (*s. from the Lat. globus*) A sphere, a ball, a round body, the earth, a sphere on which the various regions of the earth are depicted, a sphere on which the constellations of the heavens are depicted; a body of warriors drawn into a close circle. *Milton.*
 Globeam'arant (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.
 Glo'bedaisy (*s. from globe, and daisy*) A kind of flower.
 Glo'bed (*adj. not much used, from globe*) Globated.
 Glo'befish (*s. from globe, and fish*) An orbicular kind of fish.
 Glob'eranunculus (*s. from globe, and ranunculus*) A kind of flower.
 Globethistle (*s. from globe, and thistle*) A kind of thistle cultivated in gardens.
 Glob'ose (*adj. from globe*) Round, spherical, like a globe.
 Globos'ity (*s. from globose*) The state or quality of being globose.
 Glo'bus (*adj. from globe*) Spherical, round, having the form of a globe.
 Glo'bousneis (*s. from globous*) Globosity. *Scott.*
 Glob'ular (*adj. from globe*) Spherical, round, having the form of a globe.
 GLOBULARIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of flower.
 Glob'ularness (*s. from globular*) The state or quality of being globular.
 Glob'ule (*s. from globe*) A little globe, a small particle of matter of a spherical form.
 Glob'ulet (*s. not so common a spelling*) A globule, a little globe. *Bailey.*
 Glob'ulous (*adj. from globule*) Globous, round, having a spherical form.
 GLO'CESTER (*s. a common spelling*) Gloucester.
 Gloucestershire (*s. a common spelling*) Gloucestershire.
 Glode (*v. int. obsolete*) Glanced, glowed. *Spenser.*
 Glombe (*v. int. obsolete*) To look gloomy, to frown. *Ch.*
 Glome (*s. an old word*) A bottom of thread.
 GLOM'ERATE (*v. int. from the Lat. glomero to gather into a ball*) To gather into a round substance, to become round like a ball.
 Glom'erate (*v. t.*) To gather any thing into a round substance like a ball.
 Glom'erated (*p. from glomerate*) Gathered into a ball.
 Glom'erating (*p. a. from glomerate*) Gathering into a ball.
 Glomera'tion (*s. from glomerate*) The act of forming into a ball, the body formed into a ball.
 GLOM'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. glomero to gather into a ball*) Gathered into a ball, formed like a ball.
 GLOOM (*s. from the Sax. glomang the twilight*) Imperfect light, obscurity; cloudiness of aspect, fullness.
 Gloom (*v. int. from the sub.*) To be melancholy, to be cloudy; to shine obscurely; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*
 Gloom'ier (*adj. comp. of gloomy*) Gloomy in a greater degree.
 Gloom'iest (*adj. sup. of gloomy*) Gloomy in the greatest degree.
 Gloom'ily (*adv. from gloomy*) Obscurely, dimly, dimly; cloudily, fullness.
 Gloom'iness (*s. from gloomy*) The want of light, obscurity, dimness; the want of cheerfulness, dullness, melancholy.
 Gloom'y (*adj. from gloom*) Obscure, dismal, wanting light; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy.
 Glore (*s. with some old poets*) Glory.
 GLO'RIA PATRI (*s. from the Lat. gloria glory, and pater father*) An ascription of glory to the father, the doxology.
 Glo'ried (*adj. from glory*) Illustrious, dignified with honours. *Milton.*
 Glorifica'tion (*s. from glorify*) The act of giving glory; the perfection of glory in the heavenly world.

Glo'ried (*p. from glorify*) Made glorious, exalted to honour, made happy in heaven.
 GLO'RIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. gloria glory, and facio to make*) To praise to honour, to extol, to make glorious, to dignify, to give praise in worship; to make glorious in heaven.
 Glo'rising (*p. a. from glorify*) Making glorious, praising in worship, extolling, giving glory.
 GLORIO'SA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the superb lily.
 Glo'rious (*adj. from glory*) Noble, excellent, illustrious, boastful, proud, haughty.
 Glo'riously (*adv. from glorious*) Nobly, illustriously, splendidly.
 GLO'RY (*s. from the Lat. gloria*) Lustre, brightness, splendour; honour, praise, fame; the praise given in worship; a circle of rays surrounding the head; generous pride; the felicity of the heavenly state.
 Glo'ry (*v. int. from the sub.*) To boast in, to be proud of, to rejoice in; with in: as, "If any glory, let him glory in the Lord."
 Glo'rying (*p. a. from glory*) Boasting of, rejoicing in with a kind of ambition.
 Glo'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of boasting in any thing. "Your glorying is not good."
 GLOSE (*v. t. from the Sax. glesan*) To flatter, to colloquie. *Hammer.*
 Glos'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To flatter, to deceive. *Chau.*
 GLOSS (*s. from the Greek γλωσσα a tongue*) A comment, an interpretation; a superficial lustre, a smooth appearance.
 Glois (*v. int. from the sub.*) To comment, to make remarks.
 Glos (*v. t.*) To explain by comment, to palliate by specious representation, to embellish with superficial lustre.
 Glos'ary (*s. from glos*) A kind of dictionary, a dictionary of obscure and obsolete words.
 Glos'sor (*s. from glos*) A commentator, the writer of a glossary.
 Glos'sed (*p. from glos*) Explained by comment, palliated, embellished with superficial lustre; with over, and with; as, "Glossed over only with a faint like shew."
 Glos'ser (*s. from glos*) A commentator, one that puts a gloss on any thing.
 Glos'sier (*adj. comp. of glossy*) Glossy in a greater degree.
 Glos'siest (*adj. sup. of glossy*) Glossy in the greatest degree.
 Glos'siness (*s. from glossy*) A smooth polish, a superficial lustre.
 Glos'sing (*p. a. from glos*) Explaining by comment, palliating, embellishing; with on, or upon: as, "Glossing on the God's commands."
 Glos'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining by a gloss or comment. *Dryden.*
 GLOSSOCATO'CHAS (*s. from the Greek γλωσσα the tongue, and κατεχω to restrain*) An instrument to repress the tongue. *Scott.*
 GLOSSOCO'MIUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument or case used by ancient practitioners for the security of a broken limb. *Scott.*
 GLOSSOC'OMON (*s. in surgery*) An instrument or case for the security of a broken limb. *Dict. of Arts.*
 GLOSSOC'OMON (*s. in mechanics*) A machine for raising great weights.
 GLOSSOC'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek γλωσσα a tongue, and γραφω to write*) A commentator, one that writes a glossary.
 Glossographical (*adj. from glossography*) Belonging to the art of glossography. *Scott.*
 GLOSSOC'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek γλωσσα a tongue, and γραφω a description*) The act of writing commentaries.
 GLOSSOP'ETRA, GLOSSOP'ETRE (*s. in natural history*) The tongue stone, a stone resembling a tongue.
 Gloss'y (*adj. from glos*) Smooth, polished, shining.
 Glos'ten (*adj. a local word*) Surprized, startled. *Bailey.*
 Glos'tenie (*s. obsolete*) Gluttony. *Chaucer.*
 Glos'ton (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A glutton. *Chau.*
 Glos'tonie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Gluttony. *Chaucer.*
 GLOT'TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.
 GLOVE (*s. from the Sax. glove*) A cover for the hands.
 Glove (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with gloves.
 Glov'ed (*p. from glove*) Furnished with gloves.
 Glov'er (*s. from glove*) One who makes gloves, one who sells gloves.
 Glov'ereis (*s. from glover*) A woman employed in making gloves.
 Glovers'titch (*s. in surgery*) A particular method of sewing up a wound. *Scott.*
 Glov'silver

Glov'ehilver (*s. in old records*) Money given to servant to buy gloves.

Glout (*v. int. a low word*) To pout, to look fullen.

Glout'ing (*p. a. from glout*) Pouting, looking fullen. *Chapman.*

Glou'tous (*adj. obsolete*) Gluttonous. *Chaucer.*

Glou'ty (*adj. from glout*) Dogged, fullen, surly. *Scott.*

GLOW (*v. int. from the Sax. glowan*) To shine without flame, to exhibit a strong bright colour, to burn with fervent heat; to feel heat of body, to feel warmth of affection, to rage in passion; *with with; as, "He glows with ardent zeal."*

Glow (*v. t.*) To make hot so as to shine. *Shakesp.*

Glow (*s. from the verb*) A shining heat, a brightness of colour, a heat of passion.

Glow'din (*v. obsolete, from glow*) Glowed, did glow. *Ch.*

Glow'ing (*p. a. from glow*) Shining without flame, exhibiting a bright colour, feeling heat of body, feeling a warmth of mind.

Glow'worm (*s. from glow, and worm*) A small creeping insect with a luminous tail, the little worm that shines in the night.

GLOZE (*v. int. from the Sax. glesan*) To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn, to insinuate, to comment, to gloss; *but this sense is judged improper.* *Shakespeare.*

Gloze (*s. from the verb*) Flattery, insinuation, g'ols. *Sid.*

Glo'zing (*p. a. from gloze*) Flattering, insinuating. *Mil.*

GLUE (*s. from the Lat. gluten*) A strong cement, a tenacious matter by which pieces of wood are joined to each other.

Glue (*v. t. from the sub.*) To join with a viscous cement, to join, to unite, to hold together.

Glue'boiler (*s. from glue, and boil*) One who makes glue.

Glued (*p. from glue*) Joined together, joined together with glue, cemented; firmly attached to any thing.

Glue'r (*s. from glue*) One who cements with glue.

Glue'y (*adj. from glue*) Having the quality of glue, viscous. *Johnson.*

Glue'iness (*s. from gluey*) Viscidity, likeness to glue. *Sc.*

Glue'ing (*p. a. from glue*) Joining with glue, cementing.

Glue'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting with glue, the juncture formed by glue.

Glue'ish (*adj. from glue*) Clammy, viscous, like glue. *Sc.*

Glum (*adj. a low cant word, but used in droll style*) Sul-
len, stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

GLUT (*v. t. from the Lat. glutio to swallow*) To swal-
low, to devour; to cloy, to sate, to disgust; to feast
to full satiety.

Glut (*s. from the verb*) That which is swallowed, that
which fills up a passage; plenty, an over abundance.

GLUTÆ'I (*s. in anatomy*) The name of several muscles
belonging to the thighs.

GLUT'EN (*s. with ancient physicians*) A kind of dewy
humour that sticks close to the parts.

GLUT'IA (*s. in anatomy*) The nates, two prominences of
the brain. *Scott.*

GLUTIN'AMENT (*s. from the Lat. gluten, but not much
used*) A kind of paste, a viscous substance. *Scott.*

GLUT'INATE (*v. t. not much used, from the Lat. glutino
to glue*) To join with glue, to cement. *Bailey.*

Glutina'tion (*s. not much used, from glutinate*) The act
of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

Glutina'tive (*adj. from glutinate*) Glutinous, tenacious.

Glutinos'ity (*s. not much used*) Glutinousness. *Bailey.*

GLUT'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. gluten a viscous matter*)
Viscous, tenacious, like glue.

Glut'inousness (*s. from glutinous*) Viscidity, tenaciousness.

GLUT'OS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the processes of the
thigh bone, the greater rotator.

Glut'ted (*p. from glut*) Devoured, swallowed: over-
charged, sated, disgusted; *with with; as, "Glutted
with our spoils."*

Glut'ting (*p. a. from glut*) Swallowing, devouring, over-
charging, sating.

GLUT'TON (*s. from the Lat. glutio to swallow*) One
who indulges himself too much in eating, one eager
of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a vor-
acious appetite.

Glut'tonise (*v. int. from glutton*) To act the part of a
glutton, to be luxurious in eating. *Johnson.*

Glut'tonize (*v. int. from glutton*) To act the glutton. *Sc.*

Glut'tonous (*adj. from glutton*) Given to excess in eating,
over fond of eating.

Glut'tonously (*adv. from gluttonous*) With the vor-
acity of a glutton.

Glut'tony (*s. from glutton*) Excess in eating, the lux-
ury of the table.

Glue'y (*adj. from glue*) Viscous, glutinous.

Gly (*v. int. a local word*) To look askint. *Bailey.*

GLY'CINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the scarlet pea.

GLYCIPIC'RIS (*s. in botany*) The woody nightshade.

GLYCO'NIAN (*adj. in ancient poetry*) Belonging to a
verse consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriambus
and a pyrrhichius.

GLYCYRRHIZA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the
liquorice.

GLY'CYSIDE (*s. in botany*) The piony.

Glyke (*v. int. obsolete*) To jeer, to laugh at. *Shakesp.*

Glym (*s. a cant and local word*) A light, a candle.

Glym (*s. in doom's day book*) A valley, a dale.

Glym'jack (*s. a cant and local word*) A link boy.

Glym'stick (*s. a cant and local word*) A candlestick.

Glyn (*s. an old word*) A hollow between two mountains,
a dale, a valley. *Spenser.*

GLYPH (*s. in architecture*) Any kind of ornamental
cavity.

GLYPH'ICE (*s. from the Greek γλυφω to engrave*) The
art of carving, the art of forming images or represen-
tations of things in wood or metal. *Scott.*

Gly'trin (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To glitter, to
shine. *Chaucer.*

GME'LINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GNAPHA'LIIUM (*s. in botany*) The cudweed, a genus of
plants.

GNAPHALO'DES (*s. in botany*) The mycropus.

Gnapp (*v. t. a cant word*) To vex. *Bailey.*

GNAR (*s. from the Sax. gnirran*) A hard knot in timber,
a large knot in a tree.

GNAR (*v. int. from the Sax. gnirran*) To growl, to
snarl. *Spenser.*

Gnarl (*v. int. from gnar*) To growl, to snarl.

Gnar'ed (*adj. from gnarl*) Knotted. *Shakespeare.*

Gnar'ing (*p. from gnarl*) Growling, snarling. *Shakesp.*

Gnarr, Gnarre (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hard knot in a
tree, a stub. *Chaucer.*

Gnarre (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To bark, to snarl. *Spens.*

Gnar'rie (*adj. obsolete*) Knotty, stubbed. *Chaucer.*

Gnar'ring (*p. from gnar*) Barking, growling. *Fairf.*

GNASH (*v. t. from the Dutch knaschen*) To strike to-
gether, to clash.

Gnash (*v. int.*) To grind the teeth, to rage, to fume,
to growl.

Gnash'ing (*p. a. from gnash*) Grinding the teeth, rag-
ing to the collision of the teeth.

Gnash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding the
teeth, anguish expressed by a collision of the teeth.

Gnaste (*v. obsolete pret.*) Did gnash. *Chaucer.*

GNAT (*s. from the Sax. gneet*) A small winged insect,
any thing remarkably small.

Gnat'flower (*s. from gnat, and flower*) The bee flower.

GNA'THO (*s. from the Lat.*) A flatterer, a parasite.

Gnathon'ical (*adj. from gnatho*) Flattering, deceitful. *St.*

Gna'thonize (*v. int. from Gnatho, but not sufficiently au-
thorized*) To act the part of a parasite.

Gna'thonizing (*p. a. from gnathonize*) Acting the part
of a parasite. *Scott.*

Gnat'snapper (*s. from gnat, and snap*) A small bird that
feeds on gnats.

GNA'VITY (*s. not used, from the Lat. gnavus active*)
Activity, sprightliness. *Bailey.*

GNAW (*v. t. from the Sax. gnagan*) To eat by degrees,
to consume by corrosion, to pick with the teeth, to
wear away by biting, to fret, to waste, to corrode,
to bite in rage or agony.

Gnaw (*v. int.*) To exercise the teeth; *with on, or up-
on: "The dog will gnaw upon that bone."*

Gnaw'ed (*p. from gnaw*) Gnawn.

Gnaw'er (*s. from gnaw*) One that gnaws.

Gnaw'ing (*p. a. from gnaw*) Eating by degrees, cor-
roding, fretting, biting in rage or agony, exercising
the teeth.

Gnawn (*p. from gnaw*) Bitten with the teeth, worn
away by biting, corroded, bitten in anger; *with at:
as, "My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my
reputation gnawn at."* *Shakespeare.*

Gner'ring (*adj. obsolete*) Snarling. *Chaucer.*

Gnew (*v. t. the old pret. of gnaw*) Gnawed, did
gnaw. *Bailey.*

GNID'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gnoffe (*s. obsolete*) A miser, a covetous old fellow. *Ch.*

GNO'MA (*s. from the Greek γινωσκω to know*) A short in-
structive sentence, a pertinent and useful observa-
tion. *Scott.*

Gno'mes (*s. with the cabalists*) A fabulous invisible peo-
ple supposed to inhabit the internal parts of the
earth. *Scott.*

Gnomolog'ic (*adj. from gnomology*) Belonging to gno-
mology.

Gnomolog'ical (*adj. from gnomologic*) Pertaining to
gnomology.

GNOMOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek γνῶμη a sentiment, and λόγος a discourse*) A treatise on sentiment.

GNO'MON (*s. from the Greek γνῶμων one that knows*) An index, the hand or pin of a dial, that part of a dial which represents the axis of the earth; something like the style of a dial.

Gnomo'nic (*adj. from gnomon*) Belonging to a dial, belonging to the art of dialing.

Gnomo'nical (*adj. from gnomonic*) Belonging to the art of dialing.

Gnomo'nics (*s. from gnomon*) The art of dialing.

Gnomonolog'ical (*adj. from gnomonology*) Belonging to the art of dialing. *Scott.*

GNOMONOL'OGY (*s. not much used, from the Greek γνῶμων the style of a dial, and λόγος a discourse*) A treatise on dialing.

GNOSI'MACHI (*s. in church history, from the Greek γνῶσις knowledge, and μάχεσθαι to oppose*) A sect who opposed all kinds of knowledge in divinity acquired by study and learning.

GNOS'TIC (*s. in church history, from the Greek γινῶσκω to know*) One of a numerous sect of christians who made their appearance in the first century; they pretended to a very high degree of knowledge, denied the resurrection of the body, and held many extravagant notions concerning God and the creation of the world.

Gnur (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gnar, a hard knot in a tree. *Phillips.*

GO (*v. int. from the Sax. gan*) To walk, to travel on foot, to proceed, to move from one place to another, to move, to pass, to proceed in any course of life, to proceed in mental operations, to change a state or opinion, to have recourse to, to apply one's self, to decline, to decay, to tend to, to pass from hand to hand, to proceed according to rule, to reach to, to extend to, to contribute, to concur, to come to pass, to succeed. *To go about, to attempt. To go aside, to err. To go between, to interfere, to interpose. To go by, to pass without notice, to proceed by rule, to find in the end. To go down, to be swallowed, to be received. To go off, to die, to depart, to run away. To go on, to proceed, to make an attack. To go over, to revolt. To go out, to be extinguished, to go on some expedition. To go through, to execute, to perform thoroughly, to suffer.*

Go (*s. a cant word, from the verb*) A gate, a manner of going applied to a horse.

Go (*p. obsolete*) Gone. *Chaucer.*

GOA (*s. in geography*) The capital of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies.

GOA (*s. in botany*) The arched figtree.

GOAD (*s. from the Sax. gad*) A long stick with a sharp point used in driving oxen.

Goad (*v. t. from the sub.*) To prick with a goad, to stimulate, to drive forward.

Goad'ed (*p. from goad*) Pricked with a goad, instigated, driven forward; *with on: as, "The various progeny, stung with delight, is goaded on by thee."*

Goad'ing (*p. a. from goad*) Pricking with a goad, instigating, driving on.

GOAL (*s. from the French gaule a long pole*) A landmark set up to bound a race, the starting post, the point to which the racers run; a final purpose.

Goal (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A gaol, a jail. *Scott.*

Goal'er (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A gaoler, a jailer. *Scott.*

Goal'ing (*s. in old statutes*) The act of sending to prison.

Goam (*v. t. a local word*) To look at, to clasp. *Bailey.*

GOAR (*s. from the Brit. goror*) A slanting piece sewed into any garment in order to widen it, any edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it.

Goar (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To gore, to pierce with a horn. *Scott.*

Goar'ing (*adj.*) Sloping, cut with goars.

Goar'y (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Gory, covered with gore. *Scott.*

GOAT (*s. in zoology*) An animal reckoned to be of a middle species betwixt a deer and a sheep.

Goat'beard (*s. in botany*) A plant. *Johnson.*

Goat'chaffer (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of beetle.

Goat'hart (*s. from goat, and hart*) A buck, a buck that has not been castrated.

GOAT'HERD (*s. from the Sax. got a goat, and hird a feeder*) One who is employed to keep or tend goats.

Goat'ish (*adj. from goat*) Having the nature of a goat, resembling a goat.

Goat'marjoram (*s. in botany*) The goat's beard, a plant.

Goat'milker (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of owl.

Goats'beard (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Goats'bread (*s. in botany*) The goatsbeard. *Johnson.*

Goat'skin (*s. from goat, and skin*) The skin of a goat, a garment made of the skin of a goat.

Goat'smilk (*s. from goat, and milk, unnecessarily compounded*) The milk of a goat. *Wiseman.*

Goats'rue (*s. in botany*) A plant, the galega.

Goat'sucker (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of owl which is said to suck the goat.

Goats'thorn (*s. in botany*) A species of thorn.

GOA'VOTREE (*s. in botany*) A tree in Jamaica which bears fruit like a grape. *Phillips.*

GOB (*s. a low word, from the French gobe*) A small quantity. *L'Estrange.*

GOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying an eminence*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*

Gob'bet (*s. from gob*) A mouthful, a quantity which can be swallowed at once.

Gob'bet (*v. t. a low word, from the sub.*) To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*

Gob'ble (*v. t. from gob*) To swallow hastily, to swallow with noise and tumult.

Gob'bled (*part. from gobble*) Swallowed, swallowed with noise and tumult; *with up: as, "Supper gobbled up in haste."*

Gob'bler (*s. from gobble*) One that devours in haste, a greedy eater.

Gob'bling (*p. a. from gobble*) Swallowing in haste, devouring greedily.

Gob'elin (*s. an old but correct spelling*) A goblin, a spirit, a fairy. *Spenser.*

Go'between (*s. from go, and between*) One that transacts business by going with messages from one of the parties to the other.

GO'BIO (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cyprinus.

GOBIONA'RIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of gobius.

GO'BITES (*s. in ichthyology*) The gudgeon, the loach.

GO'BIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.

GOB'LET (*s. from the French gobelet*) A bowl, a cup containing a large draught.

GOB'LIN (*s. from the French gobeline*) A spirit, an apparition, an elf, a fairy.

Go'bonated (*adj. in heraldry*) Compone, compounded.

Gobone' (*adj. in heraldry*) Compone, compounded.

Go'by (*s. from go, and by*) An escape, an evasion.

Go'cart (*s. from go, and cart*) A kind of frame contrived with wheels in which children are put to teach them to walk.

GOD (*s. from the Sax. which likewise signifies good*) The supreme being; a magistrate, an earthly prince; a false deity, an idol; any person or thing idolized.

God (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deify. *Shakespeare.*

GOD'ALMIN (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, and is 34 miles from London.

God'almin (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Godalmin, made at Godalmin.

GOD'ARD (*s.*) A man's name.

God'boate, God'bote (*s. obsolete, from God, and bote*) An ecclesiastical fine or amercement formerly paid to the priest for offences against God.

God'child (*s. from God, and child*) The child for whom one became a sponsor at the font.

God'dace (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A goddess.

God'daughter (*s. from God, and daughter*) A girl for whom one became sponsor at the font.

God'defs (*s. from God*) A female divinity.

God'deishood (*s. from goddess, a new word*) The state of being a goddess. *Clarissa.*

God'deislake (*adj. from goddess, and like*) Resembling a goddess.

Gode (*adj. obsolete*) Good. *Chaucer.*

Gode (*s. an obsolete spelling*) God. *Chaucer.*

Go'degessing (*s. obsolete*) A good opinion, a good name. *Chaucer.*

Go'delefs (*adj. obsolete*) Poor, destitute. *Chaucer.*

Go'delest (*adj. obsolete, sup. of gode*) Goodliest, fairest, best. *Chaucer.*

Go'delich (*adj. obsolete*) Goodly, kind, courteous. *Ch.*

Go'delihadde (*s. obsolete*) Goodness, civility, beauty. *Ch.*

Go'dely (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Goodly, kind, courteous. *Chaucer.*

Go'delyhede (*s. obsolete*) Goodness, civility, kindness. *Ch.*

Go'denefs (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Goodness. "At gode-ness," to good purpose. *Chaucer.*

Go'desse (*s. obsolete*) Goods. *Chaucer.*

God'father (*s. from God, and father*) The man who is sponsor at the font.

GOD'FREY (*s.*) A man's name.

God'head (*s. from God, and head*) The divine nature, the divinity; a deity, a God, a goddess.

God'ild (*v. used only in the imp. mode, from God, and shield*) God preserve, may God defend. *Shakespeare.*

GOD'IVA

GODIVA (s.) The name of a woman.
Godivoe (s. in cookery) A delicate kind of sauce.
Godless (adj. from God) Atheistical, impious, wicked, having no sense of duty to God. *Milton.*
Godlier (adj. comp. of godly) Godly in a greater degree.
Godliest (adj. sup. of godly) Godly in the highest degree.
Godlike (adj. from God, and like) Divine, resembling the supreme being, supremely excellent.
Godlily (adv. from godly) Religiously, devoutly. *Scott.*
Godliness (s. from godly) Piety, the fear of God, real religion.
Godling (s. from God) A little divinity, a diminutive god.
Godly (adj. from God) Pious towards God, religious, righteous, good.
Godly (adv. from the adj.) Piously, religiously, righteously.
Godlyhead (s. obsolete) Goodness, righteousness. *Spenser.*
Godman (s. from God, and man) The Son of God, the mediator.
Godmother (s. from God, and mother) A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at the font.
GODRICK (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.
GODSCAL (s. from the Sax.) The name of a man.
Godship (s. from God) The godhead, the rank or character of a divinity.
Godfib (s. an obsolete spelling) A gossip, a godfather or godmother, any spiritual relation. *Chaucer.*
Godson (s. from God, and son) A boy for whom one has been sponsor at the font.
Godward (adv. from God, and towards) Towards God, in a manner which respects God. *2 Cor.*
GODWIN (s. from the Sax.) The name of a man.
GODWIT (s. from the Sax. God good, and wita an animal) A bird of very delicate flesh.
Godyield, Godyield (v. used only in the imperative mode, and now grown obsolete) God preserve, may God defend. *Shakespeare.*
Go'el (adj. obsolete) Yellow.
Go'eler (adj. obsolete, comp. of goel) Yellow in a greater degree. *Tusser.*
Go'er (s. from go) One that goes, a walker, a runner.
Go'etie (s. a local word) Witchcraft. *Bailey.*
Goff (s.) A sort of play at ball. *Bailey.*
Go'ish (adj. an old word) Foolish, silly. *Chaucer.*
Gog (s. from go) A state of motion, a state of desire. "To be a gog." Perhaps more correctly written, "To be agog."
GOG (s. from the Heb. signifying a covering) The name of a man, the name of a people.
GO'GET (s. in ichthyology) The gobius, the sea gudgeon.
Gog'ging (adj. a local word) Going, moving off.
Gog'gle (v. int. perhaps from go) To look askint, to be in motion.
Gog'gle eyed (adj. from goggle, and eye) Looking askint, having the eyes in motion.
Gog'gling (p. a. from goggle) Looking askint, moving from side to side.
Gog'ingstool (s. a cant word) A ducking stool. *Scott.*
GOG'MAGOG (s.) A British giant said to have been twelve cubits high.
Go'ing (p. a. from go) Walking, moving off, declining, removing from one place or state to another.
Go'ing (s. from the part.) The act of walking, a departure, the time of pregnancy.
GO'LA (s. in architecture) The cymatium.
GO'LAN (s. from the Heb. signifying a passage) The name of a city.
GOLD (s. from the Sax.) The purest, heaviest and most valuable of all metals; money; any thing pleasing and valuable.
Gold (adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition) Golden, made of gold.
Go'da (s. obsolete) A deep ditch worn down by the running of water, a gully.
Goldbeater (s. from gold, and beat) One whose trade is to make leaf gold.
Goldbeaters skin (s.) The skin or gut which the goldbeaters put between the plates of metal in making leaf gold.
Goldbound (adj. from gold, and bound) Encompassed with gold.
Goldbutton (s. from gold, and button) A button made of gold, a button made of gold thread.
Goldcase (s. from gold, and case) A case or inclosure made of gold.
Goldcups (s. in botany, from gold, and cup) The name of a flower.

Gold'en (adj. from gold) Made of gold, consisting of gold, having the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; pure, happy.
Gold'enage (s. from golden, and age) That fabulous age of the world in which, as the poets tell us, the earth spontaneously produced every thing necessary for the accommodation and delight of mankind; and that when the inhabitants had spent a length of days in the most perfect peace and harmony, exempted from all pain, disease and infirmity, they were waisted in a kind of pleasing dream to the regions of eternal blessedness.
Gold'enbull (s. from golden, and bulla a seal) An edict or constitution of the emperor Charles the fourth, reputed to be the fundamental law of the German empire.
Gold'encalf (s. in Jewish antiquity) The figure of a calf which the Israelites cast in gold and set up in the wilderness to worship it.
Gold'ensleece (s. in heathen mythology) The skin of a large and beautiful ram, the wool of which was supposed to have been tinged with pure gold; this ram was sacrificed to Jupiter, and the fleece hung up in a grove consecrated to Mars, from whence it was carried away by Jason and the Argonauts.
Gold'enly (adv. from golden) Splendidly, delightfully. *Shakespeare.*
Gold'ennumber (s. in chronology) The number which shews the year of the moon's cycle.
Gold'enrose (s. from golden, and rose) A consecrated rose which the pope sends annually to some great personage as a token of his particular respect.
Gold'enring (s. in the history of insects) A worm prejudicial to vines so called from its colour, and the form in which it is generally found.
Gold'enrod (s. in botany) A plant, a shrub.
Gold'enrule (s. from golden, and rule) The rule of proportion, so called on account of its great and general use in arithmetical calculations.
Gold'ensaxifrage (s. in botany) The chrysopenium.
Gold'finch (s. in ornithology) A small but very beautiful singing bird.
Gold'finder (s. from gold, and find) One who finds gold, one who empties a jakes.
Gold'foil (s. from gold, and foil a leaf) Leaf gold.
Gold'hammer (s. in ornithology) The name of a bird, the yellowhammer.
Goldhead'ed (adj. from gold, and head) Having a head of gold.
Gold'hewin (adj. obsolete) Having the colour of gold. *Ed.*
Gold'locks (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Gold'ing (s. from gold) A kind of apple.
Gold'lace (s. from gold, and lace) A lace made of gold thread.
Gold'laced (adj. from goldlace) Trimmed with lace made of gold thread.
Gold'leaf (s. from gold, and leaf) Gold beat into thin plates or leaves for gilding.
Gold'ling (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish.
Gold'ney (s. in ichthyology) The gilt head.
Gold'pleasure (s. in botany) An herb.
Gold'size (s. from gold, and size) A glue of a gold colour, a kind of size used in gilding.
Gold'smith (s. from gold, and smith) One who works in gold; a banker. *Swift.*
Gold'smithry (s. obsolete) Goldsmith's work. *Ed.*
Gold'stud (s. from gold, and stud) A stud made of gold.
Gold'thread (s. from gold, and thread) Thread inwrought with gold wire.
Gold'watch (s. from gold, and watch) A watch with a gold case.
Gold'wire (s. from gold, and wire) A fine wire or thread of gold.
Gold'ylocks (s. in botany) The name of a plant.
Gole (adj. a local word) Large, full, florid. *Bailey.*
Gol'et (s. an obsolete spelling) The gullet, the throat. *Ed.*
GOL'GOTHA (s. from the Heb. signifying the place of a skull) The place near to Jerusalem where Christ was crucified.
GOLI'ATH (s. from the Heb. signifying a heap) A man's name, a giant.
Gol'ierdeis (s. obsolete) A buffoon.
Gol'ierdeis (adj. obsolete) Having a ravenous mouth. *Ed.*
Goll (s. used in contempt, but now obsolete) The hand, the paw. *Sidney.*
GOLPS, GOLPES (s. in heraldry) Pellets of a purple colour.
Go'man (s. probably from good man, obsolete) A husband, a master of a family. *Scott.*
GOMA'TUS (s. in ichthyology) The gurnard.
GOME (s. the derivation is not noted) The black oily grease

grease of a cart wheel, the oily substance produced by the friction of any two bodies.

GOMER (*s. from the Heb. signifying complete*) A man's name.

GOMMAN (*s. supposed to be from goodman, obsolete*) A husband, a master of a family.

GOMORRAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rebellious people*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan, one of the cities destroyed with Sodom by fire from heaven.

GOMPHRENE (*s. in botany*) The popinjay.

GOMPHASIS (*s. from the Greek*) A distemper in the gums which loosens the teeth.

GOMPHOMA (*s. from the Greek*) A particular form of articulation.

GOMPHOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The gomphoma, the connection of a tooth to its socket.

GOMPHOS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of swelling in the eye.

GOMPHRENA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GON (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did begin, began. *Chaucer.*

GON (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gun. *Chaucer.*

GON (*adv. obsolete*) Ago, since. *Chaucer.*

GONAGRA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek γονα the knee, and αγρα a capture*) The gout in the knees.

GONAMBUSH (*s. in ornithology*) A bird not much bigger than a fly; it is a native of the Brazils, and its note is little inferior to that of the nightingale. *Scott.*

GONARCHA (*s. in antiquity*) A dial delineated in several surfaces.

GONDALIER (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gondolier, one that rows a gondola. *Scott.*

GONDE (*p. obsolete, from go*) Gone.

GONDOLAY (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A boat, a gondola. *Sp.*

GONDOLA (*s. from the French gondole*) A small boat, a long flat bottomed boat chiefly used on the canals at Venice.

GONDOLASHELL (*s. in natural history*) A species of dolium.

GONDOLIER (*s. from gondola*) One that rows a gondola.

GONE (*p. from go*) Advanced forward, departed, past, ruined, undone, lost, dead.

GONFALON (*s. from the Italian gunn a battle, and faen a flag*) An ensign, a standard. *Milton.*

GONFALONIER (*s. from gonfalon*) The pope's standard bearer.

GONFANON (*s. a more correct spelling*) A gonfalon, a flag, an ensign.

GONG (*s. obsolete*) A house of ease, a jakes. *Chaucer.*

GONGER (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The conger.

GONGOLARIA (*s. in botany*) The sea heath.

GONGRONA (*s. with surgeons*) A hard round swelling in some fleshy part of the body.

GONIN, GONIN (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did begin, began. *Chaucer.*

GONNE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gun. *Chaucer.*

GONORRHEA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek γονος an offspring, and ρευω to flow*) The morbid discharge of a venereal infection.

GOOD (*adj. from the Sax. god*) Having such qualities as may be expected, possessing such qualities as may be desired; proper, fit; sweet, pleasant to the taste, useful, valuable; skilful, dextrous, sufficient; legal, valid, confirmed, attested; considerable, great, rich, responsible; prosperous, cheerful, happy; elegant, decent, honourable, reputable; real, serious, hearty, kind, generous; pious, religious; soft, tender, benevolent; sociable, merry; easy, inoffensive; given rather to ease and indulgence. To make good, to supply any deficiency, to perform, to keep to.

Good (*s. from the adj.*) Benefit, profit, advantage, prosperity, happiness, virtue, righteousness, piety; certainty, reality, sincerity.

Good (*adv. from the adj.*) Well, fitly. "You may as good do it."

Good (*interj. not much used*) Right, well! *Shakespeare.*

Goodconditioned (*adj. from good, and condition*) Having good qualities, having a good disposition.

Goodcountry (*s. an old-law term*) A jury of country men, a jury of good neighbours.

Goodcheat (*s. a law term*) Goods forfeited.

Goodluck (*interj.*) Implying wonder or admiration.

Goodlife (*s. obsolete*) Good woman, goody. *Chaucer.*

Goodlier (*adj. comp. from goodly*) Goodly in a greater degree.

Goodliest (*adj. sup. from goodly*) Goodly in the greatest degree.

Goodliness (*s. from goodly*) Beauty, grace, elegance.

Goodly (*adj. from good, but little used by late authors*) Beautiful, graceful, fine, bulky, turgid, happy, gay.

Goodly (*adv. obsolete*) Excellently. *Spenser.*

Goodlyhood (*s. obsolete, from goodly*) Goodness, grace. *Sp.*

Goodman (*s. from good, and man, now grown obsolete*)

Gaffer, neighbour, master. "Old goodman Dobson of the green." *Swift.*

Goodness (*s. from good*) The state or quality of being good, kindness, favour, benevolence, piety.

Goodnow (*interj. from good, and now*) Implying some small degree of wonder. "Goodnow, how your devotions jump with mine!"

Goodnow (*v. used only in the imp. mode, a colloquial word*) Do now, pray now. "Good now, sit down!"

Goods (*s. plu. from good*) Moveables in a house, wares, merchandise.

Goody (*s. from good, now grown obsolete, or used only in colloquial or droll style*) Neighbour, mistress, dame.

"Plain goody would no longer down,

"Twas madam in her program gown." *Swift.*

Googe (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A gouge.

Googings (*s. a sea term*) Cramps of iron bolted on to the stern post of a ship.

Goole (*s. a local word*) A ditch, a trench, a puddle. *Scott.*

GOOSE (*s. from the Sax. gos*) A large water fowl; a tailor's smoothing iron; a silly person.

Gooseberry (*s. from goose, and berry*) The fruit of the gooseberry bush.

Gooseberry (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the gooseberry, consisting of gooseberries.

Gooseberrybush (*s. from gooseberry, and bush*) The grossularia; a shrub much cultivated in gardens.

Gooseberryfool (*s. a colloquial word*) A dish composed of mashed gooseberries mixed with milk and cream.

Goosebernymilk (*s. from gooseberry, and milk*) Milk and gooseberries, gooseberryfool.

Gooseberrypudding (*s. from gooseberry, and pudding*) A pudding made with gooseberries inclosed in a paste and boiled.

Gooseberrypie (*s. from gooseberry, and pie*) A pie made with gooseberries.

Gooseberrytart (*s. from gooseberry, and tart*) A tart made with gooseberries.

Gooseberrytrees (*s. from gooseberry, and tree*) The gooseberry bush.

Goosebill (*s. in surgery*) An instrument.

Goosedung (*s. from goose, and dung*) The excrements of a goose.

Goosefoot (*s. in botany*) The wild orach.

Goosegrass (*s. in botany*) The clivers, wild tansy.

Goosewing (*s. a sea term*) A particular method of setting up a sail, in order to accelerate the motion of the ship.

Gorballed (*adj. from gorbally*) Big bellied, fat, prominent in the belly.

Gorbally (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A large belly, a large paunch, a term of reproach for a fat man.

Gorce (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Gorse, furz.

Gorce (*s. a law term*) A pool of water to keep fish in, a stop in a river.

Gorcock (*s. in ornithology*) A moor cock.

Gorcrow (*s. a local word*) A raven.

Gord (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Some kind of instrument for gaming. *Shakespeare.*

GORDIAN (*adj. from Gordius*) Belonging to the knot with which Gordius was said to have tied up his utensils of husbandry when called to the kingdom of Phrygia.

Gordian knot (*s. from Gordian, and knot*) The knot with which Gordius was said to have tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple when called to the kingdom of Phrygia. This knot was so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended, and the oracle was said to have promised the empire of Asia to the man that should untie it; but Alexander, after many fruitless attempts, cut it asunder with his sword.

Any thing exceedingly intricate.

GORDIUS (*s. in antiquity*) A Phrygian who was supposed to have tied the Gordian knot.

GORE (*s. from the Sax.*) Blood, congealed blood.

Gore (*s. in heraldry*) One of the abatements of honour, two diagonal lines crossing one another.

GORE (*v. t. from the Sax. gehoran*) To stab, to pierce, to pierce with a horn.

Gore (*s. in old records*) A narrow piece of land, a slip of ground.

Gore (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A goar, a slanting piece sewed on to a garment in order to widen it.

Gored (*p. from gore*) Pierced, pierced with a horn.

Goreing (*adj. a sea term, and an incorrect spelling*) Goaring, slanting.

GORGE

GORGE (*s. from the French*) The throat, the swallow, the stomach of an hawk, that which is swallowed.
Gorge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fill up to the throat, to glut, to swallow.
Gorge (*s. in architecture*) A kind of hollow moulding.
Gorge (*s. in fortification*) The entrance of a bastion.
Gorg'ed (*p. from gorge*) Glutted, satiated; *with with: as, "Gorged with flesh, and wine, and blood."*
GORG'ED (*adj. in farriery*) Swelled, puffed up.
Gorg'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a crown or coronet about the neck.
Gor'geren (*s. from gorge*) That part of the ancient armour which defended the throat.
GOR'GEOUS (*adj. from the old French gorgias*) Fine, splendid, glittering, showy, magnificent.
Gor'geously (*adv. from gorgeous*) Splendidly, magnificently, finely.
Gor'geousness (*s. from gorgeous*) Splendour, magnificence, show.
Gor'gerin (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gorge in architecture, a kind of hollow moulding.
Gor'get (*s. from gorge*) That part of armour which defends the throat; a part of dress worn about the neck.
GOR'GIAS (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac.*
Gor'ging (*p. a. from gorge*) Swallowing, glutting, satiating.
GOR'GON (*s. in heathen mythology*) A monster with snake hair, the sight of which is said to have turned the beholders into stone; any thing ugly and horrible.
Gor'gon (*adj. from the sub.*) Like a gorgon, ugly, terrible. *"And try the virtue of that gorgon face."*
GOR'GONIUM (*s. in botany*) The eringium.
Gor'ring (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Goaring, slanting.
Gor'magons (*s.*) A society who of late years pretend to have been of great antiquity like the free and accepted masons. *Scott.*
GOR'MAND (*s. from the French gourmand*) A glutton, a greedy eater.
Gor'mandize (*v. int. from gormand*) To eat greedily, to devour ravenously.
Gor'mandizer (*s. from gormandize*) A glutton, a voracious eater.
Gor'mandizing (*p. a. from gormandize*) Eating greedily, devouring ravenously.
GORSE (*s. from the Sax. gors*) Furz, a well known shrub.
Gors'ty (*adj. from gorse, now grown obsolete*) Gossy, fuzzy. *Scott.*
Go'ry (*adj. from gore*) Covered with gore; bloody, murderous. *Shakespeare.*
GOS'HAWK (*s. from the Sax. gos a goose, and hooc a hawk*) A large kind of hawk.
GO'SHEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying approaching*) A district in the land of Egypt.
Gos'ling (*s. from goose*) A young goose, a catkin.
GOS'PEL (*s. from the Sax. god God, and spel speech*) The history of Jesus Christ, the revelation contained in the new testament, the doctrine of salvation by Christ; divinity, the doctrine of the christian religion.
Gos'pel (*v. t. from the sub.*) To instruct in the principles of the christian religion.
Gos'pelled (*p. from gospel*) Instructed in the christian religion, taught. *Shakespeare.*
Gos'pelize (*v. t. from gospel*) To form according to the gospel, to reduce to the terms of the gospel.
Gos'pelized (*p. from gospelize*) Formed according to the gospel, reduced to the terms or rule of the gospel.
Gos'pelizing (*p. a. from gospelize*) Forming according to the gospel, reducing to the terms of the gospel.
Gos'peller (*s. from gospel*) He that reads the gospel in a cathedral church.
Gos'peller (*s. from gospel, a term of reproach applied by the papists to the first reformers*) One of the followers of Wickliffe.
Gos'pellere (*s. obsolete*) An evangelist. *Chaucer.*
GOS'SAMER (*s. from the low Lat. gossipium*) The down of plants, the long white cobwebs which usually float in the air about the time of harvest.
Gos'samere, Gos'samour (*s. obsolete spellings*) The gossamer.
GOS'PORT (*s.*) A town in Hampshire situate on the west side of Portsmouth harbour; it has a market on Saturday, and is 78 miles from London.
Gos'port (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Gosport, made at Gosport.
GOS'SIP (*s. from the Sax. god, and sib a relation*) One who is sponsor for a child at the font; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

Gos'sip (*v. int. from the sub.*) To chat, to be merry, to be a pot companion.
Gos'siping (*p. a. from gossip*) Chatting, holding a gossip's tale.
Gos'siping (*s. from the adj.*) A merry meeting of gossips, a lying-in.
GOSSIP'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Gos'sipred (*s. from gossip, a law term*) A compaternity, a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies.*
Gos'sipry (*s. obsolete, from gossip*) A company of gossips, a spiritual affinity. *Scott.*
Gos'sipt (*v. int. pret. of gossip*) Did gossip, gossipped. *Sb.*
GOS'TING (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Ainsw.*
Got (*v. t. pret. of get*) Did get.
Got (*p. from get, but judged not so correct*) Gotten.
Gotch (*s. a local word*) A large earthen jug. *Bailey.*
GOTE (*s. in old statutes*) A ditch, a gutter, a sluice.
GOTH (*s.*) One of the ancient inhabitants of an island in the Baltic sea, an ancient Scythian.
Goth (*v. int. the third pers. sing. and the imp. mode of go, obsolete*) Goeth, go. *Chaucer.*
GO'THA (*s.*) The capital of the dutchy of Saxe-Gotha in Germany.
GO'THIA (*s.*) An island in the Baltic so called from the ancient Goths.
Go'thic (*s. from Goth*) Belonging to the Goths, having the manners of the ancient Goths; having ornaments wild or chimerical, built after the manner of a cathedral.
GOTH'LAND (*s. from Goth, and land*) The most southern province of Sweden, an island in the Baltic, the country inhabited by the ancient Goths.
Goth'len (*v. t. obsolete*) To grant. *Bailey.*
Got'ten (*p. from get*) Obtained, acquired, begotten.
GOUD (*s. not much used, in botany*) The woad, a plant much used in dying a blue colour.
GOUD'HUST (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 43 miles from London.
Goud'hust (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Goudhust, made at Goudhust.
GOVE (*s. obsolete*) A mow, a rick. *Tuffer.*
Gove (*v. t. from the sub. obsolete*) To mow, to put into a mow, to rick. *Tuffer.*
GOVERN (*v. t. from the Lat. gubernare*) To rule as a chief magistrate, to direct, to manage, to pilot, to require a case in grammar.
Gov'ern (*v. int.*) To keep up superiority, to behave with haughtiness.
Gov'ernable (*adj. from govern*) Capable of being governed, obedient, submissive.
Gov'ernableness (*s. from governable*) The state of being governable.
Gov'ernance (*s. from govern, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Government, rule, management, controule, behaviour.
Gov'ernant, Gov'ernante (*s. not much used, from govern*) A governess, a lady who has the care of young girls of quality.
Gov'ernaunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Government, management, care. *Chaucer.*
Gov'ernayle (*s. obsolete*) Government, conduct, care. *Ch.*
Gov'erned (*p. from govern*) Managed, directed, ruled.
Gov'erness (*s. from govern*) A lady invested with authority, the mistress of a boarding school for young ladies, a woman who has the care of young girls of quality, a tutorefs, a directress.
Gov'erning (*p. a. from govern*) Ruling, directing, managing.
Government (*s. from govern*) An establishment of legal authority, the form of a community, respecting the supreme authority, the administration of public affairs, regularity of behaviour, manageableness, the influence of one word upon another according to the rules of grammar.
Gov'ernor (*s. a modern spelling*) A governour.
GOVERNOUR (*s. the common spelling, from the French gouverneur*) One who has the supreme authority, one who rules with delegated authority, a tutor, a pilot.
GOUGE (*s. from the French*) A kind of chissel, a chissel with a circular edge.
GOU'JERES (*s. from the French gouje a trull*) The venereal disease.
Gov'irnaunce (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Government. *Ch.*
Goule (*s. obsolete*) Usury. *Bailey.*
GOURD (*s. in botany*) A plant resembling a melon.
Gourde (*s. obsolete, from gourd*) A leather bottle. *Ch.*
Gourd'iness (*s. in farriery*) The swelling of a horse's legs after a journey.
Gourd'seed (*s. from gourd, and seed*) The seed of the gourd.
Gourd'y (*adj. in farriery*) Swelled in the legs, swelled with hard usage, greasy. *GOURNET*

GOUR'NET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
GOUR'NET (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
Gout (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gout, a taste, skill.
GOUT (*s. from the Lat. gutta a drop*) The arthritis, a kind of periodical disease attended with great pain.
GOUT (*s. with physicians in Scotland*) A drop.
GOUT (*s. from the French, a kind of cant word*) A taste, an inclination. *Wolward.*
Gout'ier (*adj. comp. of gout*) Gouty in a greater degree.
Gout'iest (*adj. sup. of gouty*) Gouty in the greatest degree.
Gout'iness (*s. from gout*) The state or condition of being gouty. *Scott.*
Gout'wort (*s. in botany*) The ashweed.
Gout'y (*adj. from gout*) Belonging to the gout, resembling the gout, afflicted with the gout.
Gout'y (*adj. in husbandry*) Boggy.
GOWN (*s. from the Brit. gwn*) A long upper garment, a woman's upper garment, the habit of a particular office or profession.
Gown'ed (*adj. from gown*) Dressed in a gown.
Gown'man (*s. from gown, and man*) A man whose proper habit is a gown, a man whose office or profession is distinguished by a gown.
Gown'men (*s. plu. of gownman*) Men whose proper habit is a gown. *Swift.*
Gowns'man (*s. from gown, and man*) A man whose proper habit is a gown, a student at a university.
Gowt (*s. perhaps from gutter*) A water course under ground, a pipe or canal for conveying water under ground. *Scott.*
GO'YAVIER (*s. in botany*) A kind of fruit in the West Indies. *Phillips.*
Goyl'ter (*v. int. a local word*) To frolick, to laugh loud, to romp.
GO'ZAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fleece*) The name of a place. *2 Kings.*
GRA'BAT (*s. from the Greek γράβατος a bed, but not much used*) A little bed with curtains. *Phillips.*
Grabata'rii (*s. in church history, from grabat*) Those persons who were baptised on their death beds.
Grab'ble (*v. t. probably from grapple*) To grope, to feel with the hands.
Grab'ble (*v. int.*) To lie prostrate on the ground, to sprawl on the ground. *Ainsw.*
Grab'bling (*p. a. from grabble*) Groping, feeling eagerly with the hands. *Arbutnot.*
GRACE (*s. from the Lat. gratia*) Favor, kindness; pardon, privilege; a divine and gracious influence on the mind; virtue, piety, the effect of divine influence; beauty, pleasing appearance; natural excellence, ornament, high perfection; a short prayer before and after meals: the title of a duke or archbishop, one of the three female divinities who were supposed to bestow beauty.
Grace (*v. t. from the sub.*) To adorn, to dignify, to favour, to raise by an act of favour.
GRACE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Gra'cecup (*s. from grace, and cup*) The cup or health drank after saying grace.
Gra'ced (*p. from grace*) Beautified, adorned, favoured; with with: as, "With rubies graced." *With* by, respecting the agent; as, "Beloved and daily graced by the emperor."
Gra'ced (*adj. from grace*) Virtuous, chaste, endued with grace. *Shakespeare.*
Gra'ceful (*adj. from grace*) Beautiful, having both beauty and dignity.
Gra'cefully (*adv. from graceful*) In a graceful manner.
Gra'cefulness (*s. from graceful*) Elegance of manners, dignity with beauty.
Gra'celess (*adj. from grace*) Void of grace, wicked, abandoned.
Gra'celessly (*adv. from graceless*) In a graceless manner. *Sc.*
Gra'celessness (*s. from graceless*) The state or quality of being graceless. *Scott.*
Gra'ces (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) Three sisters or female divinities who were supposed to confer beauty and eloquence on all about them, and to bring peace and happiness with them wherever they came.
Gra'ces (*s. mostly used in the plu.*) Good liking, favourable opinion. "I flatter myself that I can soon get into her good graces."
GRA'CILE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gracilis small*) Slender, small.
Grac'ileness (*s. from gracile*) Slenderness, smallness. *Sc.*
Grac'ilent (*adj. from gracile*) Lean, slender. *Johnson.*
GRA'CILIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.
Grac'ility (*s. from gracile*) Slenderness, smallness. *John.*
Gra'cious (*adj. from grace*) Merciful, benevolent, fa-

vourable, kind, virtuous, good, excellent; favoured, accepted; graceful, becoming; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
Gra'ciously (*adv. from gracious*) Kindly, with condescension, in a pleasant manner.
Gra'ciousness (*s. from gracious*) The state or quality of being gracious.
GRAC'ULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The jackdaw.
GRAC'ULUSPALMIPES (*s. in ornithology*) The shag, a kind of pelican.
GRAD'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. gradus a step*) Graduated, divided into parts or degrees. *Scott.*
GRADA'TION (*s. from the Lat. gradus a step*) A regular progress, an advance step by step, an order, an arrangement, the regular progress of an agreement.
GRAD'ATORY (*s. from the Lat. gradus a step*) The flight of steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsw.*
GRAD'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. gradus a step*) Walking, moving by steps.
GRAD'UAL (*adj. from the Lat. gradus a step*) Proceeding by degrees, advancing by steps.
Grad'ual (*s. from the adj.*) A flight of steps; a prayer, a form of prayer to be sung in the Roman church after the epistles.
Gradual'ity (*s. from gradual*) A regular progression, a gradation. *Brown.*
Grad'ually (*adv. from gradual*) By degrees, in regular progression.
GRAD'UATE (*s. from the Lat. gradus a step*) One who has taken a degree in an university.
Grad'uate (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dignify with a degree in the university, to heighten, to improve, to mark with degrees.
Grad'uated (*p. from graduate*) Raised to a degree in the university, marked with degrees.
Grad'uating (*p. a. from graduate*) Marking with degrees, dividing into small parts.
Graduation (*s. from graduate*) A gradation, a regular succession; the act of conferring academical degrees. *G.*
GRAFF (*s. from the French greffe*) A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.
Graff (*v. t. from the sub.*) To insert the small branch of one tree into the stock of another, to join one thing so as to receive support from another.
Graff'ed (*p. from graft*) Inserted as the small branch of one tree into the stock of another, joined so as to receive support and nourishment from another; with in; "They also shall be grafted in."
Graffer (*s. in old statutes*) A scrivener, a notary.
Graff'ing (*p. a. from graft*) Inserting the branch of one tree into the stock of another.
Graff'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of inserting the branch of one tree into the stock of another.
GRAF'FIUM (*s. in old records*) A writing book, a register of deeds or evidences.
Graft (*s. from graft*) A graft, a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.
Graft (*v. t. from the sub.*) To graft, to insert the branch of one tree into the stock of another.
Graft'ed (*p. from graft*) Grafted; with in, on, or upon: as, "Grafted upon the original quarrel."
Graft'er (*s. from graft*) One that propagates by grafting.
Graft'ing (*p. a. from graft*) Inserting the branch of one tree into the stock of another.
Graft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of inserting the branch of one tree into the stock of another.
Graith (*v. t. obsolete*) To prepare, to make ready, to bring. *Chaucer.*
GRAIL (*s. from the French grele, but now grown obsolete*) A small bit of any thing, a small particle. *Spem.*
Grail (*s. not so common a word*) The gradual. *Dict. of Arts.*
GRAIN (*s. from the Lat. granum*) A single seed of corn, corn; the seed of any fruit, a small particle of any thing; a small weight; the direction of the fibres in any body; a colour which is not subject to fade, the ingredients used in dying that colour; the heart, the temper, the bottom, the real disposition.
Grain (*v. t. from the sub.*) To form or dress leather so as to make the grain appear, to cause a kind of roughness.
Grain'ed (*p. from grain*) Made rough, dressed so as to shew the grain.
Grain'ing (*p. a. from grain*) Making rough, causing the grain to appear.
Grain'ing (*s. from the part.*) A particular method of dressing leather. *Scott.*
Grains (*s. plu. from grain*) The husks of malt after brewing.
Grain'ingboard (*s. from grain, and board*) A board with

- with teeth like a saw used in graining leather. *Scott.*
 Grain/staff (*s. a local word*) A quarterstaff. *Baily.*
 Grain'y (*adj. from grain*) Full of corn, full of grains.
 Grame (*s. obsolete*) Grief, sorrow, affliction, pain, madness. *Chaucer.*
 GRA'MEN (*s. in botany*) Grass.
 Gra'mercy (*interj. obsolete, from grant, and mercy*) Expressive of surprize. "Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news?" *Shakespeare.*
 Gramin'eal (*adj. from gramen, but not used*) Full of grass. *Cole.*
 Gramin'eous (*adj. from gramen, but not much used*) Full of grass, abounding with grass, having leaves without footstalks. *Johnson.*
 GRAMINIFOLIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. gramen grass, and folium a leaf*) Having leaves like grass. *Scott.*
 GRAMINIVOROUS (*adj. from the Lat. gramen grass, and voro to devour*) Feeding on grass, living on grass.
 Gram'inous (*adj. from gramen, but not used*) Grassy, full of grass, having leaves like grass. *Cole.*
 Gra'minose (*adj. from gramen, but not much used*) Full of grass, grassy, having leaves without footstalks.
 GRAM'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A letter, any single letter of the alphabet.
 Gram'mar (*s. from grammar*) The science of letters, the art of speaking and writing correctly, correctness of speaking and writing, a book which treats of the various relations of words to each other.
 Grammar'ian (*s. from grammar*) One who is skilled in grammar.
 Gram'marschool (*s. from grammar, and school*) A school where grammar is taught.
 GRAMMA'TIAS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jasper.
 Grammat'ic (*adj. from grammar*) Grammatical.
 Grammat'ical (*adj. from grammatic*) Belonging to grammar, consistent with the rules of grammar.
 Grammat'ically (*adv. from grammatical*) According to the rules of grammar.
 GRAMMATICAS'TER (*s. from the Lat.*) A low grammarian, a mere verbal pedant. *Rymer.*
 Gram'matist (*s. from grammar*) A young grammarian, a grammaticaster. *Cole.*
 Gram'mercy (*interj. obsolete, from grant, and mercy*) Gramercy. *Chaucer.*
 GRAM'MIC (*adj. from the Greek γραμμ a line*) Made by lines, demonstrated by lines. *Scott.*
 Gram'ple (*s. in ichthyology*) The crab fish. *Ainsworth.*
 GRAM'POUND (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 245 miles from London.
 Gram'pound (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Grampound, made at Grampound.
 GRAM'PUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the dolphin kind.
 GRA'NA (*s. plu. from granum, with physicians*) Small grains or seeds, small particles.
 GRANA'DA (*s. in geography*) The most southern of the Caribbee islands now subject to Great Britain.
 Grana'de (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A grenade. *Harris.*
 Granadee'r (*s. not so common a spelling*) A grenadier.
 Granadie'r (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A grenadier. *Sc.*
 GRANADIL'LA (*s. in botany*) The passion flower.
 GRANA'DO (*s. not so common a word*) A grenade, a ball filled with combustible matter.
 Gran'ary (*s. from grain*) A storehouse for threshed corn.
 GRANATA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) An officer who kept the granary or corn chamber in a religious house.
 GRAN'ATE (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a yellowish red colour, a kind of marble.
 Gran'ate (*adj. from grain*) Having many grains or kernels.
 GRAND (*adj. from the Lat. grandis great*) Great, illustrious, magnificent, noble, lofty, sublime, conceived or expressed with great dignity.
 Gran'dam, Gran'dame (*s. from grand, and dam or dame*) A grandmother, an old woman.
 Gran'daughter (*s. from grand, and daughter*) The daughter of one's son or daughter.
 GRAND'CAPE (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies when any real action is brought and the tenant does not appear on the first summons.
 Grand'child (*s. from grand, and child*) The child of one's son or daughter.
 Grand'distress (*s. a law term*) A distress taken of all the lands and goods that a man has within the county.
 Grande (*adj. in music books*) Great, distinguishing the grand chords.
 GRANDEE' (*s. from grand*) A man of great rank, a man of great power or authority.
 Grand'er (*adj. comp. of grand*) Grand in a greater degree.
- Grand'est (*adj. sup. of grand*) Grand in the greatest degree.
 Grande'vity (*s. from grandevous*) Great age, a long life.
 GRANDE'VOUS (*adj. from the Lat. grandis great, and ævum age*) Living a long time, very old.
 GRAND'EUR (*s. from the French*) State, magnificence, elevation of sentiment or language.
 Grand'father (*s. from grand, and father*) The father of a mother or father.
 GRANDIF'IC (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. grandis great, and facio to make*) Making great. *Johnson.*
 GRANDIL'OQUENCE (*s. from the Lat. grandis great, and loquor to speak, but not much used*) A lofty style, a superb manner of expression. *Scott.*
 GRANDIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. grandis great, and loquor to speak*) Using lofty style, speaking in a superb manner. *Cole.*
 GRANDIL'OQUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. grandis great, and loquor to speak*) Using a lofty style, speaking in a superb manner. *Cole.*
 GRANDIL'OQUY (*s. from the Lat. grandis great, and loquor to speak*) A lofty style, a superb manner of speaking. *Cole.*
 GRAND'INOUS (*adj. from the Lat. grando hail, but not much used*) Full of hail.
 Grand'ity (*s. from grand, but now grown obsolete*) Greatness. *Camden.*
 Grand'jury (*s. from grand, and jury*) The jury who find the bills of indictment at an assize or sessions.
 GRAND'ISONOUS (*adj. from the Lat. grandis grand, and sonus a sound, but not much used*) Sounding grand, making a great sound. *Bailey.*
 Grand'mother (*s. from grand, and mother*) The mother of a father or mother.
 Grand'fire (*s. from grand, and fire*) A grandfather. *Poetically, any ancestor.*
 Grand'son (*s. from grand, and son*) The son of a son or daughter.
 GRANGE (*s. from the French*) A farm, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.
 GRANG'ERUS, GRANGEA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) The officer in a religious house who was to take care of the grange or farm.
 GRANIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. granum a grain, and fero to bear*) Bearing grain, bearing seeds like grain.
 GRAN'ITE (*s. in natural history, from the Lat. granum a grain*) A stone composed of separate and very large concretions.
 GRANIV'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. granum grain, and voro to devour*) Eating grain, living on grain.
 Gran'num (*s. used only in droll style*) Grandmother.
 GRANT (*v. t. perhaps from the Lat. gratia favour*) To admit, to allow; to bestow what cannot be claimed of right.
 Grant (*s. from the verb*) The act of granting, the thing granted; a gift confirmed by a deed or writing; a concession, an admission of something in dispute.
 Grant'able (*adj. from grant*) Capable of being granted, fit to be granted.
 Grant'ed (*p. from grant*) Admitted, allowed, bestowed, confirmed by a deed or writing.
 Grantee' (*s. from grant*) The person to whom a grant is made.
 GRAN'THAM (*s.*) A borough town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 109 miles from London.
 Gran'tham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Grantham, made at Grantham.
 Grant'ing (*p. a. from grant*) Admitting, allowing, granting, executing a grant.
 Grant'mercy (*interj. but not so common a spelling*) Gramercy.
 Grant'or (*s. from grant*) The person that grants, the person that executes the deed by which any grant is confirmed.
 Gran'ulary (*adj. from granule*) Resembling a small grain or seed, consisting of small parts like grains.
 GRAN'ULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. granum a grain*) To form into small grains; with into: as, "The juice granulates into sugar."
 Gran'ulate (*v. t.*) To break into small parts like grains, to raise a kind of roughness resembling grains.
 Gran'ulated (*p. from granulate*) Broken into small parts, raised in little asperities.
 Gran'ulating (*p. a. from granulate*) Breaking into small parts, raising in small asperities.
 Gran'ulation (*s. from granulate*) The act of breaking into small parts like grains, the act of pouring melted metal into cold water so as to make it granulate.

- GRAN'ULE** (*s. from the Lat. granum a grain*) A small compact particle.
- Gran'ulous** (*adj. from granule*) Full of little grains.
- GRAN'UM** (*s. from the Lat.*) A grain, a small compact particle.
- GRAPE** (*s. from the French grappe*) The fruit of the vine, the fruit from which wine is made.
- Grape'flower** (*s. from grape, and flower*) The grapehyacinth.
- Grape'hyacinth** (*s. in botany*) The musca, a kind of hyacinth.
- Grape'stone** (*s. from grape, and stone*) The stone or seed of the grape.
- Grape'shot** (*s. from grape, and shot*) A large kind of shot.
- GRAPH'IC** (*adj. not much used, from the Greek γραφω to describe*) Well described, delineated.
- Graph'ical** (*adj. from graphic*) Well described, delineated. *Bacon.*
- Graph'ically** (*adv. from graphical*) With exact description, in a lively picturesque manner.
- Graph'ice** (*s. from graphic, not much used*) The act of drawing, the act of painting to the life. *Scott.*
- GRAPH'IUM** (*s. from the Greek γραφω to write*) The style or iron pen with which the ancients wrote on plates covered with wax.
- GRAPHOI'DES** (*s. in anatomy*) The process of the scull bone, near the basis of the brain, shaped like the style of the ancients. *vd no*
- GRAPHOM'ETER** (*s. from the Greek γραφω to write, and μετροω to measure*) A mathematical instrument, used in taking heights and distances. *vd no*
- Grap'inel** (*s. obsolete*) A grappling iron.
- GRAP'NEL** (*s. from the French grapin*) A small kind of anchor, a grappling iron.
- GRAP'PLE** (*v. int. from the Dutch grabbelen*) To contend by seizing one another, to contend in close fight; *with with; as, "To grapple with the enemy."*
- Grap'ple** (*v. t. now grown obsolete*) To seize, to lay fast hold of, to fix, to fasten. *Shakespeare.*
- Grap'ple** (*s. from the verb*) A contest hand to hand, a close fight; a grappling iron.
- Grap'plement** (*s. from grapple, but now grown obsolete*) A close fight, an hostile embrace. *Spenser.*
- Grap'pling** (*p. a. from grapple*) Contending in close fight, seizing one another.
- Grap'plingiron** (*s. from grappling, and iron*) An instrument by which one ship fastens on another in a close engagement.
- GRAP'TOLITHUS** (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling a geographical map.
- Gras'hopper** (*s. from gras, and hop*) A small insect that hops among the gras in the summer months, the cicada. *Johnson.*
- Gras'ier** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A grazier.
- GRASP** (*v. t. from the Italian graspare*) To hold in the hand, to gripe, to seize, to catch.
- Grasp** (*v. int.*) To catch at, to endeavour to seize, to gripe, to encroach; *with at: as, "He grasped at universal monarchy."*
- Grasp** (*s. from the verb*) The gripe of the hand, the power of seizing a hold.
- Grasp'ed** (*p. from grasp*) Held in the hand, grasped.
- Grasp'er** (*s. from grasp*) One that grasps, one that seizes.
- Grasp'ing** (*p. a. from grasp*) Seizing with the hand, holding fast, catching at.
- Grasp'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of seizing with the hand, a grasp.
- Graspt** (*v. pret. of grasp*) Grasped, did grasp. *Shakesp.*
- GRASS** (*s. from the Sax. græs*) The common herbage of the field, an herb with long narrow leaves.
- Grass** (*v. int. from the sub. but not much used*) To breed gras, to become pasture. *Tusser.*
- GRASSA'TION** (*s. not sufficiently authorised, from the Lat. grassor to assail*) The act of robbing, the act of laying waste. *Bailey.*
- Grass'cock** (*s. in husbandry*) A small heap of mown gras laid to dry the first day.
- Grass'heorth, Grass'hurt** (*s. in old customs*) A service by which the tenant was obliged to do one day's work for the lord. *Bailey.*
- Grass'hopper** (*s. from gras, and hopper*) A grasshopper, a small insect that hops among the gras in the summer months.
- Grass'ier** (*adj. comp. of grassy*) Grassy in a greater degree.
- Grass'iest** (*adj. sup. of grassy*) Grassy in the greatest degree.
- Grass'iness** (*s. from grassy*) The state of being grassy.
- Grass'plot** (*s. from gras, and plot*) A plot of ground covered with short gras.
- Grass'poly** (*s. in botany*) A species of willowwort.
- Grass'week** (*s. from gras, and week*) The rogation week.
- Grass'y** (*adj. from gras*) Full of gras, abounding with gras.
- Gratch** (*s. obsolete*) Apparel. *Bailey.*
- Gratch** (*v. int. obsolete*) To behave. *Chaucer.*
- GRATE** (*s. from the Lat. crates*) A partition made with bars set near to each other, a range of bars within which the fire is laid.
- GRATE** (*v. t. from the French gratter*) To wear away by rubbing against a rough body, to offend by any thing harsh and unpleasing.
- Grate** (*v. int.*) To rub hard so as to injure or offend, to make a harsh and unpleasing noise.
- Grat'ed** (*p. from grate*) Worn away by rubbing against some rough body, offended with something harsh and unpleasing.
- Grat'eful** (*adj. from the Lat. gratus thankful*) Having a sense of gratitude, disposed to return kindness; pleasing, acceptable.
- Grat'efully** (*adv. from grateful*) Thankfully, with due sense of obligation; acceptably, pleasingly.
- Grat'efulness** (*s. from grateful*) The quality of being grateful.
- Grate'olent** (*adj. from the Lat. gratus pleasing, and oleo to smell*) Smelling gratefully. *Scott.*
- Grat'er** (*s. from grate*) A kind of coarse file, an instrument by which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.
- Grat'ework** (*s. from grate, and work*) A kind of work formed of bars put near to each other, lettuce work.
- Grath** (*adj. a local word*) Confident, assured.
- Graticula'tion** (*s. from grate*) The act of dividing a design into squares in order to divide it. *Scott.*
- Grat'ified** (*p. from gratify*) Indulged, pleased, requited.
- Gratifica'tion** (*s. from gratify*) The act of pleasing, pleasure, delight; a recompence, a reward; *but this sense is rather low.*
- Gratifica'tor** (*s. from gratify*) One that gratifies. *Scott.*
- GRA'TIFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. gratus grateful, and facio to make*) To indulge, to please, to requite.
- Grat'ifying** (*p. a. from gratify*) Indulging, pleasing, requiting.
- Grat'ing** (*p. a. from grate*) Wearing away by rubbing against a rough body, making a harsh and disagreeable noise; disagreeable, unpleasing.
- Grat'ing** (*s. from grate, on board a ship*) A kind of grate-work on the upper deck.
- Grat'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing against some rough body.
- Grat'ingly** (*adv. from grating*) Harshly, offensively.
- GRATIO'LA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hedge hyssop.
- Gratious'ity** (*s. not sufficiently authorised*) Grace, favour, civility. *Bailey.*
- GRATIO'SO** (*adj. in music books*) Pleasing, grateful.
- Grat'ious** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Gracious.
- GRA'TIS** (*adv. from the Lat.*) Without any recompence, freely, for nothing but thanks.
- GRA'TITUDE** (*s. from the Lat. gratus thankful*) Thankfulness, readiness to return a favour.
- GRATU'ITOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. gratus kind*) Granted without any just claim or merit, bestowed freely; asserted without proof.
- Gratu'itously** (*adv. from gratuitous*) Without claim or merit, without proof.
- Gratu'itousness** (*s. from gratuitous*) The state or quality of being gratuitous. *Scott.*
- GRATU'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. gratus kind*) A present, a gift, a recompence.
- GRAT'ULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. gratulor to rejoice*) To congratulate, to compliment with declarations of joy.
- Grat'ulated** (*p. from gratulate*) Congratulated, complimented with expressions of joy.
- Grat'ulating** (*p. a. from gratulate*) Congratulating, complimenting with expressions of joy.
- Gratula'tion** (*s. from gratulate*) A congratulation, an expression of joy.
- Gratulatory** (*adj. from gratulate*) Congratulatory, expressing joy.
- Grat'va** (*s. in old records*) A little wood, a grove.
- GRAVE** (*s. from the Sax. græf a cave*) The place in the ground where the dead are deposited; the end of life, death.
- GRAVE** (*adj. from the Lat. gravis heavy*) Solemn, sober, serious; plain, decent; important, weighty; deep in thought, deep in sound, slow in movement.

- Grave (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To entomb, to inter. *Shakespeare.*
- GRAVE (*v. t. from the Greek γράφω to write*) To carve, to copy painting on wood or metal; to clean or caulk a ship.
- Grave (*v. int.*) To write, to delineate on hard substances.
- Gra'veclothes (*s. from grave, and clothes*) The drefs of the dead.
- GRAVE'DO (*s. with physicians*) A heaviness, a kind of listlessness which commonly attends a cold. *Scott.*
- GRAVEL (*s. from the Armoric*) Hard rough sand; the sandy matter concreted in the kidneys, the disease or pain occasioned by sundry concretions in the kidneys.
- Grav'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pave or cover with hard rough sand, to stick in the sand; to puzzle, to embarrass, to put to a stand; to hurt the foot of a horse with sand confined under the shoe.
- Gra'veless (*p. from grave*) Unburied, unentombed.
- Grav'elled (*p. from gravel*) Covered over with gravel, stuck in the gravel, nonplused; hurt with gravel under the shoe.
- Grav'elliness (*s. from gravelly*) The state or quality of being gravelly. *Scott.*
- Grav'elling (*p. a. from gravel*) Covering over with gravel, hurting the foot of a horse by means of gravel under the shoe, nonplusing.
- Grav'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering over with rough sand; the act of putting any one to a stand, the hurt of a horse's foot by means of gravel under the shoe.
- Grav'elly (*adj. from gravel*) Full of gravel, consisting of gravel.
- Gra'vely (*adv. from grave*) Solemnly, seriously, soberly, plainly, decently.
- Gra'vement (*s. in music books*) A grave movement. *Sc.*
- Gra'ven (*p. from grave*) Carved, copied on wood or metal, inscribed in deep characters, impressed deeply.
- Gra'ven (*v. t. pret. of grave*) Did grave.
- Gra'ven (*p. obsolete*) Put into the grave, buried. *Bai.*
- Gra'veness (*s. from grave*) Seriousness, solemnity, sobriety of behaviour.
- Gra'veolence (*s. not much used, from graveolent*) A strong offensive smell. *Scott.*
- GRA'VEOLENT (*adj. little used, from the Lat. gravis heavy, and oleo to smell*) Sending forth a strong and offensive smell.
- Gra'ver (*s. from grave*) An engraver, the style or tool used by the engraver.
- Gra'ver (*adj. comp. of grave*) Grave in a greater degree.
- GRA'VESEND (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday and on Saturday, and is 22 miles from London.
- Gra'vesend (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Gravesend, made at Gravesend.
- Gra'vest (*adj. sup. from grave*) Grave in the highest degree.
- Gra'vestone (*s. from grave, and stone*) The stone which is laid over a grave, the monumental stone.
- GRAV'ID (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gravidus heavy*) Big, big with child. *Scott.*
- Gravid'ity (*s. from gravid*) Pregnancy, the state of being with child. *Arbutnot.*
- Gra'vin (*v. t. obsolete*) To bury, to put into the grave. *Ch.*
- Gra'ving (*p. a. from grave*) Carving, copying on wood or metal, engraving.
- Gra'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of engraving, the act of caulking a ship; an engraving.
- GRAV'ISONOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gravis deep, and sonus a sound*) Sounding gravely. *Bai.*
- GRAV'ITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. gravis heavy*) To tend downwards, to tend towards the centre of attraction.
- Grav'itating (*p. a. from gravitate*) Tending downwards, tending towards the centre of gravity.
- Gravita'tion (*s. from gravitate*) The act of tending to the centre, the force with which any body tends to the centre of the earth.
- GRAV'ITY (*s. from the Lat. gravis heavy*) Weight, heaviness, the tendency of any body to the centre of the earth; seriousness, sobriety, solemnity; atrociousness, greatness of guilt. *Hooker.*
- Graunge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A grange, a farm belonging to a religious house. *Chaucer.*
- Graun'temercy (*interj. obsolete*) Gramercy. *Chaucer.*
- Gra'vot (*s. obsolete*) A grove.
- Gra'vy (*s. from grave*) The juice of flesh not over dressed; the juice of flesh boiled out.
- GRAY (*adj. from the Sax. græg*) Mixed with white and black, hoar with age, dark like the opening or close of the day.
- GRAY (*s. in zoology*) A badger, a brock.
- Gray'beard (*s. from gray, and beard*) An old man, an old man so called in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- Gray'er (*adj. comp. of gray*) Gray in a greater degree. "A grayer head I never saw."
- Gray'est (*adj. sup. of gray*) Gray in the greatest degree.
- Gray'hound (*s. not so common a spelling*) A greyhound.
- Gray'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) The umber, a fresh water fish.
- Gray'mill (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The gromwell. *Johnson.*
- Gray'ness (*s. from gray*) The quality of being gray.
- GRAYS (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 25 miles from London.
- Grays (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Grays, made at Grays.
- Graze (*v. int. from grafs*) To eat grafs, to feed on grafs, to move on devouring as cattle at grafs.
- GRAZE (*v. t. from the French raser*) To rase, to touch lightly, to skim on the surface.
- Graze (*v. int.*) To skim on the surface, to touch lightly; with on, or upon: as, "The ball grazed on his cheek."
- Graze (*v. t. from grafs*) To let cattle to feed on grafs, to eat off grafs, to feed upon.
- Grazed (*p. from graze*) Eaten off by cattle.
- Gra'zier (*s. from graze*) One who feeds cattle for slaughter.
- Gra'zing (*p. a. from graze*) Feeding on grafs, eating off by cattle, appropriated to the feeding of cattle; lightly touching, skimming on the surface.
- Gra'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding cattle for slaughter, the act of feeding on grafs.
- Gre (*s. obsolete*) The will, pleasure, satisfaction. *Chau.*
- Gre'able (*adj. obsolete*) Agreeable. *Chaucer.*
- Greach'breach (*s. obsolete*) The breach of the peace.
- GREASE (*s. from the French graisse*) The soft part of fat, the oily or unctuous part of animals; a disease incident to horses.
- Grease (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smear with soft fat, to bribe, to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*
- Greas'ed (*p. from grease*) Smeared with grease, daubed with soft fat; bribed. *Dryden.*
- Greas'ier (*adj. comp. of greasy*) Greasy in a greater degree.
- Greas'iest (*adj. sup. of greasy*) Greasy in the highest degree.
- Greas'ing (*p. a. from grease*) Smearing with grease, daubing with soft fat.
- Greas'ismolten (*adj. in farriery, from grease, and melt*) Having the grease or fat melted, over heated.
- Greas'ily (*adv. from grease*) In a greasy manner.
- Greas'iness (*s. from greasy*) The state or quality of being greasy.
- Greas'y (*adj. from grease*) Smeared with grease, oily, unctuous; fat, bulky in reproach.
- GREAT (*adj. from the Sax.*) Large, having any quality in a high degree, considerable in extent or duration, important, weighty; chief, principal; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; pregnant, teeming; belonging to an ancestor ascending or descending more than one or two degrees; familiar, intimate; but this is rather a low or colloquial sense. Difficult, hard, grievous; swelling, proud.
- Great (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the gross, the whole lump. "They build a house by the great."
- Great'bellied (*adj. from great, and belly*) Pregnant, teeming.
- Great'en (*v. t. not much used*) To make great, to aggrandize. *Raleigh.*
- Great'er (*adj. comp. of great*) Great in a higher degree.
- Great'est (*adj. sup. of great*) Great in the highest degree.
- Great'hearted (*adj. from great, and heart*) High spirited, not easily dejected.
- Greath'ly (*adv. a local word*) Cleverly, in a towardly manner. *Bailey.*
- Great'ly (*adv. from great*) In a great degree, nobly, magnanimously.
- Great'ness (*s. from great*) Largeness, dignity, power; grandeur, state; nobleness, magnanimity, pride, haughtiness.
- Greave (*s. obsolete*) A grove, a small wood. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES (*s. from the French greves*) The ancient armour for the legs.
- Grece (*s. obsolete*) A valuable kind of fur. *Chaucer.*
- Gre'cian (*adj. from Greece*) Belonging to Greece, produced in Greece.
- Gre'cian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Greece, one skilled in the Greek language.
- Gre'cism (*s. from Greece*) An idiom of the Greek language.

GRE'CIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Greece.
 Grede (*v. int. obsolete*) To cry, to weep. *Chaucer.*
 Gree (*s. obsolete*) Satisfaction, pleasure; a step, a degree. *C.*
 Gree (*s. obsolete*) Good will, favour, good graces. *Sb.*
 GREECE (*s. in geography*) The country inhabited by the ancient Greeks; it is now a province of the Ottoman empire.
 Greece (*s. corrupted from degrees*) A flight of steps. *Sb.*
 Greece (*s. obsolete*) A valuable kind of fur. *Chaucer.*
 Gree'dier (*adj. comp. of greedy*) Greedy in a greater degree.
 Gree'diest (*adj. sup. of greedy*) Greedy in the greatest degree.
 Gree'dily (*adv. from greedy*) Eagerly, voraciously.
 Gree'diness (*s. from greedy*) Eagerness, ravenousness.
 GREE'DY (*adj. from the Sax. grædig*) Eager, ravenous, hungry, voracious.
 Greek (*adj. from Greece*) Belonging to Greece, pertaining to the customs or language of the Grecians.
 Greek (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Greece, the language of the ancient Grecians.
 Greek'ish (*adj. from Greek*) Belonging to the Greeks, pertaining to the custom or language of the Greeks. *2 Mac.*
 GREEN (*adj. from the Dutch groen*) Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow; flourishing, fresh, undecayed, having sap; new, recent; raw, unripe, young; pale, sickly.
 Green (*s. from the adj.*) The colour compounded of blue and yellow, a grassy plain, leaves, branches.
 Green (*v. t. not much used, from the adj.*) To make green. *Thomson.*
 Green'broom (*s. in botany*) A plant, a shrub.
 Green'chaffer (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of beetle.
 Green'cloth (*s. from green, and cloth*) A board or court of justice of the king's household.
 Green'cloth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the board of green cloth, constituted by the board of green cloth. "For the greencloth law, I have no opinion of it."
 Green'er (*adj. comp. of green*) Green in a greater degree.
 Green'est (*adj. sup. of green*) Green in the greatest degree.
 Green'eyed (*adj. from green, and eye*) Having eyes coloured with green.
 Green'finch (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small bird, a kind of fringilla.
 Green'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
 Green'gage (*s. in gardening*) A kind of plum of a beautiful green colour.
 Green'hide (*s. from green, and hide*) An untanned hide, a hide just taken from the beast.
 Green'house (*s. from green, and house*) A house in which tender plants are screened from the severity of the weather.
 Green'hue (*s. from green, and hue, in the forest law*) Any thing green within the forest.
 Green'ish (*adj. from green*) Tending to a green colour, having a shade of green.
 Green'ishness (*s. from greenish*) The state or quality of being greenish. *Scott.*
 GREEN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A cold miserable country lying near the north pole, remarkable for the whale fishery.
 Green'ly (*adv. from green*) With a green colour, freshly, newly, immaturely, wanly.
 Green'ness (*s. from green*) The quality of being green, viridity; freshness, vigour; immaturity, newness.
 GREENOCK (*s.*) A port town in Scotland near the mouth of the river Clyde.
 Greens (*s. plu. of green*) The herbage of a garden, worts.
 Green'ick'ness (*s. from green, and sickness*) The chlorosis, a disease incident to unmarried women.
 Green'silver (*s.*) The duty of one halfpenny paid in some places to the lord of the manor.
 Green'sward, Green'sword (*s. from green, and sword*) The turf on which grass grows, untilld land.
 Green'wax (*s. in the stat. law*) The extracts, issues, and fines in the exchequer.
 Green'weed (*s. in botany*) The dyer's weed.
 GREEN'WICH (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 5 miles from London.
 Green'wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Greenwich, made at Greenwich.
 Green'wood (*s. from green, and wood*) A wood considered as it appears in spring or summer.
 Green'wood (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a green wood. "The greenwood shade."
 GREET (*v. t. from the Sax. gretan*) To compliment at meeting, to salute, to congratulate.

Greet (*v. int.*) To meet and salute.
 Greet (*v. int. obsolete*) To rejoice. *Chaucer.*
 Greet (*v. int. obsolete*) To cry out, to complain. *Spens.*
 Greet'ed (*p. from greet*) Complimented, saluted, congratulated.
 Greet'er (*s. from greet*) One who greets.
 Greet'ing (*p. a. from greet*) Complimenting, saluting, congratulating.
 Greet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of saluting, a salutation at meeting, a compliment at a distance.
 Greeze (*s. obsolete*) A step, a flight of steps. *Shake-sp.*
 Greife (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Grief. *Chaucer.*
 GRE'GAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. grex a flock*) Belonging to a flock.
 GREGARIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. grex a flock*) Going in herds, going in company. *Ray.*
 Grego'rian (*adj. from Gregory*) Belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by Pope Gregory in the year 1582.
 GREGORY (*s.*) A man's name.
 Grein'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Sprung from a grain. *Chaucer.*
 Greithe (*v. int. obsolete*) To remove, to prepare. *Chau.*
 GRE'MIAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. gremium the lap*) Belonging to the lap.
 Gre'mil (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The gromwell. *Phillips.*
 GRENA'DE (*s. a military term*) A hollow ball to be filled with combustible matter, a small bomb.
 Gren'adier (*s. from grenade*) A tall footsoldier, one of the company taller than the rest of the regiment.
 Grena'do (*s. a military term*) A grenade.
 Grene (*adj. obsolete*) Tender, green. *Chaucer.*
 Gre'nehode (*s. obsolete*) Rawness, rashness, youthfulness. *C.*
 Gre'nyth (*v. int. obsolete*) To become green. *Chaucer.*
 Gret, Grette (*p. obsolete*) Greeted. *Chaucer.*
 Grete (*v. int. obsolete*) To cry. *Chaucer.*
 Grette (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did greet. *Wickliffe.*
 Gret'tin (*p. obsolete*) Struck, smitten. *Chaucer.*
 Gre'va (*s. in old records*) The sea shore.
 Greve (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To grieve, to hurt. *Ch.*
 Greve (*s. obsolete*) Grief, hurt; a grove. *Chaucer.*
 Greve (*s. in old writings*) A title of power, a count, an earl.
 Greut (*s. with miners*) The earth which has no ore in it. *Grew.*
 Grew (*v. int. pret. of grow*) Did grow.
 GREW'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Grey (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Gray. *Shake-sp.*
 GREY (*s. in zoology*) A badger. *Scott.*
 Grey'fly (*s. from grey, and fly*) A kind of insect, the oestrum.
 Grey'hound (*s. from grey, and hound*) A fleet kind of dog that chases in sight.
 Grey'nyd (*adj. obsolete*) Sprung from a grain. *Chaucer.*
 Grice (*s. obsolete*) A step, a degree. *Shakespeare.*
 Grice (*s. a local word*) A little pig.
 GRIDE (*v. int. now grown out of use*) To cut, to make way by cutting. *Milton.*
 GRID'ELIN (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Having a colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*
 Grid'ing (*p. a. from gride*) Cutting, making way by cutting. *Milton.*
 Grid'iron (*s. from grate, and iron*) A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
 Grief (*s. from grieve*) Sorrow, trouble, pain, disease, hurt, harm.
 Grie'vance (*s. from grief*) An injury, a cause of uneasiness.
 GRIEVE (*v. t. from the Lat. gravis grievous*) To afflict, to hurt, to make sorrowful.
 Grieve (*v. int.*) To sorrow, to mourn, to lament; *with at, and for: as, "Do you not grieve at this?" "Grieve not for me."*
 Grieved (*p. from grieve*) Afflicted, troubled, distressed; *with at, and for: as, "Grieved at the thought." "I am grieved for thee."*
 Grief'ing (*p. a. from grieve*) Making sorrowful, sorrowing, lamenting.
 Grief'ingly (*adv. from grieved*) In sorrow, with grief.
 GRIE'VOUS (*adj. from the Lat. gravis heavy*) Afflictive, painful, causing sorrow; atrocious, heavy.
 Grie'vous (*adj. not much used except in dro. l style*) Grievously, very. *Shakespeare.*
 Grie'vously (*adv. from grievous*) Painfully, miserably, vexatiously, with uneasiness.
 Grie'vousness (*s. from grievous*) Sorrow, pain, heaviness.
 Griff'graff (*adv. a cant word*) By any means, by hook or by crook. *Phillips.*
 Griff'n (*s. not so common a spelling*) A griffon. *GRIF'FON*

GRIF'FON (*s. from the Greek γριψ*) A fabulous animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle.

GRIG (*s. supposed to be from the German friake a little duck*) A small eel, any thing below the natural size; a merry creature.

GRILL (*v. t. from the French grille a grate*) To broil on a grate.

Grill (*s.*) A small kind of fish. *Scott.*

Grill (*adj. obsolete*) Cold. *Chaucer.*

Grilla'de (*s. in cookery*) Any thing broiled on the grid-iron.

Grill'ed (*p. from grill*) Roasted, teased. *Hudibras.*

Grill'y (*v. t. from grill*) To roast, to tease a person.

GRIM (*adj. from the Sax. grimma*) Having a countenance full of terror, ugly, odious.

Grima'ce (*s. from grim*) A distortion of the countenance, an air of affectation.

Grimal'kin (*s. from grey, and malkin*) A little gray old woman, the name of a cat. *Phillips.*

GRIM'BALD (*s. from the German*) The name of a man.

Grime (*s. from grim*) Dirt deeply insinuated, dirt so wrought in as not to be easily cleaned.

Grime (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dirty, to sully deeply.

Grim'ed (*p. from grime*) Dirtied deeply, sullied with grime.

Grim'ing (*p. a. from grime*) Dirtying with grime, sullying with grime.

Grim'ly (*adv. from grim*) Horribly, hideously, sourly, fullenly.

Grim'mer (*adj. comp. of grim*) Grim in a greater degree.

Grim'mest (*adj. sup. of grim*) Grim in the greatest degree.

Grim'ness (*s. from grim*) Frightfulness of visage, horror.

GRIMS'BY (*s.*) A borough town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 166 miles from London.

Grims'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Grimsby, made at Grimsby.

GRIN (*v. int. from the Sax. grennian*) To set the teeth with drawing the lips, to fix the teeth in anguish, to smile with a kind of displeasure.

Grin (*s. now grown obsolete*) A snare, a gin. *Job.*

Grin (*s. from the verb*) The act of grinning.

GRIND (*v. t. from the Sax. grindan*) To reduce any thing to powder by rubbing, to rub one against another, to sharpen by rubbing against something hard; to harass, to oppress.

Grind (*v. int.*) To perform the act of grinding, to rub one against another.

Grind'er (*s. from grind*) One that grinds, one of the large double teeth.

Grind'ing (*p. a. from grind*) Reducing to powder by attrition, rubbing one thing against another, sharpening an edged tool, harassing, oppressing.

Grind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of sharpening an edged tool by friction, the act of rubbing one thing against another, oppression.

Grind'stone (*s. from grind, and stone*) The rough stone on which edged tools are ground.

Grind'let (*s. a local word*) A small drain, a gutter. *Ba.*

Grind'stone (*s. from grind, and stone*) The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINGOLEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Composed of anchors, anchored.

Grin'ed (*p. from grin*) Threatened, derided with a grin; with *at*: as, "Do you think that I will sit here to be grinned at."

Grin'ner (*s. from grin*) One that grins.

Grin'ning (*p. a. from grin*) Setting the teeth together and withdrawing the lips, fixing the teeth, laughing as in anger.

Grin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of setting the teeth as in anger, derision expressed by a grin. "The grinning of that monkey diverts me."

Grin'ningly (*adv. from grinning*) With a grinning laugh, with a grin.

GRIN'STEAD (*s.*) A town in Sussex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 30 miles from London.

Grin'stead (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Grinstead, made at Grinstead.

Grin'tid (*p. obsolete*) Ground, gnashed. *Chaucer.*

Grip (*s. the derivation is not noted, and the word is local*) A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

GRIPE (*v. t. from the Sax. grifan*) To hold with the fingers closed, to grasp with the hand, to pinch, to press, to close, to seize, to squeeze, to oppress.

Gripe (*v. int.*) To give the colic, to pinch the belly.

Gripe (*s. from the verb*) A grasp, a seizure, a squeeze, a pressure, oppression, pinching distress.

Gripe (*s. a sea term*) The compass of the stern under water.

Gripe (*v. int. a sea term*) To run the head too much into the wind.

Grip'ed (*p. from gripe*) Grasped, held fast in the hand, pained in the bowels, afflicted with the colic, oppressed, injured by oppression.

Grip'er (*s. from gripe*) One that gripes, an oppressor.

Gripes (*s. plu. of gripe*) A pain in the bowels, a kind of colic.

Grip'stick (*s. in surgery*) A kind of instrument used in the amputation of an arm. *Scott.*

Griph (*s. obsolete*) A riddle. *Bailey.*

Grip'ing (*p. a. from gripe*) Holding fast with the hand, seizing, oppressing; giving pain.

Grip'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of holding fast with the hand, the act of seizing with the hand; a kind of colic, a pain in the bowels.

Grip'ingly (*adv. from griping*) With pain in the bowels.

Grip'le (*s. from gripe*) A greedy old fellow, a griping miser. *Spenser.*

Gris'amber (*s.*) Ambergrise. *Milton.*

Grise (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Greeze, a step, a flight of steps.

Grise (*v. int. obsolete*) To be afraid. *Chaucer.*

GRIS'HILD (*s.*) The name of a woman.

GRIS'KIN (*s. from the Irish grisgin*) The back bones of a hog broiled on the coals.

GRIS'LAGINE (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cyprinus.

GRIS'LEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gris'led (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Grizzled, hoary, gray. *Scott.*

GRIS'LY (*adj. from the Sax. grifu*) Dreadful, horrible, hideous, frightful.

GRIS'ON (*s. in geography*) One of the people who inhabit a district bordering on Switzerland.

GRIS'SEL (*s. a different spelling*) Grishild, a woman's name.

GRIST (*s. from the Sax.*) Corn to be ground, the quantity of corn which a family sends to the mill at one time; supply, provisions; profit.

GRIS'TLE (*s. from the Sax.*) A cartilage, a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

Gris'tliness (*s. from gristly*) The state or quality of being gristly. *Scott.*

Gris'tly (*adj. from gristle*) Formed of gristle, cartilaginous.

GRIT (*s. from the Sax. gritta*) The coarse part of meal, oats cleared from the husk and coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles, a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

Grit (*p. obsolete*) Struck, stabbed, pierced through. *Ch.*

GRITH (*s. obsolete*) Peace, concord, agreement. *Chau.*

Grith'breeche (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A breach of the peace.

Grith'style (*s. obsolete*) A sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactors.

Grit'tiness (*s. from gritty*) The state or quality of being gritty.

Grit'tle (*v. t. from grit*) To grind coarsely. *Scott.*

Grit'tled (*p. from grittle*) Ground slightly.

Grit'tling (*p. a. from grittle*) Grinding in a coarse manner.

Grit'ty (*adj. from grit*) Full of grit, consisting of hard particles.

Griz'elin (*adj. supposed to be a less correct spelling*) Griddle, having a pale red colour. *Temple.*

Griz'led (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Grizzled. *Scott.*

GRIZ'ZLE (*s. from the French gris gray*) A mixture of white and black, a gray colour.

Griz'zled (*adj. from grizzle*) Consisting of black and white intermixed, gray, variegated with gray.

Griz'zly (*adj. from grizzle*) Moderately gray, tending to gray.

GROAN (*v. int. from the Sax. granan*) To breathe with a mournful noise, to make a mournful noise through pain and anguish.

Groan (*s. from the verb*) Breath expired with noise and difficulty, a hoarse dead mournful sound.

Groan'ed (*p. from groan*) Breathed out with a groan.

Groan'ful (*adj. from groan*) Causing groans, painful, agonizing.

Groan'ing (*p. a. from groan*) Breathing out groans, making a dull doleful sound.

Groan'ing (*s. from the p.*) The act of breathing out groans, the circumstances attending the birth of a child.

GROAT (*s. from the Dutch groot*) Fourpence, a piece of the value of fourpence, a small sum.

Groats (*s. a local word*) Oats with the husks taken off. *Ainsworth.*

Gro'bian (*s. an old word*) A slovenly illbred fellow. *Pb.*
Gro'bianism (*s. from grobian, not used*) Rustic behaviour, slovenliness. *Bailey.*
GRO'CER (*s. supposed to be from gros a large quantity*) A dealer in teas, sugar, plums, and spices.
Gro'cery (*s. from grocer*) The wares of a grocer.
Gro'ceryware (*s. from grocery, and ware*) The commodities sold by grocers.
Groche (*v. int. obsolete*) To grudge, to murmur. *Chau.*
GROEN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A cold miserable country near the north pole.
Grofe (*adj. obsolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground. *Chaucer.*
Grofling (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Groveling. *Chau.*
GROG'ERAM (*s. supposed to be from the French gros grain*) Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.
GROG'RAM (*s. the most correct spelling*) Grogeram.
Grog'ran (*s. not so common a spelling*) Grogram.
GROIN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The part next above the thigh.
Groin (*s. obsolete*) The snout of a swine, a grunting, a grumbling. *Chaucer.*
Groin (*v. int. obsolete*) To grunt, to grumble. *Chaucer.*
Grom'el (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The gromwell. *Phillips.*
Grom'et (*s. a sea term*) A small ring fastened with a staple into the yard.
Grom'ill (*s. in botany, not so common a spelling*) The gromwell. *Johnson.*
Grom'met (*s. a sea term*) A small wreath formed of a strand of rope.
GROM'WELL (*s. in botany*) The pearl plant, the lithospermum.
GRON (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A fenny place, a kind of bog. *Phillips.*
Gron'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To groan. *Chaucer.*
Gron'na (*s. in old writings*) A pit, a bog, a quagmire. *Phillips.*
GRONO'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
GROOM (*s. from the Dutch grom*) The servant that superintends the stable; a waiter, a servant; an officer in the king's household; a young man, a man newly married; but the last senses are now grown obsolete.
Groom'porter (*s.*) An officer belonging to the king's household.
Groop (*s. obsolete*) A place to make water in. *Bailey.*
Groove (*s. from grave*) A deep cavern in mines, a channel, a hollow cut with a tool.
Groove (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut hollow.
Groo'ved (*p. from groove*) Cut hollow.
Groo'ving (*p. a. from groove*) Cutting hollow.
GROPE (*v. int. from the Sax. grapan*) To feel where one cannot see.
Grope (*v. t.*) To search by feeling, to feel without being able to see.
Gro'ped (*p. from groper*) Felt out, found by feeling.
Gro'per (*s. from grope*) One that gropes, one that searches in the dark.
Gro'pin (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To grope.
Gro'ping (*p. a. from grope*) Feeling in the dark, feeling without seeing.
GROSS (*adj. from the French gros*) Thick, bulky; coarse, rough, muddy; unrefined, elegant; shameful, indecent; stupid, dull; fat, corpulent.
Gros (*s. from the adj.*) The main body, the bulk, the chief part; the number of twelve dozen.
Gros (*s. a law term*) The state of any thing that belongs to the person of the lord and not to the manor.
Gros'sbeak (*s. in ornithology, not so common a spelling*) The loxia, the crossbeak.
Gros'sbois (*s. in old records*) Wood of such a growth as to be accounted timber.
Gros'ser (*adj. comp. of gros*) Gros in a greater degree.
Gros'sest (*adj. sup. of gros*) Gros in the greatest degree.
Gros'sly (*adv. from gros*) Coarsely, indelicately, in the bulk, palpably.
Gros'snefs (*s. from gros*) Coarseness, thickness, corpulence, inelegance, want of delicacy.
Gros'some (*s. an old law term*) A fine, an amercement.
GROSSULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The gooseberry bush, the currant bush.
GROS'SULUS, GROS'SUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A green fig, an unripe fig.
GROT (*s. from the French grotte*) A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.
Grotes'co (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Grotesque. *Sc.*
Grotes'k (*adj. from grotesque*) Grotesque, wild.
GROTES'QUE (*s. from the French*) Distorted, unnatural, wildly formed.
Grot'ta (*s. not so common a spelling*) A grot, a grotto. *Sc.*

Grot'to (*s. from grot*) A cavern, a cave for coolness.
Groub'ed (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Grubbed up. *Ch.*
Grove (*s. from grave*) A small wood, a walk covered by trees meeting above.
GRO'VEL (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To lie prone, to creep low on the ground, to be mean, to act meanly; *with on:* as, "To creep and grovel on the ground."
Gro'veling (*p. a. from grovel*) Lying prone, creeping low on the ground, acting meanly.
Grouse, Grouse (*adj. obsolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground. *Chaucer.*
Groul (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To growl. *Sc.*
Groul'ing (*p. a. from groul, but not so common a spelling*) Growling, grumbling. *Scott.*
Groun (*s. obsolete*) A grumbling. *Chaucer.*
GROUND (*s. from the Sax. grund*) The earth, the soil; the land, the country; a farm, an estate, a possession in land; the floor, the level of a plain; the fundamental substance; the first stratum; the first hint, the first principle; the fundamental cause, the true reason; the space occupied by an army, the field or place of action; a state of progression or recession; a foil to set off any thing.
Ground (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fix on the earth, to settle, to establish, to settle as on first principles.
Ground (*v. t. pret. of grind*) Did grind.
Ground (*p. from grind*) Reduced to small parts by grinding.
Ground (*adj. much used in composition*) Belonging to the ground, growing on the ground, low, growing near to the ground.
Ground'angling (*s. from ground, and angling*) A method of angling with the bait on the ground.
Ground'ash (*s. from ground, and ash*) A young ash growing out of the ground from a seed.
Ground'bait (*s. from ground, and bait*) Something thrown into the water to lie on the ground in order to bring fish together.
Ground'ed (*p. from ground*) Fixed on the ground, established as on a first principle or foundation; *with on, or upon:* as, "Grounded on the first principles of nature."
Grounded'ly (*adv. from grounded*) Upon first principles. *Glanville.*
Ground'floor (*s. from ground, and floor*) The lower story of a house.
Ground'id (*p. obsolete, from grind*) Ground, reduced to powder by grinding. *Chaucer.*
Ground'ivy (*s. in botany*) The alehoof, gill.
Ground'less (*adj. from ground*) Having no ground, void of reason, having no foundation in truth.
Ground'lessly (*adv. from groundless*) Without reason, without cause, without foundation in truth.
Ground'lessness (*s. from groundless*) The want of just reason.
Ground'ling (*s. from ground*) A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a low vulgar fellow.
Ground'oak (*s. from ground, and oak*) A young oak raised from an acorn. *Mortimer.*
Ground'pine (*s. in botany*) An herb much resembling a young pine.
Ground'plate (*s. in building*) The groundsel, the timber next the ground.
Ground'plot (*s. from ground, and plot*) The ground on which a building is placed.
Ground'plumbing (*s. with anglers*) The method of finding the depth of the water with a line and plummet.
Ground'rent (*s. from ground, and rent*) A yearly rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
Ground'room (*s. from ground, and room*) A room in a house on a level with the ground.
Ground'sel (*s. in building*) The ground plate, the beam next to the ground.
GROUND'SEL (*s. in botany*) An herb, a weed which grows near the ground and soon decays.
Ground'sil (*s. in building, a different spelling*) The groundsel, the beam or timber next to the ground. *Johns.*
Ground'tackle (*s. a sea term*) The tackle necessary to secure a ship at anchor.
Ground'timbers (*s. in a ship*) The timbers which lie on the keel.
Ground'tow (*s. from ground, and tow*) The coarser kind of tow that comes from hemp or flax after it has passed the hatchel.
Ground'work (*s. from ground, and work*) The ground, the first stratum, the fundamentals, the first principle, the original reason.
GROUP (*s. from the French groupe*) A company, a crowd, a cluster, a number huddled together. *Group*

Group (*v. t. from the sub.*) To huddle together, to put into a crowd.

Groupa'de (*s. in the manage*) A leap higher than an ordinary corvet.

Group'ed (*p. from group*) Huddled together, put into a group.

Group'ing (*p. a. from group*) Huddling together, putting into a group.

GROUSE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of game, the heathcock.

GROUT (*s. from the Sax. grut*) Coarse meal, pollard; the refuse, that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

Grout'ed (*adj. a local word*) Soiled, deeply soiled with old dirt.

Grout'head (*s. a cant word*) One that has a great head. *Phillips.*

Grout'head, Grout'noll (*s.*) A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

GROW (*v. int. from the Sax. growan*) To be produced in vegetation, to vegetate, to increase in stature, to improve, to make a progress, to come forward, to change from one state to another, to proceed as from a cause, to arise, to accrue, to adhere, to stick to, to dwell as the sea.

Grow (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To raise by culture.

Grow (*v. int. a local word*) To be sorry, to be troubled. *Bailey.*

Grow'an (*s. in the mines of Cornwall*) A coarse gritty stone which they are often obliged to dig through before they come to the ore.

Grow'er (*s. from grow*) One that grows.

Grow'ing (*p. a. from grow*) Vegetating, encreasing, making a progress, changing for better or worse.

Grow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of vegetation, a growth.

Grow'ing (*s. a sea term*) The direction of the cable from the ship.

GROWL (*v. int. from the Flemish grollen*) To snarl, to grumble, to murmur.

Growl (*v. t.*) To express by growling. "*And growl their horrid loves.*" *Thomson.*

Growling (*p. a. from growl*) Snarling, grumbling, murmuring.

Growling (*s. from the part.*) The act of snarling, the noise of wild beasts in anger.

Grown (*s.*) An engine to stretch woollen cloth. *Cole.*

Grown (*part. from grow*) Advanced in growth, covered over by the growth of any thing, arrived at the full growth.

Grown'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Growling, snarling. *Ch.*

Growse (*s. not so common a spelling*) The grouse, the heathcock.

Growth (*s. from grow*) Vegetation, the increase of vegetation; the produce, the increase of any thing; improvement, advancement.

Grow'thead (*s. from great, and head, but now grown obsolete*) A lazy idle fellow. *Tupper.*

Grow'thead (*s.*) A kind of fish.

Growth'halfpenny (*s. from growth, and halfpenny*) A kind of tythe paid in some places for the growth or improvement of cattle.

Growt'nob (*s.*) A kind of fish, a lazy stupid fellow. *Sc.*

Growt'nol (*s.*) A kind of fish, a dull lazy fellow. *Johns.*

GRUA'RII (*s. in law books*) The officers of a forest.

GRUB (*v. t. from the Gothic grob to dig*) To dig up, to destroy by digging.

Grub (*s.*) A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick person, a dwarf.

Grub'ax (*s. from grub, and ax*) A tool used in grubbing up underwood.

Grub'bage (*s. from grub*) The grubax. *Phillips.*

Grub'bed (*p. from grub*) Digged up, destroyed by digging; *with up; as, "A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be grubbed up."*

Grub'bing (*p. a. from grub*) Digging, destroying by digging up.

Grub'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of digging up.

Grub'ble (*v. t. from grub, not much used*) To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

Grubs (*s. from grub*) Pimples or small inflammatory tumours, arising on the face, occasioned by a kind of cuticular animalcules.

Grub'street (*s. from a street in London once said to have been inhabited by low authors*) A mean production, a work fit only for the lowest class of readers.

Grub'street (*adj. from the sub.*) Low, mean, fit only for the lowest class of readers.

GRUDGE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To envy, to give or take unwillingly.

Grudge (*v. int.*) To murmur, to repine, to be envious, to be unwilling.

Grudge (*s. from the verb*) An old quarrel, anger, ill will, unwillingness, envy, remorse; some remains of a disease, the forerunner of a disease. *Ainsw.*

Grud'geons (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The bran, that part that remains after the finer part of the meal has passed the sieve. *Johnson.*

Grudg'ing (*p. a. from grudge*) Giving unwillingly, repining, murmuring, discovering envy or discontent at the prosperity or success of others.

Grudg'ing (*s. from the part.*) Reluctance, unwillingness, envy at the prosperity of others; a secret wish or desire; some remains of a disease. *Dryden.*

Grudg'ingly (*adv. from grudging*) Unwillingly, malignantly, reluctantly.

GRU'EL (*s. from the French gruelle*) Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

Gruf (*adj. obsolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground. *Chaucer.*

GRUFF (*adj. from the Dutch groff*) Sour of aspect, harsh of manners, surly.

Gruffe (*adj. obsolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground. *Chaucer.*

Gruff'er (*adj. comp. of gruff*) Gruff in a greater degree.

Gruffest (*adj. sup. of gruff*) Gruff in the greatest degree.

Gruffly (*adv. from gruff*) Roughly, sourly, harshly.

Gruff'ness (*s. from gruff*) Ruggedness, roughness of voice or manners.

GRUINA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The geranium.

Grum (*adj. a low word, from grumble*) Sour, surly, severe. *Arbutnot.*

GRUM'BLE (*v. int. from the Dutch grommen*) To murmur, to discover discontent, to growl, to snarl, to make a hoarse noise.

Grum'bled (*p. from grumble, a colloquial word*) Censured by a discovery of discontent; *with at: as, "It was grumbled at by all the neighbours."*

Grum'bler (*s. from grumble*) One that grumbles, a discontented person.

Grum'bling (*p. a. from grumble*) Murmuring, discovering discontent, growling, snarling.

Grum'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of murmuring, a hoarse murmuring kind of noise, an indirect discovery of discontent.

GRUME (*s. from the Lat. grumus*) The viscid consistence of a fluid, a kind of coagulated fluid.

Grum'ly (*adv. from grum*) Sullenly, morosely.

Grum'mel (*s. in botany, but not so common a spelling*) The gromwell. *Ainsworth.*

Grum'mer (*adj. comp. of grum*) Grum in a greater degree.

Grum'mest (*adj. sup. of grum*) Grum in the greatest degree.

Grum'ness (*s. from grum*) Sourness, harshness, austerity.

Gru'mous (*adj. from grume*) Thick, clotted like blood.

Gru'mousness (*s. from grumous*) The state or quality of being grumous.

GRUND'ULUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The groundling, a kind of cobites.

Grun'sel (*s. not so common a spelling*) The groundfil, the beam or timber next to the ground. *Milton.*

GRUNT (*v. int. from the Lat. grunnio*) To make a noise like a pig.

Grunt (*s. from the verb*) The common noise of a pig, a noise like that of a pig.

Grunt'er (*s. from grunt*) One that grunts; a kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Grunt'ing (*p. a. from grunt*) Making a noise as a pig.

Grunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The common noise of a pig. "*In gruntings spend your grief.*"

Grun'tle (*v. int. from grunt, but not much used*) To grunt, to murmur as a pig. *Johnson.*

Grun'tling (*s. from grunt*) A young hog.

GRUP'PA (*s. in painting, from the Italian*) A group. *Sc.*

GRUS (*s. in ornithology, from the Lat.*) A goose, a crane.

GRUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of dance which the young Athenians performed yearly at Delphos.

Grus'cill (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gristle. *Chaucer.*

Grutch (*v. int. from grudge, used chiefly for the sake of rhyme*) To grudge, to envy, to repine.

Grutch (*s. from the verb*) An old quarrel, malice, ill-will.

Grutch'ing (*p. a. from grutch*) Grudging, envying, repining.

GRY (*s. not much used, from the Greek γρυ*) Any small thing, a thing of no value; a measure containing one tenth of a line.

GRYFFITH (*s.*) A man's name.

GRYAL/LUS (*s. in ornithology*) The tetrao.
GRYLLOTA/PA (*s. in the history of insects*) The mole-cricket.
GRYL/LUS (*s. in the history of insects*) The cricket, the locust.
GRYL/LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The conger eel, the ophidion.
GRY/PHITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone not unlike the beak of a crow.
GRY/PHUS (*s. not much used*) A kind of riddle, an enigma. *Dict. of Arts.*
Grys (*s. obsolete*) A valuable fur, the vair. *Chaucer.*
Grys (*adj. obsolete*) Gray. *Chaucer.*
GUA/DUM (*s. in botany, but not much used*) The woad.
GUA/JAC (*s. in botany and medicine*) The guaiacum.
GUA/ACUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the *lig-num vitæ*.
Guaja/cum (*s. not so common a spelling*) The guaiacum.
GUAJA/VA, GUAIA/VA (*s. in botany, not much used*) The pfidium.
GUAIA/VAS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of Indian root. *Scott.*
GUAINUM/BI (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird.
GUAN (*s. in ornithology*) An American fowl something bigger than the common hen.
GUANABA/NUS (*s. in botany*) The anona.
GUAPER/VA (*s. in ichthyology*) The balistes.
GUARANTEE (*s. from the French guarant*) A state or power which engages for the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contracting parties.
Guar/antied (*p. from guaranty*) Secured by a guaranty.
Guar/anty (*v. t. from guarantee*) To undertake to secure the performance of a stipulation between contracting parties.
Guar/anty (*s. from the verb*) The engagement of mediatorial or neutral states by which they plight their faith, that certain treaties shall be perpetually performed by the contracting parties; a warrant.
GUARD (*v. t. from the French garder*) To protect, to defend, to preserve by caution, to watch by way of defence; to adorn with ornamental borders. *Spenser.*
Guard (*v. int.*) To be in a state of defence; *with* against: as, "I will guard against it."
Guard (*s. from the verb*) A person who watches by way of caution and defence, a body of soldiers who are appointed to watch by way of defence and prevention; a state of caution, a state of defence, a part of the hilt of a sword, any thing that defends; a limitation, a restriction; an ornamental hem or border.
Guard/age (*s. from guard*) The state of wardship. *Sb.*
Guard/ant (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the face turned towards the spectator.
Guard/boat (*s. from guard, and boat*) The boat which is appointed to row the rounds to observe ships laid up in the harbour.
Guard/cock (*s. in clock work*) That which stops the fusee.
Guard/ed (*p. from guard*) Watched over by way of security, defended; adorned with ornamental borders. *Shakespeare.*
Guard/er (*s. from guard*) One who guards. *Ainsw.*
Guard/ian (*s. from guard*) One that has the care of an orphan, one that is to supply the place of a parent, one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed.
Guard/ian (*adj. from the sub.*) Performing the office of a guardian, protecting.
Guard/ianship (*s. from guard*) The office or charge of a guardian.
Guard/ing (*p. a. from guard*) Watching by way of defence, defending.
Guard/iron (*s. from guard, and iron*) The arched bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on the head or bow of a ship.
Guard/less (*adj. from guard*) Void of defence, exposed.
Guard/ship (*s. from guard*) Care, protection. *Swift.*
Guard/ship (*s. from guard, and ship*) A ship of war to guard the coast.
GUA/VA (*s. in botany*) The name of a medical plant. *Mil.*
GUA/STALD (*s.*) The person who has the custody of the king's mansion houses. *Scott.*
GUAY (*adj. in heraldry*) Standing on the hind legs.
Gub/bins (*s. an old word*) Fragments, the parings of a cod fish. *Phillips.*
Guberna/tife (*adj. obsolete*) Governing. *Chaucer.*
GUBERNA/TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. gubernare to govern*) Government, authority, superintendency. *Watts.*
Gude (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Good. *Chaucer.*
GUD/GEON (*s. in ichthyology*) A small river fish; a bait, an allurement.

Gud/geon (*s. with ship builders and mill twrights*) A kind of staple or eye in which the rudder runs, the iron pin on which a wheel turns.
GUELPHS (*s.*) A noted faction in Italy, the party opposed to the Gibellines.
GUER/DON (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) A reward, a recompence. *Milton.*
Guer/don (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To reward, to recompence. *Bailey.*
Guer/donable (*adj. from guerdon, obsolete*) Fit to be rewarded. *Bailey.*
Guer/donless (*adj. from guerdon, obsolete*) Unrewarded. *Bailey.*
GUE/RITE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of watch tower on the point of a bastion. *Scott.*
Guer/kins (*s. in gardening*) A small kind of cucumbers for pickling. *Phillips.*
GUERN/SEY (*s. in geography*) An island in the British channel on the coast of France subject to the English.
GUESS (*v. int. from the Dutch gheissen*) To conjecture, to conjecture with some degree of certainty; *with* at: as, "To guess at the particular fate."
Guess (*v. t.*) To hit upon by accident, to form a true judgement of any thing in itself uncertain.
Guess (*s. from the verb*) A conjecture, a judgment formed without any certain grounds.
Guess/ed (*p. from guess*) Conjectured, supposed; *with* at: as, "It may be guessed at *with* some degree of certainty."
Guess/er (*s. from guess*) One that guesses, one that conjectures.
Guess/ing (*p. a. from guess*) Conjecturing, supposing.
Guess/ingly (*adv. from guessing*) Conjecturally, uncertainly.
GUEST (*s. from the Sax. gest*) A visitor, one entertained in the house of another, a stranger.
Guest/chamber (*s. from guest, and chamber*) A chamber or room appropriated to the entertainment of company.
Guest/rope (*s. a sea term*) A rope to keep a boat steady while she is in tow.
Guest/taker (*s. an old word*) An agistor, one that took cattle in to feed in the king's forest. *Phillips.*
Gu/gaw (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gewgaw. *Pb.*
GUG/GLE (*v. int. from the sound*) To make a noise as liquor poured out of a narrow mouthed vessel.
Gug/gling (*p. a. from guggle*) Making a noise as liquor poured out of a narrow mouthed vessel.
Guid/age (*s. from guide*) The hire or reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*
Guid/ance (*s. from guide*) Direction, government.
GUIDE (*v. t. from the French guider*) To direct in a way, to instruct, to regulate, to superintend.
Guide (*s. from the verb*) One who directs another in the way, one who directs another in his conduct, a director.
Guid/ed (*p. from guide*) Directed in the way, instructed, governed, regulated.
Guide/less (*adj. from guide*) Having no guide, left without a director.
Guid/er (*s. from guide*) One that guides, a director.
Guid/ing (*p. a. from guide*) Directing in the way, instructing, superintending.
Guid/ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of directing, a guidance.
GUI/DON (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) A standard bearer, a standard.
GUIDO/NIA (*s. in botany*) The samyda.
GUIEN/NE (*s. in geography*) A province of France.
GUILAND/NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of acacia.
GUILD (*s. from the Sax. gild*) A society, a corporation, a fraternity.
Guild (*s. in old writings*) A mulct, a fine.
GUIL/DER (*s.*) A foreign coin of different value in different places.
GUILD/FORD (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles from London.
Guild/ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Guild'ord, made at Guildford.
Guild/hall (*s. from guild, and hall*) The hall belonging to a guild or company.
Guild/merchant (*s. from guild, and merchant*) A merchant intitled to certain privileges, a privilege by which merchants are authorized to hold pleas of land within their own precincts. *Scott.*
GUILE (*s. from the old French gille*) Cunning, artifice, subtlety, deceit.

Guileful (*adj. from guile*) Wily, insidious, treacherous, deceitful.
Guilefully (*adv. from guileful*) Insidiously, treacherously.
Guilefulness (*s. from guileful*) Cunning, treachery, deceit.
Guileless (*adj. from guile*) Void of guile, harmless, innocent.
Guilen (*v. t. obsolete*) To beguile, to deceive. *Sp.*
Guiler (*s. from guile, but now grown obsolete*) One that beguiles. *Spenser.*
Guill (*v. int. a local word*) To dazzle as the eyes, to grow dim with too much brightness. *Bailey.*
Guillam (*s.*) The name of a bird. *Bailey.*
GUILT (*s. from the Sax. gilt a fine*) The state of one justly charged with a crime, a crime, an offence, a consciousness of having done wrong.
Guiltily (*adv. from guilt*) With guilt, without innocence.
Guiltiness (*s. from guilty*) The state of being guilty.
Guiltless (*adj. from guilt*) Void of guilt, innocent.
Guiltlessly (*adv. from guiltless*) Innocently, without guilt.
Guiltlessness (*s. from guiltless*) Freedom from guilt, innocence.
Guiltty (*adj. from guilt*) Justly chargeable with a crime, conscious of guilt, wicked, corrupt; *with of before the crime*: as, "He had been guilty of murder."
GUIMAD (*s.*) The name of a river fish. *Phillips.*
GUINEA (*s. in geography*) A country in Africa abounding with gold.
Guinea (*s. from the foregoing*) A gold coin valued at twenty one shillings.
Guineadrop (*s. from guinea, and drop*) One who has a design to cheat by dropping guineas.
Guineahen (*s. from guinea, and hen*) A small Indian hen.
Guineapepper (*s. in botany*) A plant, the capsicum.
Guineapig (*s. in zoology*) A small animal resembling a very young pig.
Guineaworm (*s. in zoology*) The dracunculus, the long kind of earthworm.
Guiney (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A guinea. *Scott.*
GUILRA (*s. in ornithology*) The green ispida.
Guisarm (*s. obsolete*) A kind of halbert. *Phillips.*
GUISE (*s. from the Sax. gisa*) A manner, a mien, a habit, a cast of behaviour; external appearance, dress; practice, custom, property.
GUIA'R (*s. from the Italian ghitarra*) A stringed instrument of music.
GU'LA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The upper part of the throat. *Scott.*
GU'LA (*s. in architecture*) The neck of the lowest capital of a pillar; an ogee.
Gulbe (*s. in architecture*) The gorge.
GULCH (*s. from the Lat. gula the gullet*) The act of swallowing, a glutton.
Gulch'in (*s. from gulch*) A little glutton.
Gule (*s. in architecture*) The guia.
GULES (*adj. in heraldry*) Red.
GULF (*s. from the Italian golfo*) A bay, an opening for the water into the land; an abyss, an unfathomable depth; a whirlpool; any thing insatiable.
Gulfy (*adj. from gulf*) Full of gulfs.
GULL (*v. t. from the French guller to cheat*) To trick, to defraud, to cheat.
Gull (*s. from the verb*) A cheat, a fraud, a trick, a stupid animal, one easily cheated.
Gull (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of sea crow, the larus.
Gullcatcher (*s. from gull, and catch*) A cheat, one who takes in silly people, an impostor. *Shakespeare.*
Gulled (*p. from gull*) Tricked, cheated.
Gull'er (*s. from gull*) A cheat, an impostor.
Gull'ery (*s. from gull*) Imposture, cheat.
Gull'et (*s. from gula*) The throat, the passage through which the food passes into the stomach.
Gull'ied (*p. from gully, with artificers*) Worn away by friction.
Gull'ing (*p. a. from gull*) Cheating, defrauding.
Gull'ing (*adj. a sea term*) Wearing away by friction as the pin of a block in the hole of the shiver. *Scott.*
Gully (*v. int. from gurgle*) To run with a noise as liquor poured out of a bottle.
Gully (*v. int. with artificers*) To wear away by friction, to get loose as the pin of a block in the hole of the shiver.
Gullyhole (*s. from gully, and hole*) The hole where the gutter empties itself into the common sewer. *Johnson.*
GULOS'ITY (*s. from the Lat. gula the throat*) Greediness, gluttony. *Brown.*

GULP (*v. t. from the Dutch gelpen*) To swallow with eagerness, to suck down without intermission.
Gulp (*s. from the verb*) As much as can be swallowed at once.
Gulped (*p. from gulp*) Swallowed with eagerness, sucked down with greediness.
Gulph (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gulf.
Gulping (*p. a. from gulp*) Swallowing with eagerness.
Gult'wit (*s. an old word*) The gyltwit, an amends for a trespass.
GUM (*s. from the Lat. gummi*) A vegetable substance more viscous and less friable than a resin; any viscid matter.
Gum (*v. t. from the sub.*) To close with gum, to smear with gum.
GUM (*s. from the Sax. goma*) The soft flesh inclosing the teeth.
GUMCIS'TUS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
GUM'MATA (*s. plu. in medicine*) Tumours of a strumous kind. *Scott.*
Gum'mated (*adj. from gum*) Smeared over with gum, glazed with gum. *Scott.*
Gum'med (*p. from gum*) Closed together as with gum, smeared over with gum.
Gum'miness (*s. from gummy*) The state of being gummy.
Gum'ming (*p. a. from gum*) Joining with gum, smearing over with gum.
Gum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining as with gum, the juncture occasioned by a viscous matter. "The gumming of the eyes."
Gum'mose (*adj. from gum*) Abounding with gum, gummy.
Gum'mosity (*s. from gummoses*) Gumminess, the state of being gummy.
Gum'mous (*adj. from gum*) Consisting of gum, having the nature of gum.
Gum'my (*adj. from gum*) Consisting of gum, having the nature of gum, producing gum, overgrown with gum.
GUN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A firelock, an instrument with which shot is discharged by fire.
Gun (*s. a local word*) A great flagon.
GUNEL'LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of blennius.
GU'NI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Gun'ite (*s. from Guni*) A descendant of Guni.
Gun'nel (*s. from gunwale*) The piece of timber which reaches from the half deck to the fore-castle.
Gun'ner (*s. from gun*) One who uses a gun to kill game, a cannonier, one who is employed to manage the artillery in a ship.
Gun'nery (*s. from gunner*) The art of managing cannon.
Gun'ning (*s. a colloquial word, from gun*) The diversion of shooting, the act of going out with a gun in order to kill game.
Gun'powder (*s. from gun, and powder*) The powder put into guns to be fired.
Gun'room (*s. in a ship*) The room under the great cabin generally destined to the use of the master gunner.
Gun'shot (*s. from gun, and shot*) The reach or range of a gun, the distance to which a shot may be thrown by a gun.
Gun'shot (*adj. from the sub.*) Made by the shot of a gun. "Gunshot wounds."
Gun'smith (*s. from gun, and smith*) One who makes guns.
Gun'stick (*s. from gun, and stick*) The stick with which the charge is rammed into the gun.
Gun'stock (*s. from gun, and stock*) The wood work of a gun, the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
Gun'stone (*s. from gun, and stone*) A cannon shot, formerly made of stone.
GUN'TER (*s. from the name of the inventor*) A large plain scale of great use in solving several kinds of mathematical problems.
Gun'ter'sline (*s. from Gunter, and line*) The line of numbers, a kind of logarithmic scale.
Gun'ter'squadrant (*s. from Gunter, and quadrant*) A quadrant with a stereographic projection of the sphere.
Gunter'sscale (*s. from Gunter, and scale*) The gunter.
Gun'wale (*s. on board a ship*) The gunnel, the upper edge of a ship's side.
GUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dwelling*) The name of a place. *2 Kings.*
GURGE (*s. from the Lat. gurgies a whirlpool*) A gulf, a whirlpool. *Milton.*
Gur'gians (*s. an old word*) The bran, the coarse part of meal. *Phillips.*
Gur'gins (*s. a different spelling*) The chaff of corn, the coarse part of meal. *Bailey.*
Gur'gion

Gur'gion (*s. a different spelling*) The coarse part of meal. *Johnson.*
Gur'giting (*adj. in falconry*) Foul, stiff, choaked up.
GUR'GITATE (*v. t. but not much used, from the Lat. gurgere a whirlpool*) To devour, to swallow up. *Cole.*
Gur'gitive (*adj. not used, from gurgitate*) Belonging to a gulf or whirlpool. *Cole.*
GUR'GLE (*v. int. from the Ital. gorgogliare*) To gush out with noise as water from a bottle.
Gur'gling (*p. a. from gurgle*) Gushing out with noise, falling with noise as water from a fountain.
GURGU'LIO (*s. in anatomy*) The cover of the windpipe, the epiglottis.
GUR'NARD (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sea fish.
Gur'net (*s. not so common a spelling*) The gurnard. *Sb.*
Gur'thele (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A girdle.
GUSH (*v. t. from the Dutch gosten*) To flow out, to rush out with violence; to emit in copious effusion.
Gush (*s. from the verb*) An emission of liquor in large quantities, the liquor so emitted.
Gush'ing (*p. a. from gush*) Flowing out in abundance, rushing out with violence.
GUS'SET (*s. from the French gousset*) A piece sewed on to cloth in order to strengthen it.
Gus'set (*s. in heraldry*) An abatement of honour formed by a line drawn diagonally a little way from the upper corner of the escutcheon and then dropped perpendicularly to the extreme base.
GUST (*s. from the Lat. gustus*) The sense of tasting, the height of enjoyment arising from sensation; a great liking; a turn of fancy.
GUST (*s. from the Islandick guster*) A sudden blast, a sudden squall of wind.
Gust'able (*adj. from gust*) Capable of being tasted, pleasant to the taste.
Gusta'tion (*s. from gust*) The act of tasting. *Brozun.*
Gust'ful (*adj. from gust*) Tasteful, having a pleasant taste.
Gustle (*v. int. from gutt, but not much used*) To guttles, to eat and drink greedily. *Johnson.*
GUS'TO (*s. from the Ital.*) The relish of any thing, taste, liking. *Dryden.*
Gus'ty (*adj. from gust*) Stormy, tempestuous.
GUT (*s. from the German kutteln*) The long pipe which reaches with many convolutions from the stomach to the anus; the stomach, the receptacle of food; gluttony, the love of eating.
Gut (*v. t. from the sub.*) To draw, to eviscerate; to plunder of contents, to take out the inside.
GUT'TA (*s. from the Lat.*) A drop, a tear.
Gut'tæ (*s. in architecture*) Ornaments representing drops in the form of little cones.
Gut'tal (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the cartilage which includes the third and fourth gristle of the windpipe.
GUTTAROSA'CIA (*s. with physicians*) A redness on the face.
GUT'TASERE'NA (*s. from the Lat. gutta a drop, and serena clear*) A disease in the eye attended with a total privation of sight without any visible defect.
Gut'tated (*adj. from gutta*) Spotted with drops, ornamented with drops.
Gutte' (*adj. in heraldry*) Gutty, charged or sprinkled with drops.
Gut'ter (*s. from gutta*) A passage for water.
Gut'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cut in small hollows.
Gut'tera (*s. in old records*) A gutter, a spout for the conveyance of water.
Gut'tered (*p. from gutter*) Formed in little hollows; with with: as, "Gutted with many fretting tears."
Gut'terledge (*s. a sea term*) A cross bar laid along over the hatchway.
Gut'tertile (*s. from gutter, and tile*) A tile so formed as to be laid in the gutter or angle of a roof.
Gut'tide (*s. obsolete*) Shrovetide. *Bailey.*
Gut'tle (*v. int. from gut, a low word*) To feed luxuriously, to gormandize.
Gut'tle (*v. t.*) To swallow. "So be guttled them up." *L'Estrange.*
Gut'tler (*s. from guttle*) A greedy eater.
Gut'tling (*p. a. from guttle*) Gormandizing, feeding greedily.
Gut'tulous (*adj. from gutta*) Having the form of a small drop.
GUT'TURAL (*adj. from the Lat. guttur the throat*) Belonging to the throat, pronounced in the throat.
Gut'turality (*s. from guttural, but not much used*) The quality of being guttural.
GUT'TUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of vase used in sacrifice.

Gut'ty (*adj. in heraldry*) Charged or sprinkled with drops.
Gut'wort (*s. in botany*) An herb.
GUY (*s.*) A man's name.
Guy (*s. a sea term*) A rope used to hoist any thing into a ship, a rope to prevent any thing hoisted into a ship from heating against the side of it.
Guy (*v. t. obsolete*) To guide. *Chaucer.*
GUYN'EDH (*s. in British geography*) North Wales.
Guy'rope (*s. a sea term*) The guy, the rope used to hoist any thing into the ship.
GUZE (*s. in heraldry*) A roundel of a bloody hue supposed to represent a wound.
Guz'zle (*v. int. from gust*) To gormandize, to swallow liquor greedily.
Guz'zle (*v. t.*) To swallow with immoderate gust.
Guz'zled (*p. from guzzle*) Swallowed with greediness.
Guz'zler (*s. from guzzle*) A gormandizer, one that eats and drinks immoderately.
Guz'zling (*p. a. from guzzle*) Gormandizing, eating and drinking to excess.
GWAL'STOW (*s. an old word, from the Sax. gwal the gallows, and stow a place*) The place where malefactors are executed. *Scott.*
Gwayf (*s. an old word*) That which had been stolen and afterwards dropped in the highway for fear of a discovery, which was forfeited to the king or lord of the manor.
Gwer'don (*s. obsolete*) A guerdon, a reward. *Ch.*
Gybe (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gibe, a jest, a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
Gybe (*v. int. from the sub. obsolete*) To gibe, to sneer, to taunt. *Spenser.*
Gy'bing (*s. a sea term*) The act of shifting the boom sail from one side of the mast to the other.
Gy'derefs (*s. obsolete*) A woman that guides. *Chaucer.*
Gye (*v. t. obsolete*) To guide. *Chaucer.*
Gylt'wyte (*s. an old Saxon law term*) An amends or satisfaction for a trespass. *Scott.*
GYMNASIAR'CHA (*s. from the Greek γυμνασία a place of exercise, and αρχη chief*) The governor of a college, the head master of a school.
GYMNAS'IUM (*s. from the Greek γυμνασιον*) The place of exercise in a school.
GYMNAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek γυμνος unclothed*) Belonging to athletic exercises.
Gymnas'tical (*adj. from gymnastic*) Pertaining to athletic exercises.
Gymnas'tically (*adv. from gymnastical*) Athletically, with athletic exercise.
Gymnas'tice (*s. from gymnastic*) The gymnastic art, the art of performing the several exercises of the body.
Gymnas'tics (*s. from gymnastic*) That part of physic which teaches the preservation of health by exercise.
GYM'NIC (*adj. from the Greek γυμνος naked*) Practising gymnastic exercises. *Milton.*
GYMNODISPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek γυμνος naked, δις twice, and σπερμα a seed*) Bearing two seeds inclosed in a calyx without any seed vessel. *Scott.*
GYMNOL'OGIZE (*v. int. from the Greek γυμνος naked, and λογιζομαι to dispute*) To dispute naked. *Scott.*
GYMNOPE'DIA (*s. from the Greek γυμνος naked, and παιδια youth*) A kind of religious exercise in which the Athenian youth danced naked during the time of the sacrifice in honour of Apollo.
GYMNOPOLYSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek γυμνος naked, πολυ many, and σπερμα a seed*) Bearing many naked seeds.
GYMNOPY'RIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fire stone of simple internal structure and not covered with a crust. *Dr. Hill.*
GYMNO'SOPHIST (*s. from the Greek γυμνος naked, and σοφιστης a sophist*) One of that sect of Indian philosophers who made conscience of going naked.
GYMNOSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek γυμνος naked, and σπερμα a seed*) Having the seeds naked. *Johnson.*
GYMNOTETRASPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek γυμνος naked, τετρα four, and σπερμα a seed*) Producing four naked seeds.
GYMNO'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes without any back or belly fins.
GYNÆ'CIA (*s. from the Greek γυνη a woman*) Such accidents as usually happen to women, the menses. *Sc.*
GYNÆ'CIUM (*s. from the Greek γυνη a woman*) The apartment of the women, the place where the women kept themselves retired and out of the sight of the men.

GYNÆOC'RACY (s. from the Greek *γυνή* a woman, and *κρατος* power) Female rule, petticoat government. *Sc.*
GYNÆOCRATUMEN'NIANS (s. from the Greek *γυνή* a woman, and *κρατουμενος* overcome) A people supposed to have been overcome by the Amazons a nation of warlike women, and to be used by them for the purposes of propagating their race.
GYNÆOMAS'TON, GYNÆOMAS'TOS (s. in surgery) A tumour in the breast of a woman. *Scott.*
GYNAN'DRIA (s. in botany, from the Greek *γυνή* a woman, and *ανδρως* a man) A genus of hermaphrodite plants.
Gyngli'mus (s. not so common a spelling) The ginglymus, a kind of articulation.
Gynne (s. an obsolete spelling) A gin, a trap. *Ch.*
GYP'SUM (s. in natural history) A genus of fossils, the plaster stone; a kind of plaster, white lime plaster.
Gyp'sy (s. not so common a spelling) A gipsy, a strolling beggar.
GYRA'TION (s. from the Lat. *gyro* to turn round) The act of turning any thing round.
Gyrfal'con (s. not so common a spelling) The gyrfalcon, a kind of hawk.
GYRE (s. from the Lat. *gyro* to turn round) A circle, the circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *D.*
GYRINUS (s. in zoology) A tadpole, a young frog. *Pb.*
GYR'KIN (s.) A kind of hawk. *Johnson.*
Gyrle (s. with sportsmen, not so common a spelling) A girle, a roe buck of the second year.
GYROM'ANCY (s. from the Lat. *gyro* to turn round, and the Greek *μαντεια* magic) A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle.
GYRO'N, GYRO'NE, GYRONNEE' (s. in heraldry) An ordinary consisting of two lines drawn from several parts of the escutcheon and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.
Gy'rose (adj. from gyre) Full of turnips.
Gyrt (adj. obsolete) Struck, stabbed. *Chaucer.*
Gys'arm (s. an old word) The gisarm, a kind of battle ax.
GYST'TAKER (s. an old word) An agistor. *Phillips.*
Gyve (v. t. from gyves) To fetter, to shackle, to enslave. *Shakespeare.*
GYVES (s. from the British *gebyn*) Fetters, chains for the legs. *Milton.*

H.

H. (S.) The eighth letter of the English alphabet. *As an old numeral with a dash over it, it stands for two hundred thousand.*
HA (interj.) An expression of surprise and sorrow. "Ha! what art thou." With a reduplication, an expression of laughter. "Saith among the trumpets, ha, ha."
HA'AK (s. in ichthyology) The hake, the merlucius. *Al.*
HABAC'UC (s. not so common a spelling) A man's name. *Bel.*
HABAK'KUK (s. from the Heb. signifying one that embraces) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament.
Haban'don (v. t. obsolete) To abandon. *Chaucer.*
HABDA'LA (s. from the Heb. signifying a separation) That part of the service or ceremony with which the Jews conclude the sabbath.
HA'BEAS (s. from the Lat. *habeo* to have) The writ by which a prisoner is brought to his trial, in consequence of which, if nothing criminal is alledged against him, he must be discharged.
HAB'ENA (s. in surgery) A bandage so contrived as to draw the lips of a wound together.
HABEN'DUM (s. in old deeds) The form of conveyance now expressed by, "to have and to hold."
HAB'ERDASHER (s. of uncertain derivation) One who sells small ware, a dealer.
Hab'erdashery (s. from haberdasher) Small wares, the commodities usually sold by the haberdasher.
HAB'ERDINE (s. with fishmongers) A cod salted and dried. *Ainsworth.*
Haberdupois (adj. not so correct a spelling) Avoirdupois. *Ainsworth.*
HAB'ERGEON (s. from the French *haubergeon*) A breast plate, a gorget.
Hab'ergion (s. not so common a spelling) A habergeon.
Hab'erjects (s. in commerce) A kind of mixed cloth. *Scott.*
Hab'erion (s. not so common a spelling) A habergeon. *Fair.*
HAB'ILE (adj. from the Lat. *habilis*) Active, nimble. *Sc.*

Habill'ment (s. from *habile*) Dress, clothes, garments.
HABIL'ITATE (v. int. from *habile*) To qualify, to entitle, to dress in a proper habit. *Bacon.*
Habil'itate (p. from the verb) Qualified, entitled. *Bacon.*
Habilita'tion (s. from *habilitate*) A qualification. *Bacon.*
Habil'ity (s. from *habile*) Faculty, power.
HAB'IT (s. from the Lat. *habeo* to have) Dress, accoutrement; custom, use; state, condition.
Hab'it (v. t. from the sub.) To dress, to accoutre.
Hab'itable (adj. from habit) Capable of being inhabited.
Hab'itableness (s. from habitable) The state of being habitable.
Hab'itacle (s. from habit, but now grown obsolete) An habitation, an apartment. *Chaucer.*
Hab'itance (s. from habit, but now grown obsolete) A dwelling, an abode. *Spenser.*
Hab'itant (s. from habit) An inhabitant. *Pope.*
Habita'tion (s. from habit) A dwelling, a place of abode; the act of inhabiting.
Habita'tor (s. from habit, not much used) An inhabitant, a dweller. *Brown.*
Hab'ited (p. from habit) Dressed, accoutred.
Hab'iten (v. int. obsolete) To dwell, to inhabit. *Chau.*
Hab'iting (p. a. from habit) Dressing, accoutring.
Habit'ual (adj. from habit) Customary, acquired by habit.
Habit'ually (adv. from habitual) By habit, according to custom.
Habit'uate (v. t. from habit) To accustom, to use constantly.
Habit'uated (p. from habituate) Accustomed, used constantly.
Habit'uating (p. a. from habituate) Accustoming, using constantly.
Hab'itude (s. from habit) State, condition; familiarity, frequent intercourse; habit, long custom; the power of doing any thing by habit.
HAB'ITUS (s. in metaphysics) The disposition or application of a body to any thing near it.
Ha'ble (adj. obsolete) Active, apt, nimble. *Spenser.*
Ha'ble (s. an old word) A sea port, a haven. *Old Stat.*
Hab'nab (adv. a cant word) At random, by mere accident. *Hudibras.*
Habou'nd (v. int. obsolete) To abound. *Chaucer.*
Habund'ant (adj. obsolete) Plentiful, abundant. *Chau.*
Hab'urgeon (s. an obsolete spelling) A habergeon. *Chau.*
Hac (s. not much used) A hack, a hay loft. *Ainsworth.*
Hace (v. obsolete, third pers. sing.) Hath. *Chaucer.*
Hach (s. an incorrect spelling) A hash, a dish of minced meat. *Bailey.*
HACHALI'AH (s. from the Heb. signifying one who waits for the Lord) The name of a man.
HA'CHILAH (s. from the Heb. signifying my hope is in her) The name of a hill in the land of Israel. *Sam.*
HACK (v. t. from the Sax. *haccan*) To cut into small pieces, to chop, to cut slightly with unskilful and separated blows; to speak unready, to speak with hesitation.
Hack (v. int.) To hackney, to become common. *Hamm.*
Hack (s. from hackney) A hired horse, a horse kept to be let out to hire; any thing commonly used, any thing used in common.
Hack (s. a local word) A rack for feeding cattle, a crib, a hay loft, a pickax, a mattock. *Bailey.*
Hack'led (p. from hack) Cut in small pieces, cut with slight and repeated blows.
Hack'enaie (s. an obsolete spelling) A hackney, a pad. *Ch.*
Hack'ing (p. a. from hack) Cutting to pieces, chopping, speaking unready.
Hack'ing (s. from the part.) The act of cutting with repeated blows, the act of speaking unready.
Hack'le (s. from hack) An instrument for dressing flax, a kind of loose feather, raw silk, a filmy substance. *J.*
Hack'le (v. t. from hack) To dress flax.
Hack'led (p. from hackle) Dressed as flax, fastening.
Hack'ling (p. a. from hackle) Dressing flax.
HACK'NEY (s. from the Brit. *hacnai*) A horse for riding; a hired horse, any thing let out for hire, any thing used in common.
Hack'ney (adj. from the sub.) Used for riding, kept for hire, used in common, common.
Hack'ney (v. t. from the sub.) To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.
Hack'neyed (p. from hackney) Accustomed, used in common.
Hackt (v. t. pret. of hack) Did hack.
Hackt (p. from hack) Hacked, chopped. *Shakep.*
Hac'queton (s. obsolete) Some piece of armour. *Spens.*
Had (v. t. pret. of have) Possessed, once possessed.
Had (v. int. a sign of the pluperf. tense, from have) Had at sometime, had indeed.
HA'DAD (s. from the Heb. signifying joy) A man's name. *HADADEZER*

HADADE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a glorious help*) A man's name.

HADADRIM'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the invocation of the idol Rimmon*) The name of a place. *Zach.*

HADARE'ZER (*s. from the Heb.*) Hadadezer, the name of a man.

HADAS'SAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a myrtle*) The name of a woman.

Had'bote (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A recompence for an affront offered to a priest. *Scott.*

Had'der (*s. a local word*) Heath, ling. *Bailey.*

HAD'DINGTON (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, 16 miles east of Edinburgh.

Had'dock (*s. in ichthyology*) A sea fish of the cod kind.

Hade (*s. with miners*) The steep descent of a shaft.

Haderun'ga (*s. an old Saxon law term*) Respect of persons, partiality. *Bailey.*

HA'DES (*s. from the Greek*) The invisible world, the state of the dead.

HAD'LEY (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Monday, and is 63 miles from London.

Had'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hadley, made at Hadley.

HADO'RAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying their beauty*) A man's name.

HAD'RACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a point*) The name of a country. *Zachariab.*

HADROSPHÆ'RUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of spike-nard. *Phillips.*

Had'ywift (*s. a made word*) Uncertainty, court favour. *S.*

HÆCEC'ITY (*s. in chymistry*) The principle by which an ingredient operates. *Bailey.*

HÆLO'SIS (*s. with oculists*) A reflected inversion of the eyelid. *Scott.*

HÆMACHA'TES (*s. in natural history*) The blood coloured agate of the ancients.

HÆMAGO'GOS (*s. in medicine*) A compound of foetid and aromatic simples mixed with black hellebore.

HÆ'MALOPS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and ὀφθαλμός an eye*) A redness of the eye, an inflammation of the eyes.

HÆMAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of orchis.

HÆMAPHO'BUS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and φόβος fear*) One that is afraid of being let blood.

HÆMAP'TYSIS (*s. not so common a spelling*) The hæmoptosis. *Diët. of Arts.*

HÆMASTAT'ICAL (*adj. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and σταλινος heavy*) Belonging to the ponderosity or weight of the blood.

HÆMA'TINON (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood*) A kind of red glass formerly made into dishes for the service of the table. *Phillips.*

HÆMAT'ITES (*s. in natural history*) The bloodstone.

HÆMA'TOCELE (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and κύλη a swelling*) A tumor filled with blood.

HÆMATOCHY'SIS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and χύω to flow*) Any preternatural flowing of the blood.

HÆMATO'DES (*s. in botany*) A kind of cranesbill, geranium.

HÆMATOMPHAL'OCELE (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, ομφαλός the navel, and κύλη a tumor*) A swelling at the navel turgid with blood.

HÆMAT'OPUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the sea pye.

HÆMATO'SIS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα to turn into blood*) The act or power of making blood.

HÆMATOXIL'LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the redwood.

HÆMO'DIA (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and ὀδύς a tooth*) A numbness of the teeth, the painful sensation of the teeth set on edge. *Phillips.*

HÆMOP'TICA (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and πλύνω to spit*) Medicines to cure the spitting of blood. *Scott.*

HÆMOP'TOE (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and πλύνω to spit*) The spitting of blood. *Diët. of Arts.*

HÆMOP'TICUS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and πλύνω to spit*) One that spits blood. *Scott.*

HÆMOP'TOSIS (*s. a different spelling*) The hæmoptosis. *Diët. of Arts.*

HÆMOP'TYSIS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and πλύνω to spit*) The spitting of blood. *Scott.*

HÆ'MORRHAGE (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and γαγγυμι to burst*) A preternatural flowing of the blood, the flowing of the blood occasioned by the rupture of a vein or artery.

HÆM'ORRHOID (*adj. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and ἔω to flow*) Belonging to the hæmorrhoid or blood snake. *Phillips.*

HÆMORRHOIDAL (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the branches of the mesenteric vein and artery.

HÆMORRHOIDES (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and ἔω to flow*) The emerodes, the piles.

HÆ'MORRHUS (*s. in zoology*) The blood snake so called because the bite of it produces a hæmorrhage in all parts of the body.

HÆMOSTAT'ICS (*s. from the Greek αἷμα blood, and σταλινος causing to stop*) Medicines for stopping blood.

HÆRE'SIARCH (*s. from the Greek αἵρεσις heresy, and ἀρχός a leader*) An arch heretic, the founder of any particular heresy.

Hæreta're (*v. t. in old records*) To give a right of inheritance.

Haft (*s. perhaps from have*) A handle, the part of an instrument that is held in the hand.

Haft (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with a handle. *Ain.*

Haft'ed (*p. from haft*) Furnished with a haft.

Haft'ing (*p. a. from haft*) Furnishing with a haft.

Haft'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of putting on a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HAG (*s. from the Sax hægeffe a goblin*) A fury, a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

Hag (*v. int. from the sub.*) To torment, to harass.

HA'GA (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A mansion, a dwelling. *Scott.*

HA'GAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a stranger*) A woman's name.

Hag'ard (*adj. from hag*) Wild, untamed, rugged, lean, ugly.

Hag'arene (*s. from Hagar*) One of the descendants of Hagar.

Hag'arite (*s. from Hagar*) One of the descendants of Hagar.

Hag'aster (*s. a local word*) A magpie. *Bailey.*

HAG'GAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying a feast*) A man's name, one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament.

Hag'gard (*s. from hag*) Any thing wild, any thing untameable; a kind of hawk; a hag; but this sense is supposed to be improper. *Garth.*

Hag'gardly (*adv. from haggard*) Wildly, deformedly.

Hag'ged (*p. from hag*) Tormented, harassed.

Hag'ger (*adj. from hag, but not used*) Lean, meager. *A.*

Hag'gers (*s. from hag*) A mess of meat chopped and enclosed in a membrane; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

HAG'GI (*s. from the Heb. signifying joy*) A man's name.

Hag'ging (*p. a. from hag*) Tormenting, harassing.

Hag'gish (*adj. from hag*) Having the properties of a hag, deformed, horrid.

Hag'gite (*s. from Haggi*) A descendant of Haggi.

HAG'GITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying joy*) A man's name.

Hag'gle (*v. t. from hack*) To cut, to chop, to mangle.

Hag'gle (*v. int.*) To be tedious in making a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

Hag'gled (*p. from haggle*) Cut, mangled.

Hag'gler (*s. from haggle*) One that haggles, one that mangles, one that is tedious in making a bargain.

Hag'gling (*p. a. from haggle*) Mangling, making many words to a bargain.

Hag'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of mangling, the act of making many words to a bargain.

HAGIOG'RAPHA (*s. from the Greek ἅγιος holy, and γραφή to write*) The canonical books of scripture.

HAGIOG'RAPHER (*s. from hagiographa*) A holy writer, an inspired writer.

HAGIOSI'DERE, HAGIOSI'DERON (*s. from the Greek ἅγιος holy, and σιδηρός iron*) A plate of iron with which the Greeks, being prohibited the use of bells by the Turks, used to call the people to church.

HAGS (*s. from hag*) A kind of fiery meteor which sometimes appears on the hair of the head or mane of a horse. *Scott.*

Hags'teeth (*s. a sea term*) The points of a matting.

HAGUE (*s. in geography*) The finest village in Europe, situate in the province of Holland, about two miles from the sea, and fourteen from Rotterdam; here the states assemble, and all the public business of the United Provinces is transacted.

HAH! (*interj.*) Expressive of some sudden effort.

HA'HA (*s. from the expression of surprise at the sight of it*) A canal of water, a wall, or some other fence at the end of a walk, sunk deep between two slopes so as to be concealed till you are just come upon it.

Haie (*s.*) A net to catch rabbits. *Ainsworth.*

Haie (*s. obsolete*) A hedge, a fence. *Chaucer.*

HAIL (*s. from the Sax. hagel*) The drops of rain that are frozen in falling.

Hail (*v. int. from the sub.*) To pour down hail.

HAIL (*v. int. from the Sax. heol health, used only in the imper.*)

- imper. mode*) Health be to you, welcome. "Hail, hail, brave friends."
- Hail** (*v. t.*) To salute, to call to. "And hail me thrice to everlasting rest."
- Hailed** (*p. from hail*) Saluted, called to.
- Hailed** (*p. from hail*) Struck with hail.
- Hailes** (*s. obsolete*) Bliss, happiness, the habitations of the blessed. *Chaucer.*
- Hailing** (*p. a. from hail*) Saluting, calling to.
- Hailing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of saluting a ship at a distance.
- Hailing** (*p. a. from hail*) Pouring down hail.
- Hail'shot** (*s. from hail, and shot*) Small shot scattered like hail.
- Hail'sin** (*v. t. obsolete*) To salute, to embrace. *Chaucer.*
- Hail'stone** (*s. from hail, and stone*) A single ball or particle of hail.
- Hail'workfolk** (*s. obsolete*) Those who formerly held lands for the service of defending or repairing a church or monument. *Bailey.*
- Hail'y** (*adj. from hail*) Consisting of hail.
- Haine** (*s. obsolete*) Hatred. *Chaucer.*
- Hain'ous** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Heinous. *Scott.*
- Hain'ously** (*adv. not so correct a spelling*) Heinously. *Sc.*
- Hain'ousness** (*s. from heinous, not so correct a spelling*) Heinousness. *Scott.*
- HAIR** (*s. from the Sax. hær*) One of the common coverings of the body, a single pile of hair; any thing proverbially small; the order, course or grain of any thing.
- Hair'bel** (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower, the hyacinth.
- Hair'brained** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Harebrained, wild, giddy.
- Hair'breadth** (*s. from hair, and breadth*) The breadth of a hair, a very small distance.
- Hair'cloth** (*s. from hair, and cloth*) Stuff made of hair.
- Haire** (*s. obsolete*) A haircloth. *Chaucer.*
- Hair'ed** (*adj. from hair*) Having hair, covered with hair. *Al.*
- Hair'ier** (*adj. comp. of hairy*) Hairy in a greater degree.
- Hair'iest** (*adj. sup. of hairy*) Hairy in the greatest degree.
- Hair'iness** (*s. from hairy*) The state of being hairy, the state of being covered with hair.
- Hair'lace** (*s. from hair, and lace*) The fillet with which a woman ties up her hair.
- Hair'less** (*s. from hair*) Void of hair.
- Hair'line** (*s. from hair, and line*) A line made of hair.
- Hair'y** (*adj. from hair*) Covered with hair, consisting of hair.
- HAKE** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish. *Brown.*
- Hake** (*s.*) A hook, a pot. *Ainsworth.*
- Hake** (*v. int. a local word*) To gape after. *Bailey.*
- Ha'keds** (*s. a local word*) A kind of fish, large pike.
- Hak'eton** (*s. obsolete*) A jacket without sleeves. *Chau.*
- Ha'kot** (*s. from hake*) A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- Hal** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hall, a palace; a contraction for Harry.
- Hal'bard** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A halberd. *Scott.*
- HAL'BERD** (*s. from the French halebarde*) A battle ax with a long handle.
- Halberdee'r** (*s. not so common a spelling*) An halberdier. *Ba.*
- Halberdie'r** (*s. from halberd*) One who is armed with a halberd.
- Hal'bert** (*s. in farriery*) A cross bar of iron put on to the toe of a horse's shoe in order to make him tread on the heel.
- Hal'bertshoe** (*s. from halbert, and shoe*) A horseshoe with a cross bar on the toe.
- HALCRYP'TIUM** (*s. in medicine*) A kind of salt procured from mineral waters. *Dr. Hill.*
- HAL'CYON** (*s. from the Lat. halcyo*) A bird of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during the time of her incubation; the king's fisher.
- Hal'cyon** (*adj. from the sub.*) Still, quiet, peaceful.
- Halcyo'nian** (*adj. not much used, from halcyon*) Halcyon, placid. *Cole.*
- HALE** (*adj. from the Sax. hæl*) Healthy, sound, well complexioned.
- HALE** (*v. t. from the French haler*) To drag by force, to pull violently.
- Hale** (*v. t. a sea term*) To salute, to call to.
- Hale** (*s. a local word*) A trammel, a net for catching fish; a hook, a pot hook. *Ainsworth.*
- Halebrade** (*s. a local word*) A lubberly fellow. *Phillips.*
- Ha'lee** (*s. from halex*) A herring.
- Ha'led** (*p. from hale*) Dragged by force, pulled out with violence.
- Ha'ler** (*s. from hale*) One that hales, one that drags with violence.
- HA'LESWORTH** (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Tuesday; and is 101 miles from London.
- Ha'lesworth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Halesworth, made at Halesworth.
- HA'LEX** (*s. in ichthyology, from the Lat.*) The herring. *Phillips.*
- HALIC'ULA** (*s. from halex*) A small herring, a pilchard. *Phillips.*
- Ha'ling** (*p. a. from hale*) Dragging with violence.
- HALF** (*s. from the Sax. healf*) One part in two, a moiety.
- Half** (*adv. from the adj. used much in composition*) Equally, in part, by halves.
- Halfblood** (*s. from half, and blood*) Kindred by the father or mother's side.
- Halfblooded** (*adj. from half, and blood*) Mean, degenerate. *Shakespeare.*
- Halfbloom** (*s. in iron works*) A short bar of iron, a round mass of iron.
- Halfbred** (*adj. from half, and breed*) Mongrel, imperfect, half strained. *Johnson.*
- Halfbrother** (*s. from half, and brother*) A brother by father or mother's side.
- Halfcap** (*s. from half, and cap*) A compliment performed with a slight motion of the hat.
- Halfcrown** (*s. from half, and crown*) A coin valued at two shillings and sixpence.
- Halfendeal** (*s. obsolete*) A half, a part. *Spenser.*
- Half'fac'ed** (*adj. from half, and face*) Shewing only one half of the face, small faced.
- Half'file** (*s. from half, and file*) The three foremost men of a battalion, the three hindmost men of a battalion.
- Halfguinea** (*s. from half, and guinea*) A gold coin valued at ten shillings and sixpence.
- Halfhatch'ed** (*adj. from half, and hatch*) Imperfectly hatched.
- Half'heard** (*adj. from half, and hear*) Heard imperfectly, heard but half out.
- Half'indele, Half'indole** (*s. obsolete*) Half, a part. *Chau.*
- Half'mark** (*s. from half, and mark*) An old coin valued at six shillings and eightpence, a noble.
- Half'moon** (*s. from half, and moon*) A crescent, the appearance of the moon when at half her increase or decrease.
- Half'moon** (*s. in fortification*) A bulwark in the form of a crescent.
- Half'penny** (*s. from half, and penny*) The half of a penny.
- Half'pence** (*s. plu. of halfpenny*) More than one halfpenny, copper coin.
- Half'pike** (*s. from half, and pike*) A small pike carried by officers.
- Half'pint** (*s. from half, and pint*) The fourth part of a quart, a cup or vessel containing the fourth part of a quart.
- Half'pound** (*s. from half, and pound*) A weight of eight ounces, the half of a pound weight.
- Half'scholar** (*s. from half, and scholar*) One who is but imperfectly learned, a smatterer in learning.
- Half'seal** (*s. in chancery*) The sealing of commissions to delegates. "Half seas over." A proverbial expression now grown obsolete, far advanced. *Dryden.*
- Half'sight'ed** (*adj. from half, and sight*) Seeing imperfectly, having weak discernment.
- Half'sister** (*s. from half, and sister*) A sister by father or mother's side.
- Half'sphere** (*s. from half, and sphere*) A hemisphere.
- Half'strained** (*adj. from half, and strain*) Mungrel, imperfect, weak in the intellects. *Dryden.*
- Half'sword** (*s. from half, and sword*) A close fight, a fight within half the length of the sword.
- Half'tongue** (*s. from half, and tongue*) The jury impanelled on the trial of a foreigner, one half of which are to be English and the other half of that nation to which the criminal belongs.
- Half'way** (*adv. from half, and way*) In the middle, between the two extremes.
- Half'wit** (*s. from half, and wit*) A blockhead, a silly fellow.
- Halfwit'ted** (*adj. from halfwit*) Defective in the understanding, having but a moderate share of sense.
- HALIÆ'TUS** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of buzzard.
- Hal'ibut** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- HALICAC'ABUS** (*s. in botany*) The red winter cherry, the red night shade.
- Hal'idom** (*s. from the Sax. now grown obsolete*) The holy dame, the virgin Mary. *Spenser.*
- HALIEU'TICS** (*s. from the Greek αλι, the sea*) The science of fishes, a treatise on fishing. *Scott.*
- Ha'lif** (*adj. obsolete*) Hazle. *Chaucer.*
- Hal'imas** (*s. now grown obsolete*) The feast of All Souls. *Sh.*
- Hal'imot, Halim** (*s. now grown obsolete*) A court baron. *Ainsworth.*
- HAL'IMUS** (*s. in botany*) An herb, the sea perslain. *Pb.*
- HALINI'TRON** (*s. in natural history*) A mineral salt, salt petre. *Phillips.*
- HALIO-**

- HALIOGRAPHER** (*s. from the Greek αλς the sea, and γραφω to write*) A hydrographer, one that treats on the nature of the sea.
- HALIOGRAPHY** (*s. from the Greek αλς the sea, and γραφη a description*) A description of the sea.
- HALIOTES** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of shell, a shell formed like the human ear, the ear shell.
- HALIPHÆAS** (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree that bears exceedingly bitter fruit. *Phillips.*
- HALITOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. halitus breath*) Fumous, vaporous.
- Halke** (*s. obsolete*) A corner, a nook. *Chaucer.*
- HALL** (*s. from the Sax. hal*) A court of justice, a manor house, a public room belonging to a corporation, the first large room of a house.
- HALL** (*v. t. from the French haler*) To lug, to pull by violence. *Johnson.*
- Hallage** (*s. from hall*) A duty paid on cloth or other goods sold in a public hall.
- Hallamas** (*s. an old word*) Halimas, the feast of All Souls. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HALLATON** (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 91 miles from London.
- Hallaton** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hallaton, made at Hallaton.
- Halled** (*p. from hall*) Pulling by violence.
- HALLELUJAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying praise ye the Lord*) A song of praise, a song of thanksgiving.
- Hallelujah** (*v. imper. mode*) Praise ye the Lord.
- Hallelulah** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Hallelujah.
- HALLEXIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Hal-liard** (*a sea term*) A rope or tackle usually employed to hoist or lower a sail.
- Hal-libut** (*s.*) A kind of fish, the halibut. *Scott.*
- HAL'LIER** (*s.*) A bramble net, a net to catch birds. *Pb.*
- HAL'LIFAX** (*s.*) A very large and populous town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 201 miles from London.
- Hal'lifax** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hallifax, made at Hallifax.
- Halling** (*p. a. from hall*) Pulling by violence.
- HALLOO'** (*v. int. from the French haler*) To cry as after dogs, to loo.
- Halloo'** (*v. t.*) To encourage with shouts, to chase with shouts, to call or shout to.
- Halloo'** (*s. from the verb*) The shout or cry to set a dog on the chase.
- Halloo'** (*v. imper. mode*) Run, pursue. "He cried halloo."
- Halloo'ed** (*p. from halloo*) Chased with shouts.
- Halloo'ing** (*p. a. from halloo*) Pursuing with shouts, crying halloo.
- HAL'LOW** (*v. t. from the Sax. halig*) To make holy, to consecrate, to reverence as holy.
- Hal'lowed** (*p. from hallow*) Reverenced as holy, consecrated, made holy.
- Hal'lowing** (*p. a. from hallow*) Making holy, consecrating, reverencing as holy.
- Hal'lovs** (*s. obsolete*) Saints, holy persons. *Chaucer.*
- HALLU'CINATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. halluc the great toe, but not used*) To mistake, to blunder.
- Hallucination** (*s. from hallucinate*) A blunder, a mistake.
- HALM** (*s. from the Sax. healm*) Straw, the straw after the corn is threshed out.
- HAL'MADES** (*s.*) Pickled olives. *Phillips.*
- Hal'mycis** (*s. in botany*) A kind of sea cabbage. *Pbil.*
- HAL'MYROBES** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek αλς the sea*) A fever attended with sharp brackish sweats. *Sc.*
- HA'LO** (*s. from the Greek αλων an area*) A meteor in form of a ring surrounding the moon or stars, and sometimes tinged with the colours of the rainbow; the red circle surrounding the nipple.
- Hal'owe** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Hollow. *Chaucer.*
- Hal'ow'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Called to, hollowed to. *Chau.*
- HAL'SENING** (*adj. from the German hals the neck*) Sound-ing harshly, founding inharmoniously as in the throat. *C.*
- Halpe** (*adj. obsolete*) Helped, eased. *Chaucer.*
- HALSE** (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) The neck. *Chaucer.*
- Halse** (*v. t. from the sub. obsolete*) To embrace. *Chau.*
- HAL'SER** (*s. from the Sax. hals a neck, and reel a rope*) A rope less than a cable; a rope to haul a barge, one that hangs at a barge.
- Hals'fang** (*s. an old word*) A pillory. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hal'fing** (*p. a. from halse, obsolete*) Embracing. *Chau.*
- HAL'STEAD** (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Friday, and is 46 miles from London.
- Hal'stead** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Halstead, made at Halstead.
- Hals'ter** (*s. from halser*) One that hauls a barge on a river.
- HALT** (*v. int. from the Sax. healt lame*) To limp, to be lame, to stop in a march, to hesitate, to falter.
- Halt'** (*adj. from the verb*) Lame, crippled.
- Halt** (*s. from the adj.*) A stop in a march, the act of halting, the manner of limping.
- Halt, Halte** (*adj. obsolete*) Held, kept, accounted. *Chau.*
- Hal'ter** (*s. from halt*) One that halts.
- HALTER** (*s. from the Sax. hals the neck*) A rope to put about the head or neck of a beast, a cord, a rope to hang malefactors.
- Halt'er** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind with a cord, to catch in a noose.
- Halt'ercaft** (*adj. from halter, and cast*) Thrown down by means of an entanglement in the halter.
- Halt'ercaft** (*s. in farriery*) An excoriation of the pasterm occasioned by the entanglement of the halter.
- Halt'ered** (*p. from halter*) bound with a halter, caught in a noose.
- Halt'ering** (*p. a. from halter*) Binding with a halter, catching in a noose.
- HALT'ERIST** (*s. in antiquity, supposed to be from the Greek αλινε a ball of lead*) One who exercised in the ancient games with a ball of lead in each hand in order to poise the body.
- Halt'ing** (*p. a. from halt*) Going lame, stopping in a march, hesitating, failing.
- Halt'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of going lame, the act of stopping in a march, a failure.
- HALT'WESEL** (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has little or no market, and is 317 miles from London.
- Halve** (*v. t. from half*) To divide into two parts, to divide into two equal parts. *Johnson.*
- Halve** (*s. from half, obsolete*) The half, a part. *Chau.*
- Hal'ved** (*p. from halve*) Divided into two equal parts.
- Halves** (*s. plu. of half*) The two half parts of any thing.
- Halves** (*interj. from the sub.*) An exclamation by which any one lays claim to an equal share. "He cried, halves."
- Hal'vindele** (*s. obsolete*) The half, an equal part. *Chau.*
- Hal'ving** (*p. a. from halve*) Dividing into two equal parts.
- Hal'yard** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A halliard. *Pbil.*
- Hal'ymote** (*s. obsolete*) A court baron, an assembly of citizens in common-hall; an ecclesiastical court. *Scott.*
- Hal'ywerefolk** (*s. obsolete, in old records*) The tenants who held lands by the service of repairing churches or defending sepulchres.
- HAM** (*s. from the Sax. obsolete*) A house, a farm, a village.
- HAM** (*s. from the Sax.*) The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the knee, the thigh of a hog properly cured.
- Ham** (*s.*) A meadow or piece of ground near a house or village.
- HAM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying hot*) A man's name.
- HA'MA** (*s. from the Lat. hamus*) A kind of hook to pull down houses on fire.
- HAMADRYAD** (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek αμα among, and δρυς an oak*) One of the nymphs who were supposed to reside in woods and groves.
- HAMAME'LIS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- HAMAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an uproar*) A man's name.
- HAM'ATED** (*adj. from the Lat. hamus a hook*) Hooked, set with hooks. *Johnson.*
- HA'MATH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying heat*) A city bordering on the land of Israel.
- HAMAXO'BIAHS** (*s. in antiquity*) The people who lived together in chariots and waggons for the convenience of moving their habitations at pleasure.
- Ham'ble** (*v. t. from ham*) To cut the sinews of the thigh, to hamstring. *Johnson.*
- Ham'bled** (*p. from hamble*) Hamstringed.
- Ham'bles** (*s. obsolete*) A port, a haven. *Bailey.*
- Ham'bling** (*p. a. from hamble*) Cutting the sinews of the thigh, expediting.
- Ham'bling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of hamstringing.
- HAM'BURGH** (*s. in geography*) A large populous and free city of Germany situate on the river Elb.
- Ham'burgher** (*s. from Hamburgh*) A native of Hamburgh, an inhabitant of Hamburgh.
- HAME** (*s. from the Sax. hama*) One of the crooked pieces of wood put on a collar by which a horse draws.
- Hame** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The halm, the straw after the corn is threshed out. *Johnson.*
- HAMEDATHA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a measure*) A man's name.
- Ham'el** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A hamlet.
- Ham'eled** (*adj. obsolete*) Cut off, abated. *Chaucer.*
- Hames** (*s. plu. more common than the sing.*) The wood work on the collar by which a horse draws.
- Ha'mefoken** (*s. an obsolete law term*) The crime of assaulting a man in his own house, burglary. *Bailey.*
- Ham'fere**

- Ham'fere (*s. obsolete*) An assault in a house. *Phillips.*
- HA'MIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish, the amia.
- HAM'ILTON (*s.*) A town in Scotland situate on the river Clyde.
- Ham'kin (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding made in a shoulder of mutton.
- HAMLE (*s. in chronology*) The eleventh month of the Ethiopian year nearly answering to August.
- HAM'LET (*s. from the Sax. ham*) A small village.
- Ham'ma (*s. in old records*) A close joining to a house, a croft, a little meadow.
- Ham'mel (*v. t. from ham*) To hamstring, to hough. *Sc.*
- Ham'meling (*p. a. from hammel*) Hamstringing, houghing.
- Ham'meling (*s. from the part. in the forest law*) The act of hamstringing. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HAM'MER (*s. from the Sax. hamer*) The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head with which any thing is forged or driven; any thing destructive.
- Ham'mer (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat, to forge with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.
- Ham'mer (*v. int.*) To work, to be busy, to be in agitation.
- Ham'mered (*p. from hammer*) Beaten with a hammer, forged with a hammer; wrought in the mind.
- Ham'merer (*s. from hammer*) One that hammers.
- Ham'merhard (*adj. from hammer, and hard*) Made hard by hammering.
- Ham'merhardened (*adj. from hammer, and hard*) Hardened by hammering.
- Ham'mering (*p. a. from hammer*) Beating with a hammer, forging with a hammer, contriving in the mind.
- Ham'mering (*s. from the part.*) The act of working with a hammer, the act of forging with a hammer, the sound of hammers.
- HAM'MITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling the spawn of fish. *Phillips.*
- HAMMOC (*s. from the Sax. hamaca*) A swinging bed, a bed in which seamen lie on board a ship.
- HAMMOCHRY'SOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone with spangles of a gold colour.
- HAM'ONGOG (*s. from the Heb. signifying the multitude of Gog*) The name of a place. *Ezek.*
- HA'MOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying an ass*) The name of a man.
- HAM'PER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A large basket for carriage.
- HAM'PER (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To shackle, to entangle, to ensnare, to perplex; to put up in a hamper.
- Ham'pered (*p. from hamper*) Shackled, entangled, perplexed; put up in a hamper; *with in, and by: as, "Hampered in the noose." "Hampered by the laws."*
- Ham'pering (*p. a. from hamper*) Shackling, entangling, perplexing; putting up in a hamper.
- Hamp'fel (*s. an old word*) A hamlet. *Phillips.*
- HAMP'SHIRE (*s.*) The shire of Southampton; it is a fine and fertile country situate on the English channel including the Isle of Wight, and sends 26 members to parliament.
- Hamp'shire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Southampton, produced in the county of Southampton.
- HAMP'TON (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 98 miles from London.
- Hamp'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hampton, made at Hampton.
- Ham'foken (*s. an old law term*) The act of assaulting a man in his own house, a burglary.
- Ham'firing (*s. from ham, and firing*) The tendon of the ham.
- Ham'firing (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cripple by cutting the tendon of the ham.
- Ham'firing (*p. from hamstring*) Lamed by having the tendon of the ham cut. *Dryden.*
- Ham'firing (*p. a. from hamstring*) Cutting the tendon of the ham.
- Ham'firing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting the tendon of the ham.
- Ham'firing (*p. from hamstring*) Hamstringed, lamed by having the tendon of the ham cut. *Johnson.*
- HA'MUL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Ham'ulite (*s. from Hamul*) A descendant of Hamul.
- HAMMUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A hook; a surgeon's instrument for extracting a dead child from the womb, a kind of bandage. *Phillips.*
- HAMU'TAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the shadow of heat*) The name of a woman.
- Han (*v. in the plu. from have, obsolete*) To have. *Spens.*
- HAN'AMEEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of God*) The name of a man.
- HAN'ANEEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying grace*) A man's name.
- HANA'NI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my grace*) A man's name.
- HANANI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the grace of God*) A man's name.
- HAN'APER (*s. from the low Lat. hanaperium*) A treasury, an exchequer.
- Hance (*s. in architecture*) The end of an arch.
- Han'celed (*adj. an old word*) Cut off. *Bailey.*
- Han'ces (*s. in a ship*) The falls or descents of rails on the banisters from the stern to the gangway.
- HANCH (*s. a correct spelling, from the French hanche*) The haunch, the hip, the rear, the hinder part.
- Han'ches (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The falls of the rails from the stern to the gangway of a ship; the ends of elliptical arches. *Bailey.*
- Han'ling (*s. with cockfighters*) The act of measuring the body of a cock by the grasp of the hand.
- HAND (*s. from the Sax.*) The member with which we hold or use an instrument; an act, a business, a deed; an agent, a workman; a particular mode of writing, a man's own writing; the cards held by one person at play; an index, that which points or directs; a measure of four inches, that denomination of measure by which horses are compared; a part, a quarter, a side right or left; an attempt, a power of acting; a method of government, discipline, influence, management; a rate, a price, a condition; the state of being near, the state of being prepared; advantage, superiority; possession, power; the method of doing, the means of doing; a transmission, a manner of conveying. *Hand over head, negligently, rashly. Hand to hand, close fight. Hand to hand, in close union, pit pat. Hand to mouth, just as necessity requires. Hand to glove, intimate, familiar.*
- Hand (*v. t. from the sub.*) To give, to transmit with the hand, to guide, to lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hold of; to manage, to move with the hand.
- Hand (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to the hand, born in the hand, managed by the hand.
- Hand'barrow (*s. from hand, and barrow*) A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two persons.
- Hand'basket (*s. from hand, and basket*) A basket to be carried in the hand.
- Hand'bell (*s. from hand, and bell*) A bell to be rung in the hand.
- Hand'borrow (*s. an old law term*) A surety, a manual pledge.
- Hand'breadth (*s. from hand, and breadth*) A palm, a breadth equal to that of the hand.
- Hand'cuff (*s. from hand, and cuff*) An iron instrument to confine the hand.
- Hand'cuff (*v. t. from the sub.*) To confine the hands by an iron instrument.
- Hand'cuffed (*p. from handcuff*) Confined by handcuffs.
- Hand'cuffing (*p. a. from handcuff*) Confining with handcuffs.
- Hand'ed (*p. from hand*) Transmitted from one to another, having the use of a hand right or left, joined by the hands.
- Hand'er (*s. from hand*) One that transmits, one that hands any thing to another.
- Hand'fast (*s. obsolete*) Custody, hold. *Shakespeare.*
- Hand'ful (*s. from hand, and full*) A quantity which will fill the grasp of the hand, a small number, a small quantity, a palm, four inches.
- Hand'gallop (*s. from hand, and gallop*) A slow easy gallop, a gallop in which the hand presses the bridle to prevent the increase of speed.
- Hand'girth (*s. an old word*) Peace or protection given by the king with his own hand.
- Hand'gun (*s. from hand, and gun*) A gun wielded by the hand.
- Hand'habend (*s. an old law term*) A thief taken with the stolen goods in his hand, the state of a thief taken with the stolen goods in his hand.
- Hand'hook (*s. from hand, and hook*) An instrument used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.
- Hand'icraft (*s. from handy, and craft*) Work performed by the hand, a trade which requires art and manual labour, one employed in a trade that requires art and manual labour.
- Hand'icraft (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a trade that requires art and manual labour.
- Hand'icraftsman (*s. from handicraft, and man*) A man employed in manual occupation.
- Hand'icraftsmen (*s. plu. of handicraftsman*) More than one usually employed in manual occupations.
- Hand'ier (*adj. comp. of handy*) Handy in a greater degree.
- Hand'iest (*adj. sup. of handy*) Handy in the greatest degree. *Hand'ier*

Handily (*adv. from handy*) With skill, with dexterity.

Handiness (*s. from handy*) Readiness, dexterity.

Handing (*p. a. from hand*) Leading by the hand, transmitting, putting round from one to another.

Handiwork (*s. from handy, and work*) The work of the hand, the produce of labour, manufacture.

Handkercher (*s. from hand, and kerchief, but not so common a spelling*) A handkerchief.

Handkerchief (*s. from hand, and kerchief*) A piece of linen or silk to wipe the face, a piece of cloth or silk to wear about the neck.

Handle (*s. from hand*) That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand, that of which use is made, that which gives an advantage.

Handle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield; to deal with, to practise; to treat, to manage; to manage a discourse, to treat of a subject.

Handleather (*s. from hand, and leather*) A piece of leather to secure the hand.

Handled (*p. from handle*) Touched, felt with the hand, treated, managed.

Handleless (*adj. from hand*) Void of hands.

Handling (*p. a. from handle*) Touching, feeling with the hand; treating, managing.

Handling (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeling or touching with the hand, the manner in which any subject is treated.

Handmaid (*s. from hand, and maid*) A maid that waits at hand, a woman servant.

Handmaiden (*s. from hand, and maiden*) A handmaid.

Handmill (*s. from hand, and mill*) A mill for grinding corn by hand.

Handsails (*s. from hand, and sail*) Sails managed by the hand.

Handlaw (*s. from hand, and law*) A law to be used by one hand.

Handscrew (*s. from hand, and screw*) A kind of engine for raising weights, a jack.

Handsel (*s. from hand, and sell*) The first act of using any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

Handsome (*adj. from hand*) Ready, convenient; beautiful, graceful; elegant, neat; ample, liberal.

Handsome (*v. t. from the adj. but not much used*) To make handsome, to make neat. *Johnson.*

Handsomely (*adv. from handsome*) Gracefully, elegantly, neatly, liberally, generously; conveniently, dexterously.

Handsomeness (*s. from handsome*) Beauty, gracefulness, elegance.

Handsomeing (*p. a. from handsome*) Making handsome, beautifying. *Donne.*

Handspeck (*s. not so common a spelling*) A handspike. *Sc.*

Handspike (*s. from hand, and spike*) A kind of wooden lever to move heavy bodies.

Handvice (*s. from hand, and vice*) A vice to hold small work to be used in the hand.

Handwriting (*s. from hand, and write*) A particular mode of writing, a man's own writing.

Handy (*adj. from hand*) Executed by the hand, performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skillful; convenient, near.

Handydandy (*s. from handy*) A play in which children change hands and places, a play among children with a number of small stones to be thrown up and caught in the hand. *Shakespeare.*

Handywar (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth. *Phillips.*

Handywork (*s. not so common a spelling*) Handiwork. *Sc.*

HANG (*v. t. from the Sax. hangan*) To suspend, to fasten so as to be sustained without resting on the ground; to place without any solid support; to display, to shew aloft; to let fall, to decline; to suspend with a cord by the neck till dead; to ornament with hangings.

Hang (*v. int.*) To be suspended; to depend, to dangle; to float, to play; to drag, to lay behind; to adhere, to stick; to linger, to be in suspense; to be fixed in attention; to decline, to tend downward; to be suspended by the neck with a cord.

Hang'd (*p. from hang*) Suspended, fastened so as not to rest on the ground, suspended by the neck with a cord till dead; ornamented with hangings.

Hang'er (*s. from hang*) That on which any thing hangs, a short broad sword.

Hang'eron (*s. from hanger, and on*) A dependent, one who eats and drinks without payment.

Hang'ing (*p. a. from hang*) Suspending, fixing without resting on the ground, suspending by the neck till

dead; ornamenting with hangings; foreboding death by the halter, deservng the halter.

Hang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing any thing so as not to rest on the ground, the act of putting to death by the halter; that which is hung up for ornament, drapery fastened against the walls of a room for ornament.

Hang'man (*s. from hang, and man*) A public executioner, one who is appointed to put criminals to death by the halter.

Hang'wite (*s. from hang, and wite, an old Sax. law term*) A fine for hanging a felon without due course of trial, a fine for suffering a felon to escape out of legal custody.

HANK (*s. from the Islandick signifying a chain*) A skein of thread or silk; a tie, a check; but this sense is rather lost.

Hank (*s. a sea term*) A wooden ring fixed on the stays.

HANKER (*v. int. from the Dutch hankeren*) To long for, to have an incessant wish; with after; as, "The shepherd would be a merchant, the merchant hankers after something else."

Hank'ering (*p. a. from hanker*) Longing for, incessantly wishing.

Hank'ering (*s. from the part.*) A longing desire, a continual wishing.

Hank'wite (*s. not so common or correct a spelling*) The hangwite. *Dict. of Arts.*

HAN'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying gracious*) The name of a woman.

HAN'VOCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying dedicated*) A man's name.

Han'nochte (*s. from Hanoch*) A descendant of Hanoch.

HAN'OVER (*s. in geography*) One of the electorates of the German Empire; the capital of that Electorate.

Hanove'rian (*adj. from Hanover*) Belonging to Hanover, born in Hanover, produced in Hanover.

Hanove'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Hanover.

Han'per (*s. not so common or correct a spelling*) The hanger, an officer of the chancery. *Dict. of Arts.*

HANS, HANSE (*s. from the Gothick*) A company of merchants, a commercial corporation for mutual defence and protection.

Hanseatic (*adj. from hanse*) Belonging to a company of merchants, belonging to the Hanse Towns.

Han'sel (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Handiel, the first money taken for the sale of any commodity. *Scott.*

Han'selines (*s. obsolete*) A kind of breeches, slops. *Ch.*

Han'ses (*s. a sea term, but not so common a spelling*) The hances. *Scott.*

Han'setown (*s. from hanse, and town*) One of the port towns in Germany formerly confederated for their mutual defence, and protection of their trade.

HANS'GRAVE (*s. from the Dutch*) The chief of a company, the head man of a corporation.

HANS'INKELDER (*s. from the Dutch*) A child in the mother's womb.

Han'ten (*v. t. obsolete*) To haunt, to use. *Chaucer.*

HANTS (*s.*) Hampshire, the county of Southampton.

Han'ty (*adj. a local word*) Wanton, playful. *Bailey.*

HA'NUN (*s. from the Heb. signifying merciful*) A man's name.

Han'ylowes (*s. obsolete*) Tricks, subtilties. *Cole.*

HAP (*s. supposed to be from the Brit. anhap a misfortune*) A chance, a casual event, a misfortune.

Hap (*v. int. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To happen, to come by accident. *Shakespeare.*

Hap'hazard (*s. from hap, and hazard*) Chance, accident.

Hap'herlet (*s. obsolete*) A coarse kind of coverlet for a bed. *Phillips.*

Hap'less (*adj. from hap*) Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless. *Scott.*

Hap'ly (*adv. from hap*) Perhaps, peradventure, by chance, by accident.

Happe (*v. t. a law term*) To catch, to snatch, to seize. *Phillips.*

Happe (*s. obsolete*) Hap, chance, adventure. *Chaucer.*

Hap'pen (*v. int. from hap*) To fall out, to come to pass, to light on by accident.

Hap'pening (*p. a. from happen*) Falling out, coming to pass, lighting on by accident.

Hap'perlet (*s. an old word*) A coarse kind of coverlet for a bed. *Phillips.*

Hap'pier (*adj. comp. of happy*) Happy in a greater degree.

Hap'piest (*adj. sup. of happy*) Happy in the greatest degree.

Hap'pily (*adv. from happy*) Fortunately, successfully; in a state of felicity; readily, gracefully.

Hap'piness (*s. from happy*) The state of being happy, felicity;

felicity; good-fortune; unstudied elegance, felicity of expression.

Happy (*adj. from hap*) Enjoying felicity, enjoying that state in which the desires are satisfied; easy, contented; successful, fortunate; ready in expression.

Haps (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A hap. *Phillips.*

Haque (*s. an old word*) A sort of hand gun. *Pb.*

Ha'quebuls (*s. not so common a spelling*) A harquebuls. *Dict. of Arts.*

Ha'queny (*s. a spelling out of use*) A hackney. *D. of Arts.*

Ha'queton (*s. obsolete*) A piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HAR'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a mountain*) The name of a man, the name of a place on the borders of the land of Canaan.

HARAN'GUE (*s. from the French*) A speech, a popular oration.

Haran'gue (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a speech, to deliver an oration.

Haran'guer (*s. from harangue*) One that harangues, an orator.

Haran'guing (*p. a. from harangue*) Making a speech, delivering an oration, addressing in a popular speech.

HAR'ASS (*v. t. from the French harasser*) To weary, to fatigue, to tire with labour.

Har'ais (*s. from the verb*) A disturbance, a waste. *Milton.*

Har'assed (*p. from harass*) Wearied, fatigued; with: as, "Harassed out with labour."

Har'assing (*p. a. from harass*) Wearying, fatiguing, tiring out with labour.

Har'bere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An arbour. *Chaucer.*

Har'berowe (*v. t. obsolete*) To harbour. *Chaucer.*

HAR'BINGER (*s. from the Dutch herberger*) A forerunner, one that goes before to prepare the way.

HARBO'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying destruction*) A man's name.

HAR'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 83 miles from London.

Har'borough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Harborough, made at Harborough.

HAR'BOUR (*s. from the Dutch herberg*) A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for ships; an asylum, a place of refuge.

Har'bour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To entertain, to shelter, to secure.

Har'bour (*v. int.*) To take refuge, to sojourn, to lodge.

Har'bourage (*s. from harbour*) Shelter, entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

Har'boured (*p. from harbour*) Entertained, sheltered.

Har'bourer (*s. from harbour*) One that harbours, one that entertains another.

Har'bouring (*p. a. from harbour*) Entertaining, sheltering.

Har'brough (*s. obsolete*) A harbour. *Spenser.*

HARD (*adj. from the Sax. heard*) Firm, solid; difficult, painful, laborious; sour, rough, severe; cruel, oppressive; obdurate, insensible, unfeeling; unreasonable, unjust; forced, farfetched; harsh, stiff; unprosperous, unkind; avaricious, greedy.

Hard (*adv. from the adj.*) Diligently, laboriously; uneasily, vexatiously; vehemently, distressfully, nimbly, with speed; with difficulty, with labour; at hand, just by.

Hard'alee (*adv. a sea term*) In a situation close to the side of the ship.

Hard'awether (*adv. a sea term*) In a situation close to the weather side of the ship.

Hard'beam (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree. *Bailey.*

Hard'bound (*adj. from hard, and bind*) Costive, bound tight.

Hard'en (*v. t. from hard*) To make hard, to endure; to make impudent, to embolden; to stupify, to make insensible; to confirm in any purpose or habit.

Hard'en (*v. int.*) To grow hard.

Hard'ened (*p. from harden*) Made hard, confirmed in obduracy, rendered insensible.

Hard'ener (*s. from harden*) One that hardens.

Hard'ening (*p. a. from harden*) Making hard.

Hard'ening (*s. from the adj.*) The act of making hard.

Hard'er (*adj. comp. of hard*) Hard in a greater degree.

Hard'est (*adj. sup. of hard*) Hard in the greatest degree.

Hard'favoured (*adj. from hard, and favour*) Coarse of features, harsh of countenance.

Hard'handed (*adj. from hard, and hand*) Having hands hardened with labour, coarse, used to manual employments.

Hard'head (*s. from hard, and head*) The clash of heads, a manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads one against another; a hard contest. *Dryd.*

Hardheart'ed (*adj. from hard, and heart*) Cruel, void of compassion; barbarous, inhumane.

Hardheart'edness (*s. from hardhearted*) Cruelty, want of tenderness, want of compassion.

Hard'ied (*adj. obsolete*) Emboldened, encouraged. *Ch.*

Hard'ier (*adj. comp. of hardy*) Hardy in a greater degree.

Hard'iest (*adj. sup. of hardy*) Hardy in the greatest degree.

Hard'ihed, Hard'ihood (*s. obsolete, from hardy*) Stoutness, bravery. *Spenser.*

Hard'ily (*adv. from hardy*) Boldly, stoutly. *Scott.*

Hard'iment (*s. from hard*) Courage, stoutness, bravery. *Shakespeare.*

Hard'iness (*s. from hardy*) Hardship, fatigue, stoutness, bravery, confidence, impudence.

Hard'ing (*s. from hard*) A kind of apple.

Hard'ish (*adj. from hard*) Tending to hardness. *Scott.*

Hard'laboured (*adj. from hard, and labour*) Elaborate, studied, wrought with care and diligence.

Hard'ly (*adv. from hard*) With difficulty, scarcely, grudgingly, rigorously, oppressively, indelicately, without compassion, without tenderness.

Hardmouth'ed (*adj. from hard, and mouth*) Disobedient to the rein, insensible of the bit.

Hard'ned (*p. rather an obsolete spelling*) Hardened.

Hard'ness (*s. from hard*) The state of being hard; difficulty, severity, obduracy; savageness, barbarity; closeness, stinginess.

Hard'ning (*p. a. not so common a spelling*) Hardening. *Edrat.*

Har'dock (*s. in botany, supposed to be*) The burdock. *Sb.*

Hards (*s. from hard*) The refuse of flax, the coarser parts of flax.

Hard'ship (*s. from hard*) Fatigue, inconvenience, oppression, injury.

Hard'shrew (*s. not so common a spelling*) The hardy shrew, a kind of mouse. *Scott.*

Hard'ware (*s. from hard, and ware*) Manufactures of metal.

Hard'wareman (*s. from hardware, and man*) A man that deals in hardware.

Hard'y (*adj. from hard*) Strong, hard, bold, brave.

Hard'yshrew (*s. in zoology*) A kind of mouse, the shrew-mouse. *Dict. of Arts.*

HARE (*s. in zoology, from the Sax. hara*) A small quadruped, the common game of hunters; a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Hare (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fright, to hurry with fear. *Locke.*

Ha'rebell (*s. in botany*) A blue campaniform flower. *Sb.*

Ha'rebrained (*adj. from hare, and brain*) Volatile, giddy, unsettled, wild, roving, hurried, flattered.

Ha'refoot (*s. in botany*) An herb, the lagopus.

Ha'refoot (*s. in ornithology*) A bird with a foot like a hare common on the Alps, the lagopus.

Ha'rehearted (*adj. from hare, and heart*) Timorous, fearful. *Amfworth.*

Ha'relip (*s. from hare, and lip*) A natural fissure in the upper lip.

Harelip'ped (*adj. from hare, and lip*) Having a hare-lip. *Amfworth.*

HAREN'GUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The herring.

Ha'repipe (*s. from hare, and pipe*) A snare for catching hares.

Ha'reslettice (*s. a different spelling*) Hareslettuce, the sow thistle. *Phillips.*

Ha'reslettuce (*s. in botany*) The sow thistle, the ionchos. *Amfworth.*

Ha'restrong (*s. in botany*) Hogs fennel. *Dict. of Arts.*

Har'iant (*adj. in heraldry, but not so common a spelling*) Hauriant. *Cole.*

HAR'IDELLE (*s. from the French*) A worn out horse. *Jo.*

Ha'ried (*adj. obsolete*) Palled. *Bailey.*

Har'ier (*s. from hare*) A dog for hunting hares.

Ha'riff (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Bailey.*

Hariola'tion (*s. not so common a spelling*) Ariolation, a kind of soothsaying. *Scott.*

Har'iot (*s. not so common a spelling*) A heriot, a fine to the lord on the death of a tenant. *Dict. of Arts.*

Har'iotable (*adj. from hariot, but not so correct a spelling*) Liable to pay heriots. *Scott.*

Har'iot'service (*s. from hariot, and service*) A tenure of land by the payment of a heriot. *Scott.*

Hark (*v. int. from hearken*) To harken, to listen. *Hud.*

Hark (*v. int. now used only in the imperative mode*) Listen, give attention.

HARL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The filaments of flax, any substance consisting of filaments.

Harl (*s. a local word*) A mist. *Bailey.*

HARLE (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the merganser.

HAR'LEIGH (s.) A town in Merionethshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 223 miles from London.

Har'leigh (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Harleigh, made at Harleigh.

HAR'LEQUIN (s. of uncertain derivation) A buffoon, one who plays tricks or makes a fool of himself to divert the populace.

Harlequina'de (s. from harlequin) Buffoonery, the tricks of an harlequin. *Bailey.*

Har'lequinship (s. from harlequin) The office or employment of an harlequin. *Bailey.*

HAR'LESTON (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 100 miles from London.

Har'leston (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Harleston, made at Harleston.

HAR'LING (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 88 miles from London.

Har'ling (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Harling, made at Harling.

HAR'LOT (s. of uncertain derivation) A strumpet, a woman of ill fame.

Har'lotreis (s. from harlot, obsolete) Bawdry. *Ch.*

Har'lotry (s. from harlot) The trade or practice of a harlot; a woman in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

HAR'LOW (s.) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 23 miles from London.

Har'low (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Harlow, made at Harlow.

HARM (s. from the Sax. *hearm*) A mischief, a detriment, a hurt; a crime, wickedness.

Harm (v. t. from the sub.) To hurt, to injure.

HAR'MALA (s. in botany) An herb, the peganum.

Harm'ful (adj. from harm) Hurtful, mischievous, noxious, detrimental.

Harm'fully (adv. from harmful) Hurtfully, injuriously, detrimentally.

Harm'fulness (s. from harmful) Hurtfulness, injuriousness.

Harm'less (adj. from harm) Innocent, void of crime; undamaged, unhurt.

Harm'lessly (adv. from harmless) Innocently, without crime, without hurt.

Harm'lessness (s. from harmless) Innocence, freedom from hurt.

HARMO'NIA (s. from the Lat.) Harmony, the agreement of sounds.

HARMO'NIC (adj. from the Greek *αρμονικος* *armonikos* *arw* to fit) Adapted to each other, concordant, musical.

Harmo'nica (s. from harmonic) That part of music which considers the agreement of sounds. *Scott.*

Harmo'nical (adj. from harmonic) Proportioned to each other, concordant, musical.

Harmo'nics (s. from harmonic) That part of music which treats of the differences and proportions of sounds.

Harmo'nious (adj. from harmony) Adapted to each other, concordant, musical.

Harmo'niously (adv. from harmonious) With just proportion of parts, with concord of sounds, musically.

Harmo'niousness (s. from harmonious) Proportion of parts, agreement of sounds, harmony.

Har'monist (s. from harmony) A writer who has shewn the harmony of the four gospels, one skilled in harmony. *Scott.*

Har'monize (v. t. from harmony) To adjust in fit proportion, to make musical.

Har'monize (v. int.) To agree, to make music.

Har'monized (p. from harmonize) Adapted to each other, made musical.

Har'monizing (p. a. from harmonize) Adapting to each other, agreeing, making music.

HAR'MONY (s. from the Greek *αρμονια* *armonia* *agreement of parts*) A just proportion of parts, a just proportion of sound, agreement, correspondent sentiments.

HARMOS'TES (s. in antiquity) The Grecian ædiles, officers among the Greeks answering to ædiles among the Romans.

Har'neis (s. an obsolete spelling) Harnefs. *Chaucer.*

Harnes (s. a local word) The brains. *Bailey.*

HAR'NESS (s. from the French *harnois*) Armour, defensive furniture for war; the traces of draught horses, the gears.

Har'ness (v. t. from the sub.) To dress in armour, to put the traces on a horse.

Har'nessed (p. from harness) Dressed in armour, fixed in the traces.

Har'nessgall (s. from harness, and gall) A hurt occasioned by the friction of the harness.

Har'nessing (p. a. from harness) Putting on armour, fixing in the traces.

HA'RO (s. in old customs) A cry after felons, a hue and cry.

HA'ROD (s. from the Heb. signifying astonishment) The name of a place. *Judges.*

Ha'rol (s. a different spelling) A hue and cry.

HA'ROLD (s.) A man's name.

HAR'OSHETH (s. from the Heb. signifying agriculture) The name of a place. *Judges.*

HARP (s. from the Sax. *hearp*) A lyre, a stringed instrument of music; a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Harp (v. int. from the sub.) To play on the harp, to touch any passion, to dwell on a subject.

HAR'PA (s. in ornithology) A ravenous bird of the vulture kind. *Phillips.*

Harpac'ticon (s. a different spelling) The harpaction. *Pb.*

HARPAC'TION (s. in physic and surgery) A kind of gum, a plaster of brimstone and turpentine. *Phillips.*

HAR'PAX (s. in natural history) A kind of amber. *Pb.*

Harpe (s. an old word) A sword like a scythe, a wood knife. *Phillips.*

Harp'ed (p. from harp) Played on the harp, dwelt upon.

HARPEGGIA'TO, HARPE'GGIO (s. in music) The method of striking the several sounds of a concord so as to be heard distinctly one after another.

Harp'er (s. from harp) One that plays on a harp.

Harpinee'r (s. not so common a spelling) An harpioneer. *Dict. of Arts.*

Harp'ing (p. a. from harp) Playing on the harp, dwelling upon any subject; with on or upon: as, "Harp'ing on what I am."

Harp'ing (s. from the part.) The act of playing on the harp, the sound of harpers.

Harp'ingiron (s. from harpoon, and iron) A harpoon, the dart with which whales are struck.

Har'pings (s. a sea term) The breadth of a ship at the bow, the ends of the bend which are fastened into the stern.

HARPOC'RATES (s. in Egyptian mythology) The supposed god of silence.

Harponee'r (s. from harpoon) He that throws the harpoon in the whale fishery.

HARPOO'N (s. from the French *harpon*) A bearded dart with which whales are struck, the harpingiron.

Har'pour (s. an obsolete spelling) A harper. *Chaucer.*

Har'pichord (s. from harp, and chord) A musical instrument much used by the ladies.

Har'picol (s. an incorrect spelling) An harpichord. *Sc.*

HAR'PY (s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek *αεπαις* *aepais* to snatch away) A fabulous kind of filthy bird with the face of a woman exceedingly voracious; a ravenous wretch.

Har'quebuss (s. not so correct a spelling) An arquebuse, a hand gun.

Har'quebussier (s. from harquebuss) One armed with an arquebuse.

Har'ridan (s. from haridelle) A decayed strumpet.

Har'ried (p. from harry) Ruffled, teased; robbed, plundered.

Har'rier (s. not so common a spelling) A harier, a hound for hunting hares. *Scott.*

HAR'RIOT (s.) A woman's name.

HAR'RON (s. an old law term) The haro, a hue and cry. *Phillips.*

HAR'ROW (s. from the German *harake* a rake) A frame of timber set with teeth to rake ploughed ground.

Har'row (v. t. from the sub.) To break with the harrow, to tear up, to strip, to lay waste, to disturb, to harass.

Har'row (interj. now grown obsolete) An exclamation of sudden distress.

Har'rowed (p. from harrow) Raked with a harrow, disturbed, harassed.

Har'rower (s. from harrow) One that harrows; a kind of hawk.

Har'rowing (p. a. from harrow) Raking with a harrow, disturbing, harassing.

Har'rowing (s. from the part.) The act of raking ploughed land with a harrow.

Har'rowtine (s. from harrow, and tine) The iron tooth of a harrow.

HAR'RY (v. t. from the French *harer*) To tease, to ruffle, to hare; to rob, to plunder.

HAR'RY (s.) A man's name, Henry.

Harrygau'd (s. a local word) A wild giddy girl. *Ba.*

Har'rying (p. a. from harry) Ruffling, teasing; robbing, plundering.

HARSH (adj. supposed to be from the German *hervische*) Rough, sour, austere; rugged, grating; unpleasing rigorous.

Harsh'ly (adv. from harsh) Sourly, severely, ruggedly. *Harsh'ness*

Harsh'ness (*s. from harsh*) Sourness, austerity, roughness, ruggedness, moroseness.

Hars'let (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A roast made up for the most part of the heart, liver and lights of a pig. *Ainsworth.*

HART (*s. from the Sax. heort*) A he deer of the larger kind, the roe buck.

Hart'calver (*s. in botany, a local word*) The melilot. *B.*

Hart'evil (*s. in farriery*) A distillation of humours on the jaws of a horse which hinders him from eating. *Sc.*

HART'FORD (*s.*) Hertford.

Hart'hunting (*s. from hart, and hunting*) The act of hunting the hart.

Hart'ichoke (*s. not so common a spelling*) The artichoke.

HART'LAND (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 218 miles from London.

Hart'land (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hartland, made at Hartland.

HARTLEPOOL (*s.*) A town in Durham; it has a market on Saturday, and is 258 miles from London.

Hart'lepool (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hartlepool, made at Hartlepool.

Hart'royal (*s. in botany*) An herb, a species of the buck-thorn plantain.

Harts'fodder (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb. *Phillips.*

Harts'horn (*s. in pharmacy*) The horn of the red deer, much used in medicine.

Harts'horn (*s. in botany*) A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Harts'horndrops (*s. in medicine*) The spirit of hartshorn.

Harts'trefoil (*s. in botany*) An herb, the melilotus. *Ain.*

Harts'tongue (*s. in botany*) A plant, the phyllitis.

Hart'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant, the tordylon.

HAR'VEST (*s. from the Sax. hærfest*) The season of gathering in the corn, the ripened corn, the produce of the year; the produce of labour.

Har'vest (*adj. from the sub. but chiefly used in composition*) Belonging to the harvest.

Har'vester (*s. from harvest*) One who works at the harvest.

Har'vestfly (*s. from harvest, and fly*) A large four winged fly of the cicada kind.

Har'vesthome (*s. from harvest, and home*) The last load of the harvest, the feast at the end of the harvest, a song sung at the end of harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

Har'vestlord (*s. from harvest, and lord*) The head reaper, the foreman at the harvest.

Har'vestlouse (*s. from harvest, and louse*) An exceeding small insect very troublesome in harvest time.

Har'vestman (*s. from harvest, and man*) A man hired for the harvest.

Har'vestmoon (*s. from harvest, and moon*) That lunation which happens about harvest, in which the moon at full rises much about the same time for several nights together.

Har'vestime (*s. from harvest, and time*) The season of harvest.

Har'vestwork (*s. from harvest, and work*) The labour of gathering in the fruits of the harvest.

Har'uspex (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The aruspex, a kind of priest who was to view the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

HAR'WICH (*s.*) A borough and port town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.

Har'wich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Harwich, made at Harwich.

Har'yed (*adj. obsolete*) Carried out by force, hurried. *Cb.*

Has (*v. int. third pers. sing. from have, a sign of the past tense*) Hath now, hath indeed.

Has (*v. t. third pers. sing. of have*) Hath, possesseth.

Has'fardous (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Hazardous. *Cb.*

Hase (*v. t. a local word*) To frighten, to frighten with a loud noise. *Bailey.*

Hassel (*s. an old spelling*) The hazel. *Phillips.*

HASH (*v. t. from the French hacher*) To mince, to cut in small slices and warm up a second time, to mingle.

Hash (*s. from the verb*) Meat cut in small slices and warmed a second time; a mixture.

Hash'ed (*p. from hash*) Cut in slices and warmed up a second time.

Hash'ing (*p. a. from hash*) Mincing, cutting in small slices, mixing.

HASHMO'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying diligence*) The name of a place. *Numbers.*

HASK (*s. probably from the German hasech*) Something made of twigs or rushes, a hascock.

Hask'wort (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Ha'le (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The hazel.

HA'SLEMERE (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 44 miles from London.

Ha'slemere (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Haslemere, made at Haslemere.

HAS'LET (*s. from the Islandick hasla a bundle*) The heart, liver and lights of a pig.

Ha'slewort (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Phillips.*

HAS'LINGDON (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 105 miles from London.

Has'lingdon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Haslingdon, made at Haslingdon.

HASP (*s. from the Sax. hæps*) A clasp folded over a staple, a kind of fastening.

Hasp (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut with a clasp.

Has'pat (*s. a local word*) A stripling, a lad.

Hasp'ed (*p. from hasp*) Fastened with a hasp.

Has'ping (*p. a. from hasp*) Fastening with a hasp.

Hasp'nold (*s. a local word*) A stripling, a young fellow. *Bailey.*

HASSIDE'ANS (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The Jews who united under Mattathias to fight for the laws of God and the liberty of their country. *D. Et. of Anti.*

HAS'SOCK (*s. from the German haseck*) A thick mat to kneel on at church, any thing made of rushes.

Hast (*v. t. the second pers. sing. of have*) Possesseth.

Hast (*v. int. second pers. sing. from have, a sign of the past tense*) Hast now, hast indeed.

HAST'A (*s. from the Lat.*) A pike, a spear, a javelin; any kind of offensive arms. *Phillips.*

Hast'apor'ci (*s. in old records*) A shield of land.

Ha'stapu'ra (*s. in antiquity*) A half pike, a kind of sceptre. *Phillips.*

Hast'ated (*adj. from hasta*) Furnished with a spear; having a leaf like the head of an halberd.

HASTA'TI (*s. from hasta*) Soldiers armed with pikes, spearmen.

HASTE (*s. from the French*) Speed, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

Haste (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make haste, to be in a hurry, to move with speed.

Haste (*v. t.*) To hasten, to urge on, to push forward, to expedite.

Hast'ed (*p. from haste*) Hastened, urged on, expedited.

Has'ten (*v. int. from haste*) To make haste, to be in a hurry, to move with speed.

Has'ten (*v. t.*) To push forward, to urge on, to expedite.

Has'tened (*p. from hasten*) Pushed forward, urged on, expedited.

Has'tener (*s. from haste*) One that hastens, one that puts forward.

Ha'stening (*p. a. from hasten*) Pushing forward, urging on, making haste.

Ha'ster (*s. from haste*) A kind of screen lined with tin to hasten the roasting of meat.

Ha'stier (*adj. comp. of hasty*) Hasty in a greater degree.

Ha'stiest (*adj. sup. of hasty*) Hasty in the greatest degree.

HAST'ILUDE (*s. not used, from hasta a spear, and ludo to play*) Spear play, a bout at tilt or tournament. *Co.*

Hastily (*adv. from hasty*) With haste, in a hurry, speedily; rashly, precipitately, vehemently.

Ha'stiness (*s. from hasty*) Haste, speed, hurry, anger, vehemence.

Ha'sting (*p. a. from haste*) Making haste, hastening, urging on, moving with swiftness.

HA'STINGS (*s.*) A borough town in Suffex; it has a market on Wednesday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 63 miles from London.

Has'tings (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hastings, made at Hastings.

Ha'stings (*s. from haste*) A kind of apple, a kind of early peas.

Ha'stily (*adv. obsolete*) With haste, soon. *Cb. uicer.*

Ha'stively (*adj. from haste*) Hasty, forward. *Scott.*

Has'tula (*s. from hasta*) A small spear. *Phillips.*

Ha'sty (*adj. from haste*) Speedy, quick, early ripe, passionate, rash, precipitate.

Ha'stypudding (*s. from hasty, and pudding*) A kind of pudding made of milk and flour boiled up quick together.

HAT (*s. from the Sax. hætt*) A cover for the head with brims wider than a cap.

HAT'ACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a striker*) A man's name.

Hat'band (*s. from hat, and band*) A string tied round the hat, a piece of silk put round the hat and commonly given at funerals.

Hat'lox (*s. from hat, and box*) A slight box to put a hat in.

Hat'case

Hat/case (*s. from hat, and case*) A slight box for a hat, an oiled cloth to put over the hat.

HATCH (*v. t. supposed to be from the German hecken*) To produce young from eggs by incubation; to contrive, to form by meditation, to invent.

HATCH (*v. t. from the French hacher to cut*) To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Hatch (*v. int.*) To be in a state of growing quick, to be in a state of advance.

Hatch (*s. from the verb*) The act of excluding from the egg; the brood excluded from the egg; a disclosure, a discovery.

HATCH (*s. from the Sax. hæca*) A half door, the opening over the door.

Hatch'ed (*p. from hatch*) Produced from the egg by incubation; contrived, invented; shaded with lines.

HATCHEL (*s. from the German hachelen*) The instrument with which flax is dressed.

Hatch'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat flax, to dress flax for spinning.

Hatch'elled (*p. from hatchel*) Dressed, dressed with the hatchel.

Hatch'eller (*s. from hatchel*) A beater of flax, a flax dresser.

Hatch'elling (*p. a. from hatchel*) Beating flax with a hatchel.

Hatch'es (*s. plu.*) Floodgates, the doors or openings from one deck or floor of a ship to the other. *To be under the hatches*, to be in a state of subjection.

HATCH'ET (*s. from the French hachette*) A small kind of ax.

Hatch'etface (*s. from hatchet, and face*) An ugly face, a face ill formed.

Hatch'etvetch (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse. *Phillips.*

Hatch'ing (*p. a. from hatch*) Producing young from eggs by incubation; contriving, inventing; shading with lines.

Hatch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing young from eggs by incubation; a kind of drawing, a kind of engraving.

Hatch'ment (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An achievement, an escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

Hatch'way (*s. from hatch, and way*) The way through the hatches from one deck of a ship to another, a way over the hatches.

HATE (*v. t. from the Sax. hatian*) To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

Hate (*s. from the verb*) Detestation, hatred.

Hate (*adj. obsolete*) Called, named; hot, heated. *Ch.*

Ha'ted (*p. from hate*) Detested, abominated.

Ha'teful (*adj. from hate*) Odious, abominable; malignant, abhorrent.

Ha'tefully (*adv. from hateful*) Odiously, abominably, malignantly.

Ha'tefulness (*s. from hateful*) Odiousness, the state of being hateful.

Ha'ter (*s. from hate*) One that hates, a detester.

HAT'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 30 miles from London.

HAT'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 19 miles from London.

Hat'field (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hatfield, made at Hatfield.

Hath (*v. t. third pers. sing. of have*) Possesseth, holdeth, regardeth.

Hath (*v. int. a sign of the past tense, third pers. sing. of have*) Hath now, hath indeed.

HATH'ERLY (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 200 miles from London.

Hath'erly (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hatherly, made at Hatherly.

Ha'tiden (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Hated, did hate. *Wickl.*

Ha'ting (*p. a. from hate*) Detesting, abominating.

Ha'teis (*s. in cookery*) A nice dish of veal sweatbreads and other ingredients. *Phillips.*

Ha'tmaker (*s. from hat, and make*) One whose trade is to make hats.

Ha'tred (*s. from hate*) Hate, malignity, dislike, detestation.

Hatte (*adj. obsolete*) Named, called; hot, heated.

Ha'tter (*v. t. supposed to be corrupted from batter*) To harass, to weary, to wear out with fatigue. *Dryd.*

Ha'tter (*s. from hat*) A maker of hats.

Ha'ttered (*p. from hatter*) Wearied, fatigued, worn out with service: *with out and with: as, "He was hattered out with penance."*

Ha'ttering (*p. a. from hatter*) Wearying, fatiguing.

Ha'ttle (*adj. a local word*) Wild, giddy. *Bailey.*

Ha'ttock (*s. a local word*) A flock of corn. *Johns.*

Ha'tvan (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A haven. *Chaucer.*

HAVAN'NA (*s. in geography*) A strong city the capital of the isle of Cuba in the Spanish West Indies.

HAV'ANT (*s.*) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 66 miles from London.

Hav'ant (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Havant, made at Havant.

Hau'berg (*s. obsolete*) A hauberk. *Chaucer.*

Hau'bergets (*s. in old records*) Habergeats, a kind of coarse cloth.

Hau'berjannock (*s. a local word*) An oaten loaf, an oaten cake.

Hau'berk (*s. an old word*) A coat of mail, a breast plate.

Hau'bert (*s. obsolete*) A hauberk, a coat of mail. *Ch.*

HAVE (*v. t. perhaps from the Lat. habeo to have*) To possess, to possess by marriage, to take in marriage; to carry, to wear; to take, to receive; to procure, to find; to hold, to regard; to possess by purchase. *Have at*, to assault, to make an attempt.

Have (*v. int. a sign of the past tense*) Have now, have indeed.

Have (*v. int. obsolete*) To behave. *Chaucer.*

HA'VEN (*s. from the Dutch*) A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a refuge, an asylum.

Ha'ven (*v. t. obsolete*) To have. *Chaucer.*

Hav'ener (*s. from haven*) The overseer of a harbour or haven.

Ha'ver (*s. from have*) One that hath, one that possesseth anything.

Ha'ver (*s. a local word*) Oats.

Ha'ver (*adj. from the sub. a local word*) Oaten, made of oats. *Johnson.*

Hav'erdupoise (*s. an old spelling*) Avoirdupois. *Ph.*

HAV'ERFORDWEST (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 256 miles from London.

Hav'ersfordwest (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Haverfordwest, made at Haverfordwest.

HAV'ERILL (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 55 miles from London.

Hav'erill (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Haverill, made at Haverill.

Haugh (*s. obsolete*) A little meadow lying in a valley. *Camden.*

HAUGHT (*adj. from the French haut, but now disused*) Haughty, insolent, arrogant; high, proud.

Haught'ier (*adj. comp. of haughty*) Haughty in a greater degree.

Haught'iest (*adj. sup. of haughty*) Haughty in the greatest degree.

Haught'ily (*adv. from haughty*) Proudly, arrogantly, contemptuously.

Haught'iness (*s. from haughty*) Pride, arrogance.

Haught'ry (*adj. from haught*) Proud, lofty, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great; bold, adventurous.

HAV'ILAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that brings forth*) The name of a country. *Genesis.*

Ha'vin (*v. t. obsolete*) To have, to possess. *Chaucer.*

Hav'ing (*p. a. from have*) Possessing, carrying, wearing; *with on or upon: as, "Having nothing upon him."*

Hav'ing (*s. from the part.*) A possession, an estate; the act of possessing; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

Ha'viour (*s. from behaviour, but now grown obsolete*) Behaviour, conduct, manners. *Spenser.*

HAUL (*v. t. from the French haler to draw*) To pull, to drag, to draw by violence.

Haul (*s. from the verb*) A pull, a violent dragging.

Haul'ed (*p. from haul*) Pulled, dragged.

Haul'ing (*p. a. from haul*) Pulling, dragging.

Haul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling, the act of dragging.

HAULM (*s. from the Sax. healm*) Stubble, straw. *Cole.*

HAUL'TON (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 185 miles from London.

Haul'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Haulton, made at Haulton.

HAUM (*s. from the Sax. healm*) Straw, the straw after the corn is threshed out. *Johnson.*

Haunce (*v. t. obsolete*) To enhance. *Cole.*

HAUNCH (*s. from the French hanche*) The thigh, the hinder hip; the rear, the hind part.

Haun'cin (*v. t. obsolete*) To enhance, to elevate. *Ch.*

Haun'ing (*s. obsolete*) An elevation. *Chaucer.*

HAUNT (*v. t. from the French hanter*) To frequent, to follow almost continually.

Haunt (*v. int.*) To be much about, to appear frequently.

Haunt (*s. from the verb*) The place in which one is frequently found, the habit of being in a certain place; custom, habit.

Haunt'ed (*p. from haunt*) Frequented, followed almost continually, followed with something disagreeable. *Haun'ter*

Haunter (s. from haunt) A frequenter of one certain place, one that is frequently found in a place.

Hauntidin (adj. obsolete) Haunted. *Chaucer.*

Haunting (p. a. from haunt) Frequenting, resorting frequently to one place.

HAU'RIANT (adj. in heraldry, applied to f/b) Erect, having the head upwards and the body in an erect posture.

HAV'OCK (s. from the Brit. hafog) Waste, devastation, merciless destruction.

Hav'ock (interj. from the sub.) An exclamation to encourage slaughter. "Cry havock, kings!" *Sb.*

Ha'voire (s. obsolete) Riches, possessions, bribery. *Ch.*

HA'VOTHJA'R (s. from the Heb. signifying an appearance of light) The name of a place. *Numbers.*

Hause (s. a sea term) The hawse, the space between the cables before the stern of the ship when she is moored with two anchors.

Hause (s. a local word) The throat. *Cole.*

Hau'seholes (s. in a ship) The holes cut through the bows of a ship on each side the stern.

Hau'selines (s. an old word) Breeches, slops. *Cole.*

Hau'sepieces (s. a sea term) The foremost timbers of a ship.

HAU'SIBLE (adj. from the Lat. haurio to draw, but not used) Capable of being emptied. *Cole.*

Haust (s. from haustus) A draught, as much as a man can well swallow at once; a dry cough. *Cole.*

HAU'STUS (s. in physic) A draught, a potion, a dose. *Phillips.*

Haut'bergeon (s. an old spelling) An habergeon. *Phil.*

HAUT'BOY (s. from the French haut, and bois) A musical instrument; a kind of strawberry.

Hau'tein (adj. obsolete) Haughty, proud. *Chaucer.*

Hau'teinly (adv. obsolete, from hautein) Haughtily. *Ch.*

HAUT'GOUT (s. from the French) A high relish. *Scott.*

HAW (s. from the Sax. hæg) The fruit or seed of the hawthorn; an excrescence in the eye; a hedge.

HAW (s. from the Sax. haga) A small piece of ground adjoining to a house or village. *Carew.*

Haw (v. int. perhaps from hack) To speak slowly, to speak with frequent hesitations.

Haw'ard (s. not so correct a spelling) A hayward, a keeper of the common fields. *Phillips.*

Haw'bak, Haw'beck, Haw'berk (s. obsolete) The hauberk, a coat of mail, a breastplate. *Chaucer.*

Hawe (adj. obsolete) Coloured. *Chaucer.*

Hawe (s. obsolete) A hawthornberry, a yard, a hedge. *Ch.*

Hawes (s. in doomsday book) Houses, dwellings.

Haw'finch (s. in ornithology) The coccythraustus, the grosbeak.

Haw'ing (p. a. from haw) Speaking slowly, speaking with frequent hesitations.

Haw'ing (s. from the part.) A slowness of speech, a speech made with frequent hesitations.

HA'WISE (s. an incorrect spelling) Avise, a woman's name.

HAWK (s. in ornithology, from the Sax. hafog) A bird of prey, a falcon formerly much used to catch other birds.

Hawk (v. int. from the sub.) To catch by means of a hawk, to attack on the wing; with at: as, "And hawks at flies."

HAWK (v. t. from the German hack a salesman) To sell, to offer to sale in the streets or about the country.

HAWK (s. from the Brit. hack) A kind of cough, an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk (v. int.) To make an effort to bring phlegm up the throat.

Hawk (v. t.) To bring up phlegm from the throat by hawking.

Hawk'ed (p. from hawk) Attacked on the wing, struck as by a hawk; with at: as, "Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."

Hawk'ed (adj. from hawk) Formed like the bill of a hawk, aquiline.

Hawk'ed (p. from hawk) Brought up from the throat by hawking.

Hawk'ed (p. from hawk to sell) Carried about and offered to sale.

Hawk'er (s. from hawk) One who offers any commodity to sale from place to place.

Hawk'ing (p. a. from hawk) Following the diversion of catching game with a hawk, making an effort to bring up phlegm from the throat, offering to sale from one place to another.

Hawk'ing (s. from the part.) The diversion of catching game with a hawk, the effort to bring up phlegm from the throat, the practice of offering goods to sale from place to place.

HAWKS'HEAD (s.) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 271 miles from London.

Hawks'head (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Hawkshead, made at Hawkshead.

Hawk'weed (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

Hawks (s. an old word) Corners. *Phillips.*

Hawm (s. not so correct a spelling) Haulm, stubble.

Hawse (s. a sea term) The space between the cables of a ship when she is moored with two anchors; a round hole under the ship's head. *Harris.*

Hawse (v. t. a local word) To frighten. *Bailey.*

Haw'fer (s. a sea term) A large rope betwixt a cable and a tow line.

Haw'ten (adj. a local word) Insolent. *Cole.*

Haw'thorn (s. in botany) The common white thorn.

Haw'thorn (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the white thorn, consisting of the white thorn.

Haw'thornberry (s. from hawthorn, and berry) The fruit or seed of the hawthorn.

Haw'thornbush (s. from hawthorn, and bush) The white thorn, a white thorn grown bushy.

Haw'thornhedge (s. from hawthorn, and hedge) A quick hedge, a hedge consisting chiefly of hawthorn.

HAY (s. from the Sax. hæg) Grass cut and dried to fodder cattle in the winter.

HAY (s. from the French haie a hedge) A net which encloses the haunt of an animal; a kind of dance.

HAY (s.) A town in Brecknockshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 152 miles from London.

Hay (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to the Hay, made at the Hay.

Hay (s. obsolete) A hedge. *Chaucer.*

Hay (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to hay, consisting of hay.

Hay'boot, Hay'bote (s. an old word) A permission to take thorns and other underwood for fences.

Hay'cock (s. from hay, and cock) A small quantity of hay put up in a heap.

Hay'deck (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish. *Amf.*

Hay'degines (s. an old word) A kind of country dance, the round. *Bailey.*

Hay'layk (s.) A woman slave in Turkey.

Hay'loft (s. from hay, and loft) A loft to put hay in.

HAYL'SHAM (s.) A town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 58 miles from London.

Hayl'sham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Hayl'sham, made at Hayl'sham.

Hay'maids (s. in botany) The alehoof. *Phillips.*

Hay'maker (s. from hay, and make) One employed in making hay.

Hay'making (s. from hay, and make) The act or process of making hay.

Hay'mow (s. from hay, and mow) A hayrick, a mow of hay.

Hayne (s. obsolete) Hatred, malice. *Chaucer.*

Hay'rick (s. from hay, and rick) A mow of hay laid up for the winter.

Hay'sle (v. t. an old word) To charge, to command. *Ba.*

Hay'stack (s. from hay, and stack) A mow of hay. *Amf.*

HAY'WARD (s. from the Sax.) One who is employed to keep the cattle and preserve the fences of a common field.

Hayz (s. with astrologers) The dignity of a planet, heightened by some favourable circumstances or situation.

HAZA'EL (s. from the Heb. signifying one who sees God) A man's name.

HA'ZARD (s. from the French) Chance, accident, danger, chance of danger, a game at dice.

Haz'ard (v. t. from the sub.) To expose to chance, to put into danger.

Haz'ard (v. int.) To try a chance, to adventure.

Haz'ardable (adj. from hazard) Liable to chance, liable to hazard.

Haz'arded (p. from hazard) Exposed to chance, adventured.

Haz'arder (s. from hazard) One who hazards.

Haz'arding (p. a. from hazard) Exposing to danger, exposing to hazard.

Haz'ardours (s. obsolete) Gamesters, players at hazard. *Chaucer.*

Haz'ardous (adj. from hazard) Exposed to hazard, dangerous.

Haz'ardously (adv. from hazardous) With danger, with hazard.

Haz'ardousness (s. from hazardous) The state of being hazardous.

Haz'ardrie (s. obsolete) Gaming, playing at hazard. *Ch.*

Haz'ardry (s. from hazard, but now grown obsolete) Rashness, precipitation. *Spenser.*

Haz'ards

Hazards (*s. from hazard*) The holes in the side of a billiard table.

HAZARMA'VETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the court of death*) A man's name.

HAZE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fog, a mist.

Haze (*v. int. from the sub.*) To be foggy, to be misty.

Haze (*v. t.*) To fright. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL (*s. in botany, from the Sax. hæfel*) The corylus, the nut tree.

Ha'zel (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the corylus; light brown, having the colour of the corylus.

HAZELOPO'NI (*s. from the Heb. signifying shade and sorrow of countenance*) The name of a woman.

Ha'zelly (*adj. from hazel*) Light brown, coloured like hazel.

Ha'zelnut (*s. from hazel, and nut*) The common small nut, the fruit of the hazel.

HAZ'EROTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a porch*) The name of a place. *Numb.*

Ha'zier (*adj. comp. of hazy*) Hazy in a greater degree.

Ha'zieft (*adj. sup. of hazy*) Hazy in the greatest degree.

Ha'zil (*adj. obsolete*) Hazel. *Chaucer.*

Ha'zle (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The hazel. *Johns.*

Ha'zle (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Hazel, belonging to the hazel, made of hazel. *Urry.*

Ha'zleearth (*s. from hazle, and earth, in agriculture*) A kind of red loam often used as manure.

HA'ZLEHEN (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the size of a moderately grown pullet, a species of tetrao. *D. of Ar.*

Ha'zleyearth (*s. husbandry*) A kind of red loam. *D. of Ar.*

HA'ZOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a court*) The name of a city in the land of Israel.

Ha'zy (*adj. from haze*) Dark, foggy, misty.

HE (*pron. from the Sax.*) The man that was mentioned before, the person or thing of the masculine gender that was named before.

He (*s. from the pron.*) The man, the person, the male. "The hes in birds have the fairest feathers."

He (*adj. from the pron. chiefly used in composition*) Masculine, being of the male kind. "A he goat."

HEAD (*s. from the Sax. heafð*) That part of the body that contains the brain; the brain, the organ of sensation; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part, the chief part; the chief, the principal part; the first place, the place of command; the understanding, the faculties of the mind; power, force, resolution; a chief subject of a discourse; a source, a fountain, a crisis, a pitch; a conflux, that which rises to a head, that which rises to the top; an individual; a person exposed to penalty; a dress on the head; liberty, liberty to go forward. "Head and ears," the whole person. "Head and shoulders," by force, violently, all at once.

Head (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lead, to govern; to furnish with a head; to top, to behead.

Head (*adj. from the sub. often used in composition*) Belonging to the head, principal, chief.

Head'ach (*s. from head, and ach*) A pain in the head.

Head'band (*s. from head, and hand*) A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band at each end of a book.

Head'borough (*s. from head, and borough*) A constable; heretofore the chief man of the frank pledge, a peace officer who had the chief government within his pledge.

Head'dress (*s. from head, and dress*) The dress of a woman's head, that which resembles a headdress.

Head'er (*s. from head*) One that furnishes with a head; the first brick in the angle, a brick with the head in front.

Head'st (*s. a sea term*) A rope employed to fasten the head of a ship.

HEAD'FORD (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Galway, and principality of Connaught.

Head'gargle (*s. from head, and gargle*) A disease in cattle. *Mortimer.*

Head'ier (*adj. comp. of heady*) Heady in a greater degree.

Head'iest (*adj. sup. of heady*) Heady in the greatest degree.

Head'ily (*adv. from heady*) Obstinately, stubbornly. *Sc.*

Head'iness (*s. from heady*) Precipitation, rashness, obstinacy; the quality of liquors which affects the head.

Head'land (*s. from head, and land*) A cape, a point of land jutting out into the sea.

Head'less (*s. from head*) Having no head, void of a head, beheaded; having no chief; ignorant, obstinate, rash.

Head'lines (*s. in a ship*) The head ropes, the ropes which are next the yards.

Head'long (*adj. from head, and long*) Rash, thoughtless, sudden, precipitate.

Head'long (*adv. from the adj.*) With the head foremost, rashly, hastily, heedlessly.

Head'most (*adj. a sea term, from head, and most*) Most advanced, most forward.

Head'pence (*s. from head, and pence*) The head silver, the fine which the sheriff of Northumberland heretofore exacted of the inhabitants twice in seven years. *P.*

Head'piece (*s. from head, and piece*) Armour for the head, an helmet; understanding, force of mind; a man of understanding, a skilful person.

Headquarters (*s. from head, and quarters*) The place of general rendezvous for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

Head'rope (*s. sea term*) That part of the belt rope which terminates the sail on the upper edge to which it is fastened.

Head'sail (*s. from head, and sail*) A sail that belongs to the fore part of the ship.

Head'sea (*s. a sea term, from head, and sea*) A great wave coming directly towards the head of the ship.

Head'ship (*s. from head*) Authority, dignity, the chief place, the state of being at the head.

Head'silver (*s. from head, and silver*) The fine of forty pounds or upwards which the sheriff of Northumberland heretofore exacted of the inhabitants twice in seven years.

Heads'man (*s. from head, and man*) One that is appointed to behead a criminal, an executioner.

Heads'men (*s. plu. from head'sman*) More than one head'sman, men appointed to behead criminals. *Dryden.*

Head'stall (*s. from head, and stall*) That part of a bridle that encompasses the head.

Head'stone (*s. from head, and stone*) The first or capital stone; a gravestone set up at the head with an inscription.

Head'strong (*adj. from head, and strong*) Obstinate, violent, unruly.

Head'strongness (*s. from head'strong*) Stubbornness, obstinacy.

Head'towind (*adj. a sea term, from head, to, and wind*) Having the head of the ship directly to the wind.

Head'way (*s. from head, and way*) The act of moving forward, the motion of advancing; room for the head to pass.

Head'workman (*s. from head, work, and man*) The foreman, the head servant over the rest.

Head'y (*adj. from head*) Rash, precipitate, violent, unruly; apt to affect the head, apt to intoxicate.

HEA'FOD (*s. from the Sax. obsolete*) A head. *Cole.*

Hea'fool (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A head. *Phillips.*

Hea'fling (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A captive. *Cole.*

HEAL (*v. t. from the Sax. hæl*) To cure, to restore from hurt or sickness, to cure a wound, to cicatrize; to soften, to reconcile; to cover.

Heal (*v. int.*) To grow well, to become sound.

Heal'dog (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Heal'ed (*p. from heal*) Cured, made whole; reconciled, made up.

Heal'er (*s. from heal*) One that heals.

Heal'fang (*s. obsolete*) A pillory. *Phillips.*

Heal'gemote (*s. obsolete*) A court baron; an ecclesiastical court. *Phillips.*

Heal'ing (*p. a. from heal*) Curing, restoring, reconciling.

Heal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of curing; the act of covering, a covering; that which is laid on a building to keep it dry. *Dict. of Arts.*

HEALTH (*s. from the Sax. heol*) Freedom from pain or sickness, soundness of mind, goodness, prosperity, salvation; a wish of happiness in drinking.

Health'ful (*adj. from health*) Wholesome, salubrious, salutary; enjoying health, free from pain or sickness.

Health'fully (*adv. from healthful*) Wholesomely, salubriously; in health.

Health'fulness (*s. from healthful*) Wholesomeness, salubriousness, the state of being in health.

Health'ier (*adj. comp. of healthy*) Healthy in a greater degree.

Health'iest (*adj. sup. of healthy*) Healthy in the greatest degree.

Health'ily (*adv. from healthy*) In health, with health, without pain, without sickness.

Health'iness (*s. from healthy*) The state of being in health.

Health'less (*adj. from health*) Void of health, sickly, infirm.

Health'some (*adj. from health*) Wholesome, salutary.

Health'y (*adj. from health*) Sound, hale, having health, free from sickness.

HEAM (*s. the deriv. is not noted*) The after birth in beasts.

HEAP (*s. from the Sax.*) A pile, an accumulation; a crowd, a throng, a cluster, a number together.

Heap

Heap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pile up, to throw together, to lay up, to accumulate, to add to something else.

Heap'ed (*p. from heap*) Piled up, thrown on a heap.

Heaper (*s. from heap*) One that heaps, one that lays on heaps.

Heap'ing (*p. a. from heap*) Throwing on heaps, piling up.

Heap'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making heaps, the act of laying up in heaps.

Heap'y (*adj. from heap*) Lying in heaps, consisting of heaps.

HEAR (*v. t. from the Sax. hiean*) To perceive by the ear, to attend, to listen, to obey, to try judicially; to permit to speak, to give audience.

Hear (*v. int.*) To enjoy the sense of hearing, to hearken, to have an account: *with of; as, "I have heard of thee."* To acknowledge; but this sense is rather poetical.

Heard (*v. t. pret. of hear*) Did hear.

Heard (*p. from hear*) Perceived by the ear, attended to.

Heardst (*v. t. a second person sing. pret. of hear*) Didst hear.

Hear'er (*s. from hear*) One that hears, one who attends to a discourse or doctrine delivered by another.

Hear'ing (*p. a. from hear*) Perceiving by the ear, attending to.

Hear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The sense by which we hear sounds; the act of listening with the ear; an audience, a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, the distance within which sounds may be heard.

HEARK'EN (*v. int. from the Sax. hearkenian*) To listen, to listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

Hear'kener (*s. from hearken*) One that hearkens.

Hear'kening (*p. a. from hearken*) Listening, listening by way of curiosity, attending, paying regard to.

Hear'kening (*s. from the part.*) The act of listening.

Hear'say (*s. from hear, and say*) Report, rumour, that which we hear from others.

HEARSE (*s. the derivation is not known*) A carriage on wheels in which the dead are carried to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakesp.*

HEART (*s. from the Sax. heort*) The muscle which propels the blood through the whole course of its circulation; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part, the most solid part; courage, spirit; affection, love, the seat of love and tenderness; memory, retention of mind; the secret thoughts, the recesses of the mind; conscience, sense of good or evil. *To find in the heart, to be almost willing. For the heart, for the life, for affection, by any means.*

Heart'ach (*s. from heart, and ach*) Sorrow, anguish of mind.

Heart'break (*s. from heart, and break*) An excess of grief, overpowering sorrow; the cause of intolerable sorrow.

Heart'breaker (*s. a cant word, from heart, and break*) The ringlets of a woman's hair, curls. *Hudibras.*

Heart'breaking (*adj. from heart, and breaking*) Overpowering with sorrow, bursting the heart with grief.

Heart'breaking (*s. from the adj.*) Overpowering grief, that which breaks the heart with sorrow.

Heart'burn (*s. from heart, and burn*) A pain at the stomach arising from an acrid humour, the heartburning.

Heart'burned (*adj. from heart, and burn*) Having the heart inflamed.

Heart'burning (*s. from heart, and burning*) A pain of the stomach commonly occasioned by an acrid humour; discontent, secret malice.

Heart'dear (*adj. from heart, and dear*) Sincerely beloved. *Shakespeare.*

Heart'ease (*s. from heart, and ease*) Quiet within, tranquillity of mind.

Heart'easing (*adj. from heart, and easing*) Giving quiet, easing the mind.

Heart'en (*v. t. from heart*) To encourage, to animate, to meliorate, to enrich with manure.

Heart'ened (*p. from hearten*) Encouraged, animated, enriched with manure.

Heart'ening (*p. a. from hearten*) Encouraging, animating, enriching with manure.

Heart'felt (*adj. from heart, and feel*) Felt in the heart, felt in the conscience.

HEARTH (*s. from the Sax.*) That part of a room in which the fire is made, the ground under the chimney.

Hearth'money (*s. from hearth, and money*) A tax laid on chimneys, chimney-money.

Heart'ier (*adj. comp. of hearty*) Hearty in a greater degree.

Heart'iest (*adj. sup. of hearty*) Hearty in the greatest degree.

Heart'ily (*adv. from hearty*) From the heart, sincerely, with desire.

Heart'iness (*s. from hearty*) Sincerity, earnestness, vigour, diligence.

Heart'less (*adj. from heart*) Void of courage, dispirited.

Heart'lessly (*adv. from heartless*) Without courage, without spirit.

Heart'lessness (*s. from heartless*) Want of courage, dejection of mind.

Heart'pease (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Heart'quelling (*adj. from heart, and quell*) Subduing the heart, conquering the affections.

Heartrend'ing (*adj. from heart, and rend*) Rending the heart, killing with anguish.

Heart'robbing (*adj. from heart, and robbing*) Depriving of thought, extatic.

Hearts'eale (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Heart'sick (*adj. from heart, and sick*) Pained in the mind, very ill, hurt in the constitution.

Heart'sore (*adj. from heart, and sore*) Struck with sorrow.

Heart'sore (*s. from the adj.*) A grief of mind.

Heart'string (*s. from heart, and string*) One of the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart'struck (*adj. from heart, and strike*) Driven to the heart, infixed in the mind; shocked with fear, greatly dismayed.

Heart'swelling (*adj. from heart, and swelling*) Rankling in the mind.

Heart'whole (*adj. from heart, and whole*) Sound at heart, having the vitals unimpaired; having the affections disengaged, not entangled in love.

Heart'wounded (*adj. from heart, and wound*) Deeply affected with grief, deeply affected with love.

Heart'wounding (*adj. from heart, and wound*) Filling with grief, deeply affecting the mind.

Heart'y (*adj. from heart*) Warm, affectionate, sincere, zealous; vigorous, strong, healthy; hard, durable.

Heart'yhale (*adj. obsolete*) Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

Heft (*s. obsolete*) A command. *Spenser.*

HEAT (*s. from the Sax. hæst*) The sensation occasioned by the approach of any thing hot, the cause of that sensation, the state of being hot; hot weather, the state of any body acted upon by fire; a flush in the face, an agitation of mind, a violent passion, a faction, a contest, one violent action or contest, a course, a race; ardour of thought or expression.

Heat (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to put into a ferment, to put into a passion, to agitate the blood or spirits with action, to make feverish.

Heat'ed (*p. from heat*) Made hot, put into a ferment, put into a passion, made feverish.

Heat'er (*s. from heat*) A boxiron, an iron made hot and put into a box to smooth linen.

HEATH (*s. in botany, from the Lat. erica*) The name of a plant, a shrub of a low stature.

Heath (*s. from the foregoing*) A place overgrown with heath, a place overgrown with bushes.

Heath'cock (*s. from heath, and cock*) A large fowl that frequents heaths, a kind of game.

HEATHEN (*s. from the German heyden*) The pagans, the gentiles; the nations unacquainted with the gospel; a pagan, a man who does not worship the true God.

Heath'en (*adj. from the sub.*) Pagan, living without the knowledge of the true God.

Heath'enish (*adj. from heathen*) Belonging to the heathen, like the heathen, wild, savage, cruel.

Heath'enishly (*adv. from heathenish*) In the manner of heathens.

Heath'enishness (*s. from heathenish*) The disposition or manners of the heathen. *Scott.*

Heath'enism (*s. from heathen*) Gentilism, paganism.

Heath'pease (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild pease, a species of bitter vetch.

Heath'pout (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of game. *Johnston.*

Heath'pout (*s. in ornithology, a different spelling*) The heathpout. *Scott.*

Heath'rose (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ains.*

Heath'y (*adj. from heath*) Full of heath.

HEAVE (*v. t. from the Sax. heofen*) To lift, to raise from the ground, to carry, to cause to swell, to force up from the breast, to exalt, to elevate.

Heave (*v. int.*) To pant, to breathe with pain, to labour at, to swell, to rise and fall, to heck, to make an effort to vomit.

Heave (*s. from the verb*) A lift, an exertion, an effort to rise, an effort to vomit.

Heave (*v. t. a sea term*) To turn the capstern by means of the hand spikes, to move the ship forward or backward.

ward. To *beave* a head, to advance the ship. To *beave* down, to careen. To *beave* out, to unfurl a sail. To *beave* short, to draw the ship close to the anchor. To *beave* taught, to tighten a rope by means of the capstern. To *beave* the lead, to sound.

Hea'ved (*p. from heave*) Lifted, raised from the ground, carried.

HEAV'EN (*s. from the Sax. heofon*) The habitation of God; the upper regions, the expanse of the sky; elevation, sublimity; the supreme power, the Sovereign of heaven; the celestials, the heathen deities.

Heav'en (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to the heavens, heavenly.

Heav'enbegot (*adj. from heaven, and begot*) Begotten by a celestial power.

Heav'enborn (*adj. from heaven, and born*) Descended from heaven, native of heaven.

Heav'enbred (*adj. from heaven, and bred*) Nourished from heaven, descended from heaven.

Heav'enbuilt (*adj. from heaven, and build*) Built by the favor or agency of heaven.

Heav'endirected (*adj. from heaven, and direct*) Instructed by heaven, directed towards heaven.

Heav'enly (*adj. from heaven*) Resembling heaven, celestial, inhabiting heaven, supremely excellent.

Heav'enly (*adv. from the adj.*) By the agency or influence of heaven, in a manner resembling heaven.

Heav'entaught (*adj. from heaven, and taught*) Instructed of heaven, taught from heaven.

Heav'enward (*adv. from heaven, and ward*) Towards heaven.

Heav'eo offering (*s. from heave, and offering*) The first fruits given to the Jewish priests.

Heav'er (*s. a sea term*) A kind of handspike.

Heavier (*adj. comp. of heavy*) Heavy in a greater degree.

Heav'iest (*adj. sup. of heavy*) Heavy in the greatest degree.

Heav'ily (*adv. from heavy*) With great weight, grievously, afflictedly, sorrowfully, slowly.

Heav'iness (*s. from heavy*) Weight, ponderosity, oppression, affliction; dejection, depression; inaptitude to motion, dullness; deepness, richness of soil.

Heav'ing (*p. a. from heave*) Lighting, raising off the ground, swelling; panting, making an effort to vomit.

Heav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising from the ground, an effort to vomit.

Heav'ing (*s. a sea term*) The act of turning round the capstern by means of the handspikes. *Heaving* ahead, the act of advancing the head of the ship. *Heaving* out, the act of unfurling a sail. *Heaving* short, the act of bringing the head of the ship in a direction nearly perpendicular to the anchor. *Heaving* taught, the act of tightening a rope by means of the capstern so as to be ready for action.

Heaulme (*s. in heraldry*) A helmet, a headpiece. *Scott.*

Heaume (*s. in heraldry*) The helmet. *Scott.*

HEAV'Y (*adj. from the Sax. heafig*) Weighty, ponderous; burdensome, troublesome; grievous, oppressive; sorrowful, dejected; dull, stupid; slow, sluggish; loaded, incumbered; not easy digested, lying hard on the stomach; rich, deep in soil.

Heav'y (*adv. from heavy, mostly used in composition*) Heavily.

Heav'yhanded (*adj. from heavy, and hand*) Having a heavy hand, clumsy about the hands.

Heav'yheeled (*adj. from heavy, and heel*) Slow in motion; clumsy about the legs.

Heb'berman (*s. probably from ebb, and man*) One that fishes below London bridge, one that fishes during the ebb.

Heb'berthef (*s. an old law term*) The privilege of claiming the goods and trial of a thief within a certain liberty.

Heb'bingwares (*s. from ebb, and ware*) A device for catching fish in ebbing water. *Bailey.*

HEB'DOMAD (*s. from the Greek εβδομας seven*) A week, the space of seven days.

Hebdom'adal (*adj. from hebdomad*) Belonging to a week, weekly.

Hebdom'adary (*adj. from hebdomad*) Weekly, belonging to the space of seven days.

Hebdom'adary (*s. from the adj.*) The week's man, a canon or prebendary in a cathedral church who was to take the oversight of the choir for one week.

Heb'domade (*s. a different spelling*) The hebdomad, a septenary, the space of seven days. *Bailey.*

Hebdoma'leer (*s. not so common a spelling*) The hebdomadary. *Scott.*

Hebdoma'dius (*s. from hebdomade*) The hebdomadary. *Phillips.*

HE'BE (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek νεβη youth*) The goddess of youth.

He'be (*s. from the foregoing*) Puberty, the time of youth. *Bailey.*

He'ben (*s. obsolete*) Ebony. *Spenser.*

HEBENSTRE'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HEBE'NUS (*s. in botany*) The ebony.

HE'BER (*s. from the Heb. signifying a passenger*) A man's name.

He'berite (*s. from Heber*) A descendant of Heber.

HE'BETATE (*v. t. from the Lat. hebeto*) To dull, to blunt, to make stupid.

He'betated (*p. from hebete*) Dulled, blunted, made heavy. *Harvey.*

He'betating (*p. a. from hebete*) Dulling, blunting, stupifying.

Hebete'tion (*s. from hebete*) The act of blunting, the state of being made blunt.

HE'BETUDE (*s. from the Lat. hebetudo*) Dullness, bluntness. *Harvey.*

HEBIS'CUS (*s. in botany*) The marshmallow.

He'braism (*s. from Hebrew*) An idiom of the Hebrew language.

He'braist (*s. from Hebrew*) One skilled in the Hebrew language, an Hebrician.

HE'BREW (*s. supposed to be from Heber*) A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.

He'brew (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Hebrews, pertaining to the language of the Hebrews; written in Hebrew.

Hebric'ian (*s. from Hebrew*) One skilled in the Hebrew.

HEB'RIDES (*s. in geography*) The isles on the western coast of Scotland.

HE'BRON (*s. from the Heb. signifying society*) The name of a city, the name of a man.

He'bronite (*s. from Hebron*) A descendant of Hebron, an inhabitant of Hebron.

HE'CATE (*s. in heathen mythology*) Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Proserpine in hell.

HEC'ATOMB (*s. from the Greek εκατον a hundred, and βοξ an ox*) A sacrifice of a hundred head of cattle.

HECATOMBÆ'ON (*s. in ancient chronology*) The first month of the Athenian year, so called because a hundred oxen were then offered in sacrifice to Jupiter; it answered nearly to the moon of our July.

HECATOMPHO'NIA (*s. from the Greek εκατον a hundred, and φονευω to slay*) A sacrifice offered by such as had slain a hundred men in battle.

HECATONTAPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany, from the Greek εκατον a hundred, and φυλλον a leaf*) A rose with a hundred leaves.

Heck (*s. a local word*) A rack at which horses are fed with hay. *Scott.*

HECK'ARRY (*s. in botany*) A kind of wood, a kind of timber frequent in America.

Hec'kie (*v. t. corrupted from hatchel*) To dress flax. *Sc.*

Hec'kle (*s. corrupted from hatchel*) An instrument to dress flax.

Hec'lid (*adj. obsolete*) Wrapped. *Chaucer.*

Hec'tic (*adj. from hexis a habit*) Habitual, constitutional, troubled with a feverish heat.

Hec'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of constitutional fever, a fever attending a consumptive habit.

Hec'tica (*s. from hectic*) A hectic fever. *Scott.*

Hec'tical (*adj. from hectic*) Constitutional, habitual, afflicted with a feverish heat.

HEC'TOR (*s.*) A man's name, the great defender of Troy.

Hec'tor (*s. from the foregoing*) A bully, a noisy fellow, an insolent boaster.

Hec'tor (*v. t. from the sub.*) To threaten, to threaten with insolence.

Hec'tor (*v. int.*) To play the bully, to bluster.

Hec'tored (*p. from hector*) Bullied, threatened in insolent terms; *with out of: as, "They suffered themselves to be hectored out of it."*

Hec'toring (*p. a. from hector*) Bullying, threatening.

Hec'toring (*s. from the part.*) The act of threatening, the conduct of a bully.

Hed (*s. obsolete*) Care, heed, attention; the head. *Chau.*

He'da (*s. in old records*) A haven, a port.

Heda'gium (*s. in old records*) Wharfage, a custom or tribute paid at a wharf. *Scott.*

Hedde (*adj. obsolete*) Hid, covered. *Chaucer.*

Hede (*s. obsolete*) The head, care, heed. *Chaucer.*

HE'DERA (*s. in botany*) The ivy. *Hede-*

Hedera'ceous (*adj. not much used, from heder*) Belonging to ivy, full of ivy, producing ivy.

He'deral (*adj. from heder*) Composed of ivy, pertaining to ivy.

HEDERA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The asclepias, the swallow-wort.

HEDERIFEROUS (*s. from the Lat. heder* ivy, and *fero* to bear) Bearing ivy.

HEDERIFORMIS (*adj. from the Lat. heder* ivy, and *forma* a form) Having the form of ivy.

He'derose (*adj. from heder*) Belonging to ivy, full of ivy. *Scott.*

He'derous (*adj. from heder*) Belonging to ivy, producing ivy.

HEDGE (*s. from the Sax. hegge*) A growing fence, a fence made of thorns or other brush wood.

Hedge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To enclose with a fence of growing or dry wood; to encircle, to obstruct, to shut up within inclosures.

Hedge (*v. int.*) To shift, to hide the head, to seek shelter in a hedge.

Hedge'born (*adj. from hedge, and born*) Obscure of birth, born as under a hedge.

Hedge'd (*p. from hedge*) Provided with a hedge, defended by a hedge, obstructed, inclosed.

Hedgefu'mitory (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Hedge'hog (*s. from hedge, and hog*) An animal set with prickles; a low rough fellow; the name of a plant; the globe fish.

Hedge'hogtrefoil (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb. *Phil.*

Hedgehy'sop (*s. in botany*) A species of willowwort.

Hedemus'tard (*s. from hedge, and mustard*) A kind of plant.

Hedgenet'tle (*s. from hedge, and nettle*) A plant. *Ains.*

Hedge'note (*s. from hedge, and note*) A low kind of poetry; low writing.

Hedge'pig (*s. from hedge, and pig*) A young hedgehog. *Shakespeare.*

Hedg'er (*s. from hedge*) One who makes hedges.

Hedge'row (*s. from hedge, and row*) The row of fruit trees planted in hedges, the series of bushes or trees planted in hedges.

Hedge'sparrow (*s. from hedge, and sparrow*) A sparrow that lives much in hedges.

Hedg'ing (*p. a. from hedge*) Making a hedge, inclosing with a hedge, obstructing.

Hedg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making hedges, the fences.

Hedg'ingbill (*s. from hedging, and bill*) A cutting hook used in making hedges.

HEDIUN'DA (*s. in botany*) The cestrum.

HE'DRA (*s. in geometry*) The base of a figure.

HEDYCH'ROUM (*s. with physicians, not much used*) A medicine of an agreeable colour. *Phillips.*

HEDYCH'RUM (*s. not much used*) A perfume, a sweet oil.

HEDY'OSENUM, HEDY'OSMUM (*s. in botany*) The mint so called from its agreeable smell.

HEDY'OTIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HEDYPH'NOIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of succory.

HEDYP'SARUM (*s. in botany*) The honeysuckle, the French honeysuckle.

HEDYS'MATA (*s. in physic*) That which gives a medicine an agreeable smell.

HEED (*v. t. from the Sax. hedan*) To mind, to regard, to attend, to take notice of.

Heed (*s. from the verb*) Care, attention, caution, notice, observation, respect, seriousness, sedateness.

Heed (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The head. *Chaucer.*

Heed'ed (*p. from heed*) Observed with attention, regarded, respected.

Heed'ful (*adj. from heed*) Watchful, cautious, attentive, careful.

Heed'fully (*adv. from heedful*) Attentively, cautiously, carefully.

Heed'fulness (*s. from heedful*) Caution, vigilance, attention.

Heed'ily (*adv. from heed, but not much used*) Heedfully.

Heed'iness (*s. from heed, not much used*) Caution, vigilance.

Heed'ing (*p. a. from heed*) Taking care, observing, giving attention, respecting.

Heed'less (*adj. from heed*) Inattentive, careless, void of caution.

Heed'lessly (*adv. from heedless*) Carelessly, inattentively, negligently.

Heed'lessness (*s. from heedless*) Carelessness, inattention, negligence.

HEEL (*s. from the Sax. hele*) The hinder part of the foot, the back part of a stocking; any thing shaped like a heel; the lower end of a mast, the hinder end of the ship's keel.

Heel (*v. int. from the sub.*) To perform in a dance, to lean on one side as a ship.

Heel (*v. t.*) To dance. "To heel the high lavolt." To be at the heels, to follow close, to pursue as an enemy, to follow as a dependant. To be out of heels, to be worn out, to be ruined, to become bankrupt. To lay by the heels, to put in the stocks, to fetter.

Heel'er (*s. from heel*) A cock that strikes with his heels.

Heel'piece (*s. from heel, and piece*) The piece of leather put on the heel of a shoe.

Heel'piece (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put a piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

Heel'pieced (*p. from heelpiece*) Mended with a heel-piece.

Heel'piecing (*p. a. from heelpiece*) Putting a piece on the heel of a shoe, repairing.

Heep (*s. obsolete*) Help. *Bailey.*

Heerde (*s. obsolete*) A shepherd. *Chaucer.*

Heere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hare. *Chaucer.*

Heeres (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hairs. *Chaucer.*

Heeste (*s. obsolete*) A command. *Chaucer.*

Hest (*s. from heave*) An effort, a heaving.

Hest (*s. from haft, but not much used*) A handle, a haft. *Waller.*

Hest'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Disposed. *Shakespeare.*

HE'GAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying meditation*) A man's name.

HE'GE (*s. from the Heb.*) Hegai, a man's name.

HEGEMO'NICÆ (*s. with physicians*) The animal or vital actions of the body.

Hegge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hedge. *Chaucer.*

HEGI'RA (*s. in chronology, from the Arabic*) The flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca, which was on Friday, July the 16th, in the year 622. The epoch or account of time used by the Turks which commenced with that year.

Heg'ler (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A higler. *Scott.*

Heid'egiver (*s. obsolete*) A kind of dance, a country dance. *Spenser.*

HEIF'ER (*s. from the Sax. heahfore*) A young cow.

Heighe (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To hie, to hasten. *Ch.*

Heigh'ho (*interj.*) Expressive of slight languor or uneasiness; expressing exultation; but this sense is uncommon. *Dr.*

Height (*s. from high*) Any degree of altitude; a summit, an ascent; an elevation of rank or dignity, the utmost degree; a state of excellence, an advance towards perfection.

Height (*adj. obsolete*) Named, called, promised. *Chau.*

Height'en (*v. t. from height*) To raise higher, to improve, to aggravate, to dress up.

Height'ened (*p. from heighten*) Raised higher, improved, aggravated, dressed up.

Height'ening (*p. a. from heighten*) Raising higher, improving, aggravating, dressing up.

Height'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising higher, an improvement.

Heil (*v. an obsolete spelling*) Hail. *Wickliffe.*

HEILAM'IDES (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane that incloses the brain.

Heind'fare (*s. obsolete*) Hindefare, the act of running away from a master. *Phillips.*

Heine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hind, a slave. *Chaucer.*

HEI'NOUS (*adj. from the French haine bate*) Atrocious, wicked, wicked in a high degree.

Hei'nously (*adv. from heinous*) Atrociously, wickedly.

Hei'nousness (*s. from heinous*) Atrociousness, wickedness.

Hei'nuse (*s. a hunting term*) A roebuck of the fourth year.

HEIR (*s. from the Lat. hæres*) One who has the right of inheritance after the present possessor.

Heir (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inherit.

Heir'dom (*s. from heir*) Heirship, the right or title of one that inherits. *Scott.*

Heire (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hair, haircloth. *Chaucer.*

Heir'ed (*p. from heir*) Inherited by heirship.

Heir'ess (*s. from heir*) A woman that inherits, an inheritrix.

Heir'less (*adj. from heir*) Having no heir, wanting one to inherit.

Heir'loom (*s. from heir, an old law term*) That part of the furniture which is affixed to a house and descends with it to the heir.

Heir'ship (*s. from heir*) The state or privilege of an heir.

Hei'sagge (*s. obsolete*) The hedgeparrow.

HEISTE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hei'sugge (*s. obsolete*) The little bird in whose nest the cuckoo lays her egg. *Chaucer.*

HE'LAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying an army*) The name of a place. *2 Sam. Ho'law*

He'law (*s. a local word*) Bashfulness. *Bailey.*
HEL'BON (*s. from the Heb. signifying milk*) The name of a place. *Ezek.*
HELCHÉ'SAITS (*s. in church history*) A sect who opposed virginity, and held it a duty of religion to marry.
HEL'COMA (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek ελκος an ulcer*) The helcosis, an ulceration.
HEL'COS (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek*) An ulcer.
HEL'COSIS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek*) An ulceration, the state of a wound turning to an ulcer.
HELCYD'RIA (*s. with surgeons*) Small ulcers in the skin of the head.
HELCYS'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The drops of silver, the drops of any metal; an helionia, an ulceration.
Held (*v. t. pret. of hold*) Did hold.
Held (*p. from hold*) Holden.
Held (*s. obsolete*) A hold. *Chaucer.*
HELD'OI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the world*) The name of a place. *Zech. 6.*
Held'er (*adv. a local word*) Rather, before. *Bailey.*
Hele (*s. obsolete*) Health. *Chaucer.*
Hele (*v. t. obsolete*) To cover, to conceal. *Chaucer.*
HELEAG'NUS (*s. in botany*) A shrub, a kind of myrtle. *Sc.*
Hel'ed (*p. from hele, obsolete*) Covered, concealed. *Ch.*
HE'LEGUG (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck, the artick duck. *Dict. of Arts.*
HE'LEK (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
He lekite (*s. from Helek*) A descendant of Helek.
He'leless (*adj. obsolete, from hele*) Void of health. *Chau.*
HE'LEN, HELE'NA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
HELE'NA (*s. in geography*) The name of an island in the Atlantic ocean, the property of the East India company.
HELE'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the heleniastrum.
HELE'NIA (*s. in botany*) The heleniastrum.
HELENIAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The bastard elecampane.
HELE'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The elecampane. *Phillips.*
HELE'POLIS (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of warlike engine, a turret raised in order to batter down walls in a siege.
HE'LI (*s. from the Heb. signifying an ascent*) The name of a man.
HE'LIAC (*adj. in astronomy, from the Greek ηλιος the sun*) Emerging from the lustre of the sun, falling into the lustre of the sun.
HELI'ACA (*s. from the Greek ηλιος the sun*) Sacrifices in honour of the sun.
He'liacal (*adj. from heliac*) Emerging from the rays of the sun so as to be seen, descending into the rays of the sun so as to be lost in its superior brightness.
He'liacally (*adv. from heliacal*) In a state of emerison from the rays of the sun.
HELLE'A (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The great and general court at Athens for the trial of civil causes.
HELIAN'THE (*s. in botany*) The hedge hyssop, the wild rush.
HELIANTHE'MUM, HELIAN'THON (*s. in botany*) The helianthe, the cistus.
HELIAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sunflower.
Helias'tes (*s. from heliæa*) One of the judges of the heliæa.
He'lical (*adj. from helix*) Spiral, having circumvolutions.
HE'LICE (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the greater bear, the lesser bear.
HELICHRYSOL'DES (*s. in botany*) The gnaphalium.
HELICHRYSUM (*s. in botany*) The gnaphalium, the cudweed.
HELICOID (*s. in geometry*) A kind of parabolic spiral. *Ha.*
HELICOME'TES (*s. from the Greek ηλιος the sun, and κομήτης a comet*) A phenomenon which sometimes appears at the setting of the sun, being a trail of light resembling a comet.
HELICOM'ETRY (*s. from the Greek ηλιος a spiral, and μετρον a measure*) That part of geometry which teaches the mensuration of spiral lines.
HE'LICON (*s. with the poets*) A mountain in Greece sacred to the Muses, a fountain at the foot of the hill said to be vocal. *Pantheon.*
Helico'nian (*adj. from Helicon*) Belonging to the mount Helicon, belonging to the famous fountain at the foot of mount Helicon.
HELICOS'OPHY (*s. from the Greek ηλιος a spiral, and σφαιρα wisdom*) The act of delineating spiral lines on a plane.
HELIC'TERES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the screwtree.
HELIOCAR'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HELIOCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the Greek ηλιος the sun, and κεντρον a centre*) Belonging to that point in the ecliptic in which a star or planet would appear if seen from the sun.
Heliocent'rical (*adj. not so much used*) Heliocentric.
HELIOCHRY'SUS (*s. in botany*) An herb, the golden locks.
HELIOGRAPH'IC (*adj. from heliography*) Pertaining to the description of the sun.
HELIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek ηλιος the sun, and γραφω to describe*) A description of the sun.
HE'LIOSCOPE (*s. from the Greek ηλιος the sun, and σκοπεω to view*) A kind of telescope or glass so fitted as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eye.
HELIOSTA'TA (*s. in optics*) An instrument by which the rays of the sun are fixed in an horizontal direction. *Dict. of Arts.*
HELIOSTROPHON (*s. in botany, from the Greek ηλιος the sun, and στρεφω to turn*) The great marygold which turns with the sun.
HE'LIOTROPE (*s. in botany*) The sunflower, any plant that turns to the sun.
HEL'ISE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Elisha, a man's name: the Elysiar fields, the supposed abode of good spirits after death. *Chaucer.*
Helisphe'rical (*adj. from heli, and spherical*) Winding round a globe or sphere, belonging to the rhumb line which winds round the globe in a spiral form.
HE'LIX (*s. from the Greek*) A spiral line, a spiral figure.
HE'LIX (*s. in architecture*) A spiral staircase, the little volutes under the flower of the Corinthian capital.
HE'LIX (*s. in anatomy*) The rim of the ear, the outward protuberance of the ear.
HEL'KATHHAZ'ZURIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the field of the strong*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*
HELL (*s. from the Sax. helle*) The place of devils and wicked spirits after death, the place of torment for wicked men after death, the state of the dead, the infernal powers; the place or prison at a running place where those are carried who are caught; the place where the taylor throws his shreds.
Hell (*adj. from the sub. mostly used in composition*) Belonging to hell, resembling hell.
Hell'black (*adj. from hell, and black*) Black as hell, very black.
Hell'bred (*adj. from hell, and bred*) Produced in hell, brought forth in hell.
Hell'broth (*s. from hell, and broth*) A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.
Hell'doomed (*adj. from hell, and doomed*) Doomed to hell, consigned to eternal torment.
HELLEBORAS'TER (*s. in botany*) The great oxheel.
HELLEBORAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The wild black hellebore.
HEL'LEBORE (*s. in botany*) A plant, the Christmas flower.
Hellebori'ne (*s. in botany*) The wild white hellebore.
Hel'leborose (*adj. from hellebore*) Full of hellebore, overrun with hellebore.
HEL'LENISM (*s. from the Greek Ελλην a Grecian*) An idiom of the Greek language.
Hel'lenist (*s. from the Greek Ελληνιστης a Grecian*) One who used the Greek version of the Old Testament, a Grecian.
Hellenis'tic (*adj. from Hellenist*) Belonging to Greece, belonging to the Hellenists.
Hellenis'tical (*adj. from Hellenistic*) Hellenistic, belonging to those who adhered to the Greek version of the Old Testament.
HEL'LENIZE (*v. int. not much used, from the Greek Ελλην a Grecian*) To imitate the idioms of the Greek language. *Cole.*
HELLENO'DICÆ (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The directors of the Olympic games.
HEL'LESPONT (*s. in geography, from the Greek Ελλην a Grecian, and ποτος the sea*) The narrow sea or strait between Grece and Asia.
Hell'governed (*adj. from hell, and govern*) Governed by the power of hell, directed by the infernals.
Hell'hated (*adj. from hell, and hate*) Greatly abhorred, hated like hell. *Shakespeare.*
Hell'haunted (*adj. from hell, and haunted*) Haunted by infernal powers, haunted by an evil spirit.
Hell'hound (*s. from hell, and hound*) A hound supposed to come from hell, an agent of hell.
Hell'ish (*adj. from hell*) Infernal, wicked, detestable; sent from hell, belonging to hell.
Hell'ishly (*adv. from hellish*) Infernally, wickedly, detestably.

- Hellishness** (*s. from hellish*) Wickedness, qualities greatly abhorred.
- Hellkite** (*s. from hell, and kite*) A kite of infernal breed, a detestable voracious wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- Hellward** (*adv. from hell, and ward*) Towards hell.
- HELM** (*s. from the Sax. helain to protect*) A helmet, a head piece; that part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of a retort or vessel used in chemistry; a covering.
- HELM** (*s. from the Sax. helma*) The rudder of a ship, the steering; the station of government, the head of affairs.
- Helm** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To guide, to conduct. *Sh.*
- Helm'ed** (*adj. from helm*) Furnished with an helmet.
- Helm'et** (*s. from helm*) A helm, a head piece, armour for the head.
- Helmin'thagogs** (*s. from helminthagogic*) Medicines to expel worms. *Scott.*
- HELMINTHAGO'GIC** (*adj. from the Greek ελμινθος a worm, and αγω to drive, but not much used*) Expelling worms. *Scott.*
- HELMIN'THIC** (*adj. from the Greek ελμινθος a worm, but not much used*) Belonging to worms.
- HELMINTHOL'ITHUS** (*s. in natural history*) Petrifications resembling worms.
- HELMINTHOTH'E'CA** (*s. in botany*) A plant, the picris. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HELMS'LEY** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 221 miles from London.
- Helms'ley** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Helmsley, made at Helmsley.
- HELO'DES** (*s. from the Greek ελωδες moist*) A fever attended with colligated sweats. *Scott.*
- HE'LOISE** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- HE'LOS** (*s. from the Greek*) A white callous swelling of the foot like the head of a nail. *Scott.*
- HE'LOS** (*s.*) A town of ancient Greece.
- HELO'SIS** (*s. with surgeons, from the Greek*) An inversion of the eyelids. *Scott.*
- Hel'ots** (*s. from Helos*) The inhabitants of Helos who were conquered by the Spartans and reduced to the condition of the vilest slaves. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HELP** (*v. t. from the Sax. helpen*) To assist, to aid, to support; to ease from pain, to cure, to remedy; to forbear, to avoid. To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.
- Help** (*v. int.*) To contribute assistance, to bring a supply; with out: as, "You ought to help out when you see a deficiency."
- Help** (*s. from the verb*) Assistance, aid, support; a remedy, that which brings relief.
- Help'ed** (*p. from help*) Supported, assisted, relieved.
- Help'er** (*s. from help*) One that helps, one that supplies, an under servant.
- Help'ful** (*adj. from help*) Giving assistance, useful, wholesome, salutary.
- Help'ing** (*p. a. from help*) Assisting, supporting, relieving.
- Help'less** (*adj. from help*) Void of help, weak, wanting power to succour oneself; admitting no help, remedies.
- Help'lessly** (*adv. from helpless*) Without help, in a helpless state.
- Help'lessness** (*s. from helpless*) The state of being helpless.
- HELSIN'GIA** (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.
- Helsing'ic** (*adj. from Helsingia*) Belonging to Helsingia, belonging to a character or letter peculiar to some ancient inscription found in the province of Helsingia.
- HELSTON** (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 270 miles from London.
- Hel'ston** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Helston, made at Helston.
- Hel'terskel'ter** (*adv. a kind of cant word*) In a hurry, in disorder, tumultuously. *Shakespeare.*
- Hel'ting** (*s. a local word*) A coverlet. *Bailey.*
- HELVE** (*s. from the Sax. helve, but not so common a word*) A haft, the handle of an ax.
- Helve** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit with a haft, to fit with a handle.
- Helv'ed** (*p. from helve*) Fitted with a handle.
- HELVE'TIA** (*s. in geography*) The republic of Switzerland.
- Helve'tic** (*adj. from Helvetia*) Belonging to Helvetia, belonging to the republic of Switzerland.
- Helv'ing** (*p. a. from helve*) Fitting with a helve.
- HELX'INE** (*s. in botany*) The pellitory of the wall.
- HEM** (*s. from the Sax.*) The edge of a garment doubled over.
- Hem** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To double over the edge of cloth and fix it by sewing, to inclose.
- HEM** (*v. int. from the Dutch hemmen*) To utter a noise by the violent expulsion of the breath.
- Hem** (*s. from the verb*) The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expulsion of the breath.
- HEM** (*interj.*) Expressing various affections of the mind.
- Hem** (*pron. obsolete*) Them. *Spenser.*
- HE'MAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying tumult*) A man's name.
- HEMERABAP'TIST** (*s. from the Greek ημερα a day, and βαπτω to plunge*) One of a sect who were wont to baptize themselves every day.
- HEMERALO'PIA** (*s. from the Greek ημερα a day, and οφθαλμος an eye*) A disorder of the eye in which the person afflicted with it can see only by day light.
- HEMERO'BIOUS** (*adj. from the Greek ημερα a day, and βιος life*) Possessing life only for one day.
- HEMEROCAL'LIS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of a lily that opens itself in a very clear day, and shuts up at night.
- HEMERODRO'MI** (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek ημερα a day, and δρομος a course*) The guards appointed to walk round a place all day long for its security.
- HEMEROLO'GIUM** (*s. from the Greek ημερα a day, and λογος a word*) A diary, a book into which the actions of every day are entered.
- HE'MI** (*s. from the Greek ημισ half, chiefly used in composition*) The half.
- He'micade** (*s. not much used*) Half a hoghead. *Cole.*
- HEMICERAU'NIUS** (*s. in surgery*) A bandage for the back or breast. *Scott.*
- Hemicir'cular** (*adj. from hemi, and circular*) Semicircular, half round. *Cole.*
- Hemicran'ic** (*adj. from hemicrany*) Belonging to the hemicrany, afflicted with the hemicrany. *Cole.*
- HEMICRA'NION** (*s. from the Greek ημισ half, and κρανιον the skull*) A pain in one half of the head.
- He'micrany** (*s. from hemicrany*) A pain in one half of the head.
- He'micycle** (*s. from hemi, and cycle*) A semicircle, half a circle.
- Hemidrach'mon** (*s. from hemi, and drachmon*) The half drachmon.
- HE'MINA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Half the sectary, a measure containing three quarters of a pint; a measure in medicine containing about ten ounces. *Quincy.*
- Hemiob'olus** (*s. from hemi, and obolus*) Half an obolus.
- HEMIO'LIA** (*s. a different spelling*) The hemiolus. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hemio'lius** (*s. a different spelling*) The hemiolus. *D. of A.*
- HEMI'OLUS** (*s. an old mathematical term*) A ratio of one and a half to one. *Scott.*
- HE'MIONITIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The moon fern; a genus of plants.
- HEMIO'NIUM** (*s. in botany*) The harts tongue, spleenwort.
- HEMI'OPE** (*s. in antiquity*) A flute with small holes. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HEMIPLE'GIA** (*s. from the Greek ημισ half, and πλινγω to strike*) A palsy which affects one side of the head; a palsy which affects one side of the body. *Scott.*
- He'miplegy** (*s. from hemiplegia*) A palsy which affects but one side of the body, a partial affection of the nervous system.
- HEMISPHE'RIA** (*s. in zoology*) A species of beetles, the lady cow.
- Hem'isphere** (*s. from hemi, and sphere*) Half a sphere, half a globe.
- Hemisph'e'ric** (*adj. from hemisphere*) Containing half a sphere, half round.
- Hemisph'e'rical** (*adj. from hemispheric*) Containing half a sphere.
- Hemispheroid'al** (*adj. from hemi, and spheroid*) Belonging to the half of a spheroid.
- HEM'ISTIC** (*s. from the Greek ημισ half, and στίχος a verse*) Half a verse, half a line in poetry.
- He'mitone** (*s. in music, from hemi, and tone*) Half a tone, a semitone.
- HEMITRITAE'US** (*s. with physicians*) A kind of fever which returns twice every day.
- HEMIUN'CION** (*s. not much used*) Half an ounce. *Phil.*
- HEM'LOCK** (*s. in botany, from the Sax. hemloc*) An herb of a poisonous quality.
- Hem'med** (*p. from hem*) Furnished with a hem, inclosed, obstructed; with in: as, "He was hemmed in on every side."
- Hem'ming** (*p. a. from hem*) Furnishing with a hem, putting on a border, inclosing.
- HEM'ORRHAGE** (*s. from the Greek αιμα blood, and ρηνω to burst*) A violent flux of blood.
- Hem'orrhagy**

H E N

Hem'orrhagy (*s. from hemorrhage, but not so much used*) An hemorrhage, a violent flux of blood.
Hemorrhoi'dal (*adj. from hemorrhoids*) Belonging to the piles, belonging to veins in the fundament.
HEM'ORRHOIDS (*s. from the Greek αιμα blood, and ρευ to flow*) The piles, the emroids.
HEMP (*s. from the Sax. hænep*) A fibrous plant of which ropes and coarse linens are made.
Hempag'rimony (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Hemp'en (*adj. from hemp*) Made of hemp.
HEMP'STED (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 22 miles from London.
Hemp'sted (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hempsted, made at Hempsted.
HE'MUSE (*s. a hunting term*) A roe of the third year.
HEN (*s. from the Sax. henne*) The female of the order of the gallinæ, the female of any bird.
H-n (*adv. obsolete*) Hence. *Chaucer.*
HEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying rest*) A man's name.
Hen'hane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Hen'bit (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Derham.*
HENCE (*adv. from the Sax. heonan*) From this place, from this time, for this reason, for this cause, from this source, from this origin, at a distance, in another place; *with* from, but rather improperly: as, "From hence we concluded." *Where from is superfluous.*
Hence (*v. t. from the adv. but now grown obsolete*) To send off, to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney.*
Hence (*v. int. used only in the imp. mode*) Be gone, depart hence.
Hencefor'th (*adv. from hence, and forth*) From this time forward.
Hencefor'ward (*adv. from hence, and forward*) From this time forward.
Hench'man (*s. obsolete*) A page, an attendant. *Dryden.*
HEND (*v. t. from the Sax. hendon, but now grown obsolete*) To seize, to lay hold of; to croud, to surround. *Shakespeare.*
Hend (*adj. obsolete*) Gentle, neat, handsome. *Chaucer.*
HENDE'CAGON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek ενδεκα eleven, and γωνια a corner*) A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.
HENDECASYL'LABUM (*s. in poetry, from the Greek ενδεκα eleven, and συλλαβη a syllable*) A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables.
HENDI'ADIS (*s. from the Greek*) A common figure by which a substantive is used as an adjective. "An animal of the dog kind."
Hendri'ver (*s. from hen, and driver*) A kind of hawk.
Hend'y (*adj. obsolete*) Gentle, neat. *Chaucer.*
Hen'fare (*s. in doom'sday book*) A fine for flight on account of murder.
Heng (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Hung, did hang.
HEN'GEST, HEN'GIST (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
Hengh'en (*s. an old law term*) A prison, a house of correction.
Heng'wit (*s. an old law term*) The hangwit. *Phillips.*
Hen'harm (*s. from hen, and harm*) The hendriver, a kind of hawk, a kite. *Ainsworth.*
Henhar'rier (*s. from hen, and harrier*) The hen driver, a kite. *Johnson.*
Henhar'rower (*s. from hen, and harrow*) A kind of hawk, a kite. *Ainsworth.*
Henheart'ed (*adj. from hen, and heart*) Cowardly, dastardly.
HENI'OCHUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, Auriga.
HEN'LEY (*s.*) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 103 miles from London.
HEN'LEY (*s.*) A town in Oxfordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and is 35 miles from London.
Hen'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Henley, made at Henley.
Hen'mould (*s. in husbandry*) A kind of black spongy soil. *Dict. of Arts.*
HEN'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the lawsonia.
Hen'ne, Hen'nis (*adv. obsolete spellings*) Hence. *Ch.*
HENOPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany, from the Greek ενο of one, and φυλλον a leaf*) The herb one blade. *Scott.*
HENO'TICON (*s. in church history*) An edict of the emperor Zeno, by which he pretended to reconcile all parties in one faith. *Dict. of Arts.*
HENO'TICUM (*s. a different spelling*) The henoticon. *Sc.*
HENOT'ITY (*s. from the Greek ενότης oneness*) Unity, identity. *Scott.*
HEN'RY (*s.*) A man's name.
Hent (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Seized, did seize. *Sb.*
Hent (*p. obsolete, from hend*) Seized, apprehended.

H E R

Hen'ters (*s. obsolete*) Hunters. *Chaucer.*
Hent'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To seize, to get, to take. *Ch.*
Hent'ing (*s. in husbandry*) A method of sowing before the plough. *Dict. of Arts.*
Hent'ing (*s. a local word*) One deficient in good breeding. *Bailey.*
Heord'werch (*s. an old word*) The service of herdsmen done at the will of their lord. *Scott.*
HE'PAR (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The liver.
Hepat'ic (*adj. from hepar*) Belonging to the liver.
HEPAT'ICA (*s. in botany*) The liverwort.
Hepat'ical (*adj. from hepatic*) Belonging to the liver.
HE'PATITIS (*s. with physicians, from hepar*) An inflammation of the liver, an abscess of the liver, a fever arising from some obstructions of the liver. *Scott.*
HEPATO'RIMUM (*s. in botany*) The liver wort.
HEPATOSCO'PIA (*s. from the Greek ηπαρ the liver, and σκοπεω to view*) A kind of divination by the inspection of the liver and other intrails of beasts.
HEPA'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of labrus.
Hepe (*s. obsolete*) A company, a troop. *Chaucer.*
HEPH'ESTIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in honour of Jupiter.
HE'PHER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
He'pherite (*s. from Hephher*) A descendant of Hephher.
HEPHTHEMIM'ERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæsura after the seventh syllable in a verse.
HEPH'ZIBAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying my will in her*) The name of a woman.
Hep'ly (*adj. a local word*) Neat, handsome. *Bailey.*
Hep'pen (*adj. a local word*) Neat, handsome.
Heps (*s. not so common a spelling*) Hips, the fruit of the hawthorn. *Ainsworth.*
HEPSE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a small slender fish, the atherina.
HEPTACAP'SULAR (*adj. in botany*) Having seven seed vessels. *Scott.*
HEP'TACHORD (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and χορδη a chord*) A musical instrument of seven strings, a poetic composition played or sung on seven chords or notes. *Dict. of Arts.*
HEPTAHE'DRON (*s. in geometry*) A solid figure with seven equal sides.
HEP'TAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure with seven equal sides and angles.
Heptagonal (*adj. from heptagon*) Belonging to a heptagon, having seven equal sides.
HEPTAM'ERIS (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and μέρος a part*) A seventh part.
HEPTAM'ERON (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and ημερα a day*) A book in which the transactions of one week are recorded.
HEPTAN'DRIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek επτα seven, and ανδρια virility*) A genus of plants, plants with hermaphrodite flowers and seven stamina.
HEPTAN'GULAR (*adj. from the Greek επτα seven, and the Lat. angulus a corner*) Having seven angles.
HEPTAPH'ONY (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and φωνη a sound*) The quality of having seven different sounds. *Scott.*
HEPTAPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany, from the Greek επτα seven, and φυλλον a leaf*) The fetfoil, the tormentil.
HEPTAPLEU'RON (*s. in botany, from the Greek επτα seven, and πλευρον a side*) The great plantain.
HEP'TARCHY (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and αρχη chief*) A sevenfold government, a government under seven kings.
HEP'TATEUCH (*s. from the Greek επτα seven, and τευχος a book*) The five books of Moses, and the two books of Joshua and Judges.
HEPTHEMIM'ERES (*s. in poetry*) A verse or line consisting of three feet and a half. *Scott.*
HER (*pron. from the Sax. hera their*) Belonging to a female, belonging to a woman. "Susanna took her place." She in the accusative case, a female, a woman. "The duke loved her to distraction."
Her (*v. t. obsolete*) To hear. *Chaucer.*
Her (*s. obsolete*) Hair. *Chaucer.*
Her (*pron. obsolete*) Their. *Chaucer.*
HERAC'LEIA (*s. in antiquity*) A festival in honour of Hercules.
HERAC'LEON (*s. in botany*) The milfoil, the yarrow.
HERAC'LEONITES (*s. in church history*) A branch of the Gnostics.
HERAC'LEUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
HERAC'LIDÆ (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of Peloponnesus supposed to be the descendants of Hercules.
HERAC'LIDÆ (*s. from the foregoing, in chronology*) The famous epocha which constitutes the beginning of profane history, the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus.

- Peloponnesus, which happened in the year of the world 2862.
- HERAC'LIDES** (s.) The descendants of Hercules. *Scott.*
- HERAC'LIUS** (s.) A man's name.
- HERA'IA** (s. in antiquity) A festival in honour of Juno.
- HER'ALD** (s. from the German) One of the officers at arms whose business it is to proclaim peace and war, register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, and other matters relative to that office; a forerunner, a harbinger.
- Her'ald** (adj. from the sub.) Performing the office of an herald. "Herald angels."
- Her'ald** (v. t. from the sub. but not used of late) To introduce as an herald. *Shakespeare.*
- Her'aldry** (s. from herald) The art of an herald, the office of an herald; the art of blazoning coats of arms.
- Her'alt** (s. an old spelling) An herald. *Phillips.*
- Herau'nde** (v. t. obsolete) To proclaim, to set forth, to praise. *Chaucer.*
- Herau'ndes** (s. an obsolete spelling) Heralds; feats of activity. *Chaucer.*
- Her'awdes** (s. obsolete) Feats of activity. *Phillips.*
- HERB** (s. from the Lat. herba) A plant whose stalks are spungy and die away every year; the leaf or stalk of a plant.
- HER'BA** (s. in botany, from the Lat.) An herb.
- HER'BABENEDIC'TA** (s. in botany) The avens.
- Herba'ceous** (adj. from herb) Belonging to herbs, feeding on herbs.
- Her'bage** (s. from herb) A collection of herbs, grass, pasture, the right of pasture, the tithe of pasture.
- Herba'gium** (s. in old records) Herbage.
- Her'bal** (s. from herb) A book which treats of herbs and plants.
- Her'balism** (s. from herbal) The knowledge of herbs. *Sc.*
- Her'balist** (s. from herbal) One skilled in plants, a botanist.
- Her'bar** (s. obsolete) An herb, a plant. *Spenser.*
- Her'barist** (s. from herbar) One skilled in herbs.
- Herba'rious** (adj. from herbar) Pertaining to herbs. *Sc.*
- HER'BASA'CRA** (s. in botany) The vervain.
- HER'BASTEL/LÆ** (s. in botany) The buckthorn.
- Herba'tic** (adj. from herb) Belonging to herbs. *Scott.*
- HER'BATU'REA** (s. in botany) The rupturewort.
- Herbchris'topher** (s. in botany) The haneberry.
- HERBE** (s. from the French) A kind of reward given to a horse that has performed well in the manage.
- Her'begere** (v. obsolete) A chamberlain. *Chaucer.*
- Her'begours** (s. obsolete) Chamberlains, those that are to take care of lodgings. *Chaucer.*
- Herb'elet** (s. from herb) A small herb.
- Her'benger** (s. not so correct a spelling) An harbinger. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Her'ber, Her'bere** (s. obsolete) An arbour, a place, a station, an inn, a place of entertainment. *Chaucer.*
- Herber'geon** (s. an obsolete spelling) An habergeon. *Ch.*
- Her'berid** (p. obsolete) Harboured, entertained. *Ch.*
- Her'berowe** (v. t. obsolete) To harbour, to lodge, to entertain. *Chaucer.*
- HER'BERT** (s.) A man's name.
- HERBES'CENT** (adj. from the Lat. herbesco to grow as an herb) Growing into herbs.
- Her'bid** (adj. from herb) Covered with herbs.
- HERBIF'EROUS** (adj. from the Lat. herba an herb, and fero to bear) Bearing herbs, producing herbs.
- Her'bigage** (s. obsolete) An inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*
- Her'biger** (s. obsolete) A chamberlain, one who is to take care of lodgings. *Chaucer.*
- Her'bile** (adj. from herb) Belonging to herbs, fed with herbs. *Scott.*
- Her'bir** (s. obsolete) An arbour, an inn, a place of entertainment. *Chaucer.*
- HERBIV'OROUS** (adj. from the Lat. herba an herb, and voro to devour) Devouring herbs, living on grass. *Sc.*
- Her'borie** (s. obsolete) An inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*
- Her'borist** (s. an incorrect spelling) One curious in herbs, a botanist. *Ray.*
- HER'BOROUGH** (s. from the German herberg, but now grown obsolete) A harbour, a place of temporary residence. *B. Johnson.*
- Her'bous** (adj. from herb) Abounding with herbs. *Johnson.*
- Herbpa'ris** (s. in botany) The true love, the one berry.
- Herb'robe'rt** (s. in botany) A kind of cranesbill.
- Her'brough** (s. an obsolete spelling) An harbour, an inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*
- Her'brow, Her'brue** (s. obsolete) An inn, a lodging. *Ch.*
- Herbtru'elove** (s. in botany) The herbparis, the true love. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Herbtwo'pence** (s. in botany) The name of an herb.
- Her'bulent** (adj. not much used, from herb) Containing herbs.
- Herb'woman** (s. from herb, and woman) A woman that sells herbs.
- Herb'y** (adj. from herb) Having the nature of herbs.
- HERCIN'IAN** (adj. in ancient geography) Belonging to a forest which formerly extended the whole length of Germany. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hercu'lean** (adj. from Hercules) Belonging to Hercules.
- HER'CULES** (s. in heathen mythology) A famous hero of antiquity, supposed to be the son of Jupiter.
- HER'CULES** (s. in astronomy) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.
- HER'CULES** (s.) A man's name.
- Her'culespil'lars** (s. from Hercules, and pillar) Two mountains or promontories on each side the straits of Gibraltar, supposed to have been raised by Hercules.
- HERCULE'USMOR'BUS** (s. with physicians) The epilepsy.
- HERD** (s. from the Sax. heord) A number of beasts together, a drove of cattle; a keeper of cattle; a company of men in contempt.
- Herd** (v. int. from the sub.) To run in companies, to associate.
- Herd** (v. t.) To put into a company, to put into a drove.
- Herd** (p. an obsolete spelling) Heard. *Chaucer.*
- Herd** (adj. an obsolete spelling) Hard. *Chaucer.*
- Herde** (s. obsolete) A keeper of cattle, a shepherd. *Ch.*
- Herde** (adj. obsolete) Heard, hard. *Chaucer.*
- Herd'ed** (p. from herd) Put into a herd, put into a company.
- Herde'gromes** (s. obsolete) Herdsmen. *Chaucer.*
- Her'den** (v. t. pret. obsolete) Heard, did hear. *Wickl.*
- Herd'groom** (s. obsolete) A herdsman. *Spenser.*
- Herd'ing** (p. a. from herd) Running in companies, putting into a herd.
- Her'dis** (s. obsolete) Hards, tow, the coarse part of flax or hemp. *Chaucer.*
- Herd'man** (s. not so common a spelling, from herd, and man) A herdsman, one employed in tending herds, an owner of herds.
- Herd'sman** (s. from herd, and man) One who looks after cattle, an owner of cattle.
- Herd'werch** (s. an old word) The service of herdsmen formerly done at the will of their lord.
- HERE** (adv. from the Sax. her) In this place, in the present state; in one place or another.
- Here** (s. not much used) This place. *Shakespeare.*
- Here** (s. obsolete) Hair. *Chaucer.*
- Here** (v. t. obsolete) To hear. *Chaucer.*
- Here** (pron. obsolete) Their. *Chaucer.*
- Hereabout** (adv. from here, and about) About this place.
- Hereabouts** (adv. from here, and about) Hereabout, about this place.
- Hereafter** (adv. from here, and after) In time to come, in a future state.
- Hereafter** (s. from the adv.) A future state, futurity.
- Herea't** (adv. from here, and at) At this.
- Hereby** (adv. from here, and by) By this.
- HERED'ITABLE** (adj. from the Lat. hæres an heir) Capable of being inherited.
- HERED'ITAMENT** (s. from the Lat. hæredium that which belongs to an heir) An inheritance, an hereditary estate.
- Hered'itarily** (adv. from hereditary) By inheritance. *Pope.*
- HERED'ITARY** (adj. from the Lat. hæres an heir) Possessed by right of inheritance, descending by inheritance.
- Here'sare** (s. an old word) A military expedition, the act of going on a military expedition. *Scott.*
- Here'gate** (s. an old word) A tax or tribute paid in former times towards carrying on a war.
- HERE'GELD** (s. an old word, from the Sax. here an army, and geld a payment) A tax levied for the maintenance of an army.
- Herei'n** (adv. from here, and in) In this, in this matter.
- Herein'to** (adv. from here, and into) Into this.
- Heremit'ical** (adj. an incorrect spelling) Eremitical, solitary, suitable to an hermit. *Pope.*
- Hereof** (adv. from here, and of) Of this, from this.
- Hereon** (adv. from here, and on) Upon this. *Brown.*
- Hereout** (adv. from here, and out) Out of this place. *Sp.*
- HERE'SIARCH** (s. from the Greek αἱρεσις heresy, and αρχος a chief) An arch heretic, the founder of an heresy.
- Herehog'raper** (s. from heresiography) A writer of heresies.
- HERESIOG'RAPHY**

HERESIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek αἵρεσις heresy, and γραφή to write*) A treatise of heresies.

HERESIOLOG'Y (*s. from the Greek αἵρεσις heresy, and λογος a description*) A discourse of heresy.

HER'ESY (*s. from the Greek αἵρεσις to take up an opinion*) An opinion of private persons different from that which is generally received by the church.

He'reteg (*s. an old word*) The commander of an army, a duke. *Scott.*

HER'ETIC (*s. from the Greek αἱρετικός*) One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to those that are generally received by the church.

Heret'ical (*adj. from heretic*) Containing heresy, belonging to an heretic.

Heret'ically (*adv. from heretical*) With heresy, in an heretical manner.

Hereto' (*adv. from here, and to*) To this.

Heretofore (*adv. from hereto, and fore*) Formerly, anciently.

Her'etog (*s. an old word*) The leader of an army, a duke. *Scott.*

Here'tum (*s. in old records*) The court or yard in which the guards attending any great person were usually drawn-up.

Hereunto' (*adv. from here, and unto*) To this.

Herewith (*adv. from here, and with*) With this.

Her'ie (*v. t. obsolete*) To praise, to honour. *Chaucer.*

Her'ie (*s. obsolete*) Honour, worship. *Spenser.*

Her'ied (*p. obsolete*) Honoured, praised. *Spenser.*

Her'in (*adj. obsolete*) Made of hair. *Chaucer.*

HER'IOT (*s. from the Sax. heregild*) A fine paid to the lord at the death of a tenant.

He'ris (*s. obsolete*) Hairs. *Chaucer.*

Her'isse (*adj. in heraldry, from herisson a hedgehog*) Set with sharp points.

HER'ISSON (*s. in fortification, from the French*) A beam set with iron spikes used to defend a pass.

HER'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. hæres an heir*) Capable of being inherited.

HER'ITAGE (*s. from the Lat. hæres an heir*) An inheritance, an estate which comes by inheritance, an estate, a possession; the church, the people of God.

HER'MÆ (*s. with antiquarians*) The statues of Mercury.

HERMÆ'A (*s. in antiquity*) Festivals in honour of Mercury.

HER'MAN (*s.*) A man's name.

HERMAN'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the African marshmallow.

HERMAPH'RODITE (*s. from the Greek Ερμης Mercury, and Αφροδιτη Venus*) A person supposed to be of both sexes, an animal in which both sexes are united.

Hermaphrodit'ical (*adj. from hermaphrodite*) Partaking of both sexes.

HER'MAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Rom. xvi.*

HERMENEUMAT'ICAL (*adj. from the Greek ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΩ to interpret*) Belonging to interpretation. *Scott.*

HERMENEUT'ICAL (*adj. from the Greek ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΩ to interpret*) Belonging to interpretation. *Scott.*

HER'MES (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΩ to interpret*) Mercury, the god of eloquence, the supposed interpreter of the gods.

HER'MES (*s.*) A man's name.

Hermet'ic (*s. from Hermes, the supposed inventor of chymistry*) Chymical; closed, as a glass vessel, after the manner of the chymists.

Hermet'ical (*adj. from hermetic*) Chymical, hermetic, used by the chymists in closing the aperture of a glass tube or vessel.

Hermet'ically (*adv. from hermetical*) Chymically, in an hermetical manner, after the manner of the chymist by being heated in the fire and twisted round with a pair of red hot pincers.

HER'MIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect who held that God was corporeal.

Her'mit (*s. from eremite*) An anchorite, one who shuts himself up from the world for contemplation and devotion, a recluse.

Her'mitage (*s. from hermit*) The habitation of a hermit.

HER'MITAN (*s.*) A dry northerly wind on the coast of Guinea, a hurricane. *Scott.*

Her'mitefs (*s. from hermit*) A female hermit.

Hermit'ical (*adj. from hermit*) Belonging to a hermit, suited to an hermit.

Her'mitory (*s. from hermit*) A chapel or oratory belonging to an hermitage.

HERMODAC'YLY (*s. in medicine*) Mercury's finger, a root imported from Egypt and Syria of a purgative quality, but not much used of late.

HERMOG'ENES (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name. *2 Tim.*

HERMOGE'NIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect which arose in the second century, and held the eternity of matter.

HER'MON (*s. from the Heb. signifying destruction*) A mountainous district in the land of Israel.

Her'monite (*s. from Hermon*) An inhabitant of Hermon.

Hern (*s. from heron*) The heron, a large bird that feeds on fish.

HERNAN'DIA (*s. in botany*) An indelict genus of plants. *Dict. of Arts.*

Herne (*s. obsolete*) A valley, a corner. *Chaucer.*

Herne'sum (*s. in old records*) Household goods, implements of trade or husbandry.

Hern'bill (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ainsw.*

HER'NIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Any kind of rupture, a rupture generally denominated from the part affected.

Hernia'ria (*s. in botany, from hernia*) Rupturewort, the knotgrass.

Her'nious (*adj. from hernia*) Belonging to a hernia, afflicted with a rupture.

HE'RO (*s. from the Greek ηἵρω one that perseveres*) A man eminent for bravery, a great warrior; a man eminent above other men. *In heathen mythology, a kind of demigod.*

HER'OD (*s. from the Greek*) A man's name.

Herod'ian (*s. from Herod*) One of that sect among the Jews who supposed that Herod was the Messiah.

HERO'DIAS (*s. from Herod*) The name of a woman.

HERO'DION (*s.*) A man's name.

HEROD'OTUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous Greek historian.

He'roefs (*s. from hero, but not much used*) A heroine, a female hero. *Chapman.*

Hero'ic (*adj. from hero*) Belonging to a hero, besitting a hero, reciting the acts of heroes, productive of heroes.

Hero'ical (*adj. from heroic*) Heroic, becoming a hero.

Hero'ically (*adv. from heroical*) In the manner of a hero, bravely, nobly.

Hero'icalness (*s. from hero*) The state of being heroic. *Scott.*

Hero'ically (*adv. not much used*) Heroically. *Milton.*

Hero'icly (*adv. a different spelling*) Heroically. *Scott.*

Hero'icness (*s. from heroic*) The state of being heroic. *Scott.*

He'roin (*s. from hero, but not so common a spelling*) A heroine. *Dict. of Arts.*

He'roine (*s. from hero*) An heroic woman, a female hero.

He'roism (*s. from hero*) The character of an hero, the qualities that constitute an hero.

HER'ON (*s. from the French, but not so much used of late*) A hern, a large fowl that feeds on fish, the crane.

Her'oner (*s. in falconry*) A hawk that flies at a heron.

Her'onry (*s. from heron*) A place where herons breed.

Her'onsbill (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Her'onsew (*s. obsolete*) A heron, a young heron. *Ch.*

Her'onshew (*s. from heron*) The place where herons or cranes breed.

Heron'ward (*adv. obsolete*) Hereon, upon this. *Ch.*

HEROPH'ILA (*s. in antiquity*) One of the Sibyls.

HER'PES (*s. from the Greek ἑρπῆς to creep*) A cutaneous inflammation, a kind of shingles.

Her'ricane (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A hurricane. *Bailey.*

HER'RING (*s. in ichthyology, from the Sax. hæring*) A small sea fish.

Her'ring (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a herring, used in fishing for herrings.

Her'ringbuss (*s.*) A small ship employed in the herring fishery.

Her'ringcob (*s. from herring*) A young herring.

Her'ringhog (*s. in ichthyology*) A large kind of sea fish which preys upon herrings.

Her'ringfil'ver (*s. from herring, and silver*) The money anciently paid in lieu of a certain quantity of herrings for the support of a religious house.

Hers (*pron. from her, used without the sub.*) Belonging to a woman. "I found the garter, but Polly would not own it was hers."

Hers'al (*s. not used*) A rehearsal. *Spenser.*

HERSE (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. herian to praise*) A temporary monument raised over a grave, the carriage in which dead bodies are conveyed to the grave.

Herse (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into a herse.

Hers'ed (*p. from herse*) Put into a herse, surrounded with something gloomy. *Shakespeare.*

Herself (*pron. from her, and self*) A woman in her own person, a female in person.

Her'selike (*adj. from herse, and like*) Like a herse, funeral, suited to a funeral solemnity.

Hers'ion (*s. from herse*) A kind of herse. *Scott.*

Hert,

- Hert, Herte** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The heart. *Chau.*
Hert, Herte (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did hurt.
HERTFORD (*s.*) The shire town of Hertfordshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.
Hertford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hertford, made at Hertford. *Chaucer.*
Hertfordshire (*s. from Hertford*) An inland county of England, the soil is naturally barren but much improved of late; it contains sixteen market, and two borough towns, and sends six members to parliament.
Hertfordshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Hertford, produced in the county of Hertford.
Hertilefs (*adj. obsolete*) Heartless, discouraged. *Chau.*
Hertly (*adj. obsolete*) Hearty, sincere. *Chaucer.*
Herto (*adv. obsolete*) Hereto, to this. *Chaucer.*
MERY (*v. t. obsolete, from the Sax. herian to praise*) To consecrate, to hallow, to worship. *Spenser.*
He'rying (*p. a. obsolete*) Praising, honouring. *Chau.*
HESH'BON (*s. from the Heb. signifying invention*) The name of a city in the land of Israel.
HES'IOD (*s.*) A man's name, one of the most ancient of the Greek poets.
Hes'itancy (*s. from hesitate*) Dubiousness, doubtfulness, suspense.
Hes'itate (*v. t. from the Lat. hæsito to stick*) To pause, to delay. *Pope.*
Hes'itate (*v. int.*) To be in doubt, to make difficulty.
Hes'itating (*p. a. from hesitate*) Pausing, delaying, making difficulty.
Hesitation (*s. from hesitate*) A doubt, a difficulty started, uncertainty; an intermission of speech, a want of volubility.
HES'PER (*s. in astronomy*) The evening star, Venus when she sets after the sun.
HESPE'RIA (*s. with the poets, from Hesperus*) Italy.
Hespe'rian (*adj. from Hesperides*) Belonging to the Hesperides.
HESPER'IDES (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) Three sisters, the daughters of Hesperus, who were supposed to have been possessed of gardens and orchards producing golden fruit guarded by a dragon.
HES'PERIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, damess-violet.
HES'PERUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed son of Atlas, who took up his residence in Italy, and called it Hesperia after his own name.
HES'PERUS (*s. in astronomy*) Hesper, the evening star, the evening.
HES'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a division of the song*) A man's name.
HES'RONITE (*s. from Hesron*) A descendant of Hesron.
HESSCAS'SEL (*s.*) A landgraviate of the German empire.
Hest (*s. from the Sax. hæst*) A command, a precept, an injunction. *Shakespeare.*
HES'TER (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Esther, a woman's name.
HESYCHAS'TES (*s. from the Greek ησυχάζω to be quiet*) One who gives himself up to religious contemplation. *Scott.*
Het (*adj. obsolete*) Heated, warmed. *Chaucer.*
HETÆRAR'CHA (*s. from the Greek ηταιρος a friend, and αρχη government*) The head of a religious house, the head of a college, the warden of a corporation. *Scott.*
Hete (*v. t. obsolete*) To promise.
Hete (*p. obsolete*) Called. *Chaucer.*
HET'EROCLITE (*s. in grammar, from the Gr. ετερος another, and κλινω to decline*) A word that varies from the common form of declension; any person or thing that deviates from a common rule.
Heteroclit'ical (*adj. from heteroclite*) Deviating from a common rule.
HETEROC'RANY (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ετερος another, and κρανιον the head*) A pain in one part of the head. *Scott.*
HET'ERODOX (*adj. from the Greek ετερος another, and δοξα an opinion*) Deviating from an established opinion.
Het'erodox (*s. from the adj.*) A peculiar opinion. *Br.*
Het'erodoxnefs (*s. from heterodox*) Heterodoxy. *Scott.*
Het'erodoxy (*s. from heterodox*) The quality of being heterodox.
HETEROD'ROMOUS (*adj. in mechanics, from the Greek ετερος another, and δρομος a course*) Having the fulcrum or point of suspension between the power and the weight.
HETEROGE'NEAL (*adj. from the Greek ετερος another, and γενος a kind*) Having contrary qualities, dissimilar in nature.
Heterogeneity (*s. from heterogenous*) An opposition in nature, dissimilitude of nature, dissimilitude of parts.
HETEROGE'NEOUS (*adj. from the Greek ετερος another, and γενος a kind*) Having contrary qualities, dissimilar in nature.
Heteroge'neousness (*s. from heterogeneous*) Dissimilitude in nature, contrariety of parts.
HETEROGE'NIUM (*s. with physicians*) A disproportionate mixture in the blood or spirits. *Scott.*
HETERORHYTH'MUS (*s. from the Greek ετερος another, and ρυθμος a number*) An irregular pulse, a way of life unsuitable to the age of a person. *Scott.*
HETEROP'TICS (*s. not much used, from the Greek ετερος another, and οπτομαι to view*) False optics. *Spezia.*
HETEROS'CII (*s. in geography, from the Greek ετερος another, and σκια a shadow*) The people who live between the tropics and the polar circles, so called because those on the north have their shadows always in an opposite direction to those on the south, and the contrary.
Heteros'cious (*s. from the foregoing*) The heteroscii.
HETEROU'SIANS (*s. in church history, from the Greek ετερος another, and οσια substance*) A branch of the Arians who held that the Son was of a substance different from that of the Father. *Dict. of Arts.*
HETEROU'SII (*s.*) The Heterousians. *Scott.*
HETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying fear*) A man's name.
He'then (*s. an old word*) Mockery. *Bailey.*
He'thin (*s. obsolete*) The heathen, an infidel; mockery. *Ch.*
HETH'LON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the place of fear*) The name of a city. *Ezek. 47.*
Heth'nefs (*s. obsolete*) The heathen, the heathen world, paganism. *Chaucer.*
Hette (*v. t. obsolete*) To dedicate, to commit. *Bailey.*
Het'ter (*adj. a local word*) Eager, earnest. *Bailey.*
HEUCHE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
He'ved (*adj. obsolete*) Made heavy, sunk. *Chaucer.*
He'venish (*adj. obsolete*) Heavenly. *Chaucer.*
Hev'ied (*p. obsolete*) Sunk down, made heavy. *Chaucer.*
Hev'ieth (*v. t. third person singular*) Sinketh, maketh heavy. *Chaucer.*
He'vin (*v. t. obsolete*) To lift up, to heave; to rise, to mount. *Chaucer.*
Hev'inefs (*s. obsolete*) Severity, a disposition to be severe. *Chau.*
HEW (*v. t. from the Sax. heawan*) To cut, to hack, to chop, to fell; to form by hewing, to form with labour.
Hewe (*s. obsolete*) A colour, a pretence. *Chaucer.*
HEWE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hugh, a man's name. *Chau.*
The name of a boy eight years old crucified by the Jews at Lincoln in the year 1255, for which eighteen of them were hanged.
Hew'ed (*p. from hew*) Cut, hacked, chopped, formed by hewing.
Hew'er (*s. from hew*) One that hews, one whose employment is to cut wood or stone.
Hew'hole (*s. from hew, and hole*) The woodpecker.
Hew'id (*p. obsolete*) Hewed; coloured. *Chaucer.*
Hew'in (*p. obsolete*) Hewn, hewed. *Chaucer.*
Hew'ing (*p. a. from hew*) Cutting, hacking, chopping, felling.
Hew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with a keen instrument.
Hew'mond (*adj. obsolete*) Shining, bright. *Phillips.*
Hew'monde (*adj. obsolete*) Shining, bright. *Chaucer.*
Hewte (*s. a local word*) A grove, a little coppice. *Cole.*
HEXACAP'SULAR (*s. in botany*) Having six seed vessels.
HEX'ACHORD (*s. in music*) A sixth; one of the imperfect concords.
HEXAE'DRON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek εξ six, and εδρα a side*) A solid with six equal sides, a cube.
HEXAE'MERON (*s. in old divinity, from the Gr. εξ six, and ημερα a day*) The six days work of creation. *Pb.*
HEXA'GIUM (*s. not much used*) The weight of four scruples.
HEX'AGON (*s. in geometry, from the Greek εξ six, and γωνια a corner*) A plain figure of six equal sides and angles.
Hexagonal (*adj. from hexagon*) Having six sides and angles.
Hexagonal'y (*adv. from hexagonal*) In the form of a hexagon, with six equal sides and angles.
Hexag'ony (*s. from hexagon*) A hexagon, a figure of six equal sides and angles. *Bromball.*
HEXAM'ERON (*s. from the Greek εξ six, and ημερα a day*) A treatise on the six days creation. *Scott.*
HEXAM'ETER (*s. in poetry, from the Greek εξ six, and μετρον a measure*) A verse or line in poetry consisting of six feet. *Hexam'eter*

Hexam'eter (*adj. from the sub.*) Having six feet, consisting of six feet.

HEXAMIL'LION (*s. in antiquity*) A famous wall, across the isthmus of Corinth, six miles in length.

HEXAND'RIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and ἀνδρία virility*) A genus of plants comprehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers and six stamina.

HEXAN'GULAR (*adj. from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and the Lat. angulus a corner*) Having six angles.

HEX'APEDE (*s. not much used*) A fathom, six feet in length. *Cole.*

HEXAPET'ULOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and πέταλον a leaf*) Having six flower leaves.

HEXAPHYL'LOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and φύλλον a leaf*) Composed of six leaves, having six leaves.

HEXAP'LA (*s. from the Greek*) A bible composed in six columns containing the Hebrew text, the Hebrew written in Greek characters, and the four first translations in the Greek language, the work of Origen.

HEX'APOD (*s. from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and πούς feet*) An animal with six feet.

Hex'aptote (*s. from hexaptoton*) A noun declined with six cases.

HEXAP'TOTON (*s. in grammar, from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and πῶς a case*) A noun declined with six cases.

HEXAS'TIC (*s. from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and σίχος a line*) A poem consisting of six lines, a stanza of six lines.

Hexas'ticon (*s. from hexastic*) A poem or epigram in six lines.

HEXAS'TICUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of barley with six rows of corns in the ear. *Phillips.*

HEX'ASTYLE (*s. in architecture, from the Greek ἑξ ἑξ, and ἑλός a pillar*) A building with six columns in front.

HEX'HAM (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 286 miles from London.

Hex'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hexham, made at Hexham.

HEX'IS (*s. from the Greek*) A habit of body, a constitution.

Hext (*adj. obsolete*) Highest. *Chaucer.*

HEY (*interj. supposed to be from high*) Expressive of joy, expressive of mutual exhortation.

Hey'bote (*s. obsolete*) Under wood necessary for making and repairing fences.

Hey'day (*interj.*) Expressive of frolick, exultation, or wonder.

Hey'day (*s. from the interj.*) Frolick, wildness.

Hey'degives (*s. obsolete*) A wild frolicksome dance. *Sp.*

HEY'DON (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 180 miles from London.

Hey'don (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Heydon, made at Heydon.

Hey'ho (*interj.*) Expressive of complaint or anxiety.

Hey'rot (*s. in zoology*) The American badger, a wild beast about the bigness of a cat exceedingly fond of honey. *Phillips.*

Heyrs (*s. in husbandry*) The young trees which are left for timber where a coppice is felled.

HEYTS'BURY (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has little or no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.

Heyts'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Heytsbury, made at Heytsbury.

HEZEK'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name.

HEZ'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying the division of the song*) A man's name.

Hez'ronite (*s. from Hezron*) A descendant of Hezron.

Hi'ACINTH (*s. in heraldry, but not so correct a spelling*) The blue colour in the coats armorial of the nobility. *Scott.*

HIÆ'NA (*s. in zoology, but not so common a spelling*) The hyæna. *Dict. of Arts.*

HIATIC'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The sea lark.

HIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. hio to gape*) The act of gaping.

HIA'TULA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a species of sparus.

HIA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A gaping, a breach, an opening; the opening of the mouth in pronouncing two vowels, without a consonant between them.

HIBER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. Hibernus*) Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HIBER'NIA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of Ireland.

Hiber'nian (*adj. from Hibernia*) Belonging to Ireland.

Hiber'nian (*s. from the sub.*) A native of Ireland, an Irishman.

HIBES'CUM, HIBES'CUS (*s. in botany*) The marsh-mallow.

HI'BRIS (*s. from the Lat.*) One born of parents of different countries, a mongrel.

Hic'ciusdoccius (*s. a cant word*) A juggler, one that plays fast and loose.

HIC'COUGH (*s. from the Danish hicken*) A convulsion of the stomach producing involuntary sobs.

Hic'cough (*v. int. from the sub.*) To sob with a convulsion of the stomach.

Hick'et (*s. not so common a spelling*) The hiccough, the hiccup.

Hick'up (*s. from hiccough*) The hiccough.

Hick'up (*v. int. from the sub.*) To hiccough.

Hick'wall (*s. in ornithology*) The woodpecker.

Hick'way (*s. not so common a word*) The hickwall, the woodpecker.

Hid (*v. t. pret. of hide*) Did hide.

Hid (*p. from hide*) Hidden.

Di'dage (*s. from hide*) A tax laid on every hide of land; an exemption from that tax.

HIDDE'KEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a sharp sound*) The name of a river. *Genesis.*

Hid'der (*pron. obsolete*) He. *Spenser.*

Hid'den (*p. from hide*) Concealed, withdrawn from sight, obscured.

HIDE (*s. from the Sax.*) The skin of a beast, the human skin in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDE (*v. t. from the Sax. hidan*) To conceal, to withdraw from sight, to withdraw from knowledge, to obscure.

Hide (*v. int.*) To lie hid, to be concealed.

Hi'debound (*adj. from hide, and bound*) Having the skin too hard and tight, having the bark too hard and tight so as to prevent the growth; harsh, untractable; close, niggardly.

Hi'degild (*s. an old word*) The fine paid to be excused from the punishment of a public whipping.

Hi'del (*s. from hide*) A sanctuary, a place of safety. *Sc.*

HID'EOUS (*adj. from the French hideux*) Horrible, dreadful, shocking.

Hid'eously (*adv. from hideous*) Horribly, dreadfully, in a shocking manner.

Hid'eousness (*s. from hideous*) Horribleness, terror, dreadfulness.

Hi'der (*s. from hide*) One that hides.

Hi'din (*v. t. obsolete*) To hide. *Chaucer.*

Hi'din (*adj. obsolete*) Hastened. *Chaucer.*

Hi'ding (*p. a. from hide*) Concealing, obscuring.

Hi'dingplace (*s. from hide, and place*) A place to hide in.

Hid'ous (*adj. obsolete*) Ugly, deformed. *Chaucer.*

HIDROT'ICS (*s. in medicine*) Sudorifics, medicines to promote perspiration.

HIE (*v. int. from the Sax. hiegan, nearly obsolete*) To hasten, to go in haste.

Hie (*v. t. nearly obsolete*) To take one's self in haste. "Hie thee to the sea."

Hie (*s. obsolete*) Haste. *Chaucer.*

HI'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the life of God*) A man's name.

Hier (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hire. *Chaucer.*

HIERACH'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hawkweed.

HIERACHO'DES (*s. in botany*) The crepis, the fanchus.

HIERACITES (*s. in church history*) A sect in the third century who taught that Melchisedek was the Holy Ghost, denied the resurrection, and condemned marriage.

HIERANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) The camomile.

HIERAPI'CRA (*s. in pharmacy*) A purgative composition consisting of several ingredients.

HIERAP'OLIS (*s. from the Greek ἱερα holy, and πόλις a city*) The name of a city. *Col. 4.*

HIERARCH (*s. from the Greek ἱερός holy, and αρχή government*) The chief of a sacred order.

Hierarch'ical (*adj. from hierarch*) Belonging to a sacred or ecclesiastical government.

Hi'erarchy (*s. from hierarch*) An ecclesiastical government; a rank or subordination of holy spirits; the subordination of angelic beings.

HIERA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ἱερός sacred*) Set apart for sacred uses, belonging to a fine sort of paper used for sacred purposes.

Hierde (*s. obsolete*) A herdsman, a shepherd. *Chaucer.*

Hierd'efs (*s. from hierde, obsolete*) A shepherdess. *Chau.*

Hiere (*pron. obsolete*) Hier. *Chaucer.*

HIE'ROBOTANE (*s. in botany*) The vervain.

HIEROGLYPH

HIEROGLYPH (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and γράφω to carve*) An emblem, a figure by which an idea or word is implied; the art of writing in picture.

Hieroglyphic (*s. from hieroglyph, and more frequently used*) An hieroglyph, the figure by which some word or idea is communicated.

Hieroglyphic (*adj. from the sub.*) Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

Hieroglyphical (*adj. from hieroglyphic*) Emblematical, hieroglyphic.

Hieroglyphically (*adv. from hieroglyphical*) Emblematically, with hieroglyphics.

HIEROGRAMMATEI (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and γράμμα a letter*) The priests among the Egyptians who were to explain the mysteries of religion.

Hierogrammatist (*s. from hierogrammatei*) One of the order of the hierogrammatei.

HIEROGRAMS (*s. from the Greek ἱερός holy, and γράμμα a letter*) Sacred writings. *Scott.*

Hierographer (*s. from hierography*) A writer of divinity.

Hierographic (*adj. from hierography*) Belonging to sacred writings.

Hierographical (*adj. from hierographic*) Belonging to hierography.

HIEROGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and γράφω to write*) Sacred writings, writings on divinity.

HIEROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and μαν'εία divination*) The prediction of future events drawn from the observation of the several circumstances attending the sacred rites.

HIEROME (*s.*) The name of a man, Jerome.

HIEROME'NIA (*s. in ancient chronology*) One of the Athenian months, the Boedromion.

HIEROMNE'MON (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and μνέω to bring to remembrance*) An officer in the Greek church who stands behind the patriarch at the sacrament, and turns to the several parts of the service in the order in which they are to be rehearsed.

Hieronomians (*s. in church history*) An order of Monks said to have been established by Saint Jerome; an order of hermits founded in the year 1365.

HIERONYMUS (*s.*) One of the fathers of the church; a man's name, Jerome.

HIEROPHANT (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and φανώ to show*) A priest, a teacher of religion; a kind of sexton.

Hierophantæ (*s. from hierophant*) The priests of the goddess Hecate; the persons appointed to superintend the sacred rites. *Scott.*

HIEROPHANTES (*s. a different spelling*) The hierophantæ. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hierophantic (*adj. from hierophant*) Belonging to the hierophant.

HIEROPHYLAX (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and φυλάσσω to keep*) An officer in the Greek church who was to take care of the vestry.

HIEROS/COPY (*s. from the Greek ἱερός, sacred, and σκόπεω to view*) A kind of divination, hieromancy.

HIEROSOL'YMA (*s. from the Greek*) Jerusalem.

Hierosolymitan (*adj. from Hierosolyma*) Belonging to Jerusalem, done at Jerusalem. *Bailey.*

HIGGA'ION (*s. from the Heb.*) Meditation.

Hig'gle (*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To chaffer, to make many words to a bargain; to sell provisions from door to door.

Hig'gledypig'gledy (*adv. a cant word*) In confusion, in a confused mixture.

Hig'gler (*s. from higgle*) One who hawks provisions by retail.

Hig'gling (*p. a. from higgle*) Chaffering, making many words to a bargain, selling provisions from door to door.

Hig'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of chaffering, the act of making many words to a bargain, the trade of a higgle.

HIGH (*adj. from the Sax. heah*) Tall, rising upwards from the surface; elevated, raised aloft; exalted, far advanced; great, capital; difficult, abstruse; full, complete; noble, illustrious; proud, arrogant; violent, loud; tumultuous, turbulent; strong tasted, highly palatable; dear, exorbitant. *On high, aloft, above.*

High (*adv. from the adj. chiefly used in composition*) Highly, with elevation, with estimation, with pride.

High (*s. from the adj.*) A high place, an elevation, a superior region.

High'am (*adj. from Highamferrers*) Belonging to Highamferrers, made at Highamferrers.

HIGHAMFERRERS (*s.*) A borough town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends one member to parliament, and is 70 miles from London.

Highbearing (*adj. with cockfighters*) Courageous, disposed to fight.

Highblest (*adj. from high, and blest*) Greatly blessed, supremely happy.

Highblown (*adj. from high, and blown*) Puffed up with wind, greatly inflated.

Highborn (*adj. from high, and born*) Nobly descended, born of illustrious parents.

Highbuilt (*adj. from high, and built*) Built high, having lofty buildings.

Highcoloured (*adj. from high, and colour*) Having a high colour, having a glaring or deep colour.

Highcrest'd (*adj. from high, and crest*) Having a high crest, shouldered as the head of an arrow.

Highdesigning (*adj. from high, and design*) Having great designs.

High'd (*v. int. obsolete, pret. from hie*) Hastened, did hasten. *Chaucer.*

High'er (*adj. comp. of high*) High in a greater degree.

High'est (*adv. sup. of high*) High in the greatest degree.

High'est (*s. from the adj.*) The Most High.

High'est (*s. obsolete*) The height. *Chaucer.*

High'ed (*adj. from high, and fed*) Pampered, fed with high food.

Highflaming (*adj. from high, and flame*) Throwing the flame to a great height.

Highflier (*s. from high, and fly*) One that carries his opinions to an extravagant pitch.

Highflown (*adj. from high, and fly*) Elevated, proud, turgid, extravagant.

Highflying (*adj. from high, and fly*) Extravagant in claims, extravagant in opinions.

Highheaped (*adj. from high, and heap*) Covered with high heaps, raised into high heaps.

Highheel'd (*adj. from high, and heel*) Having a high heel, raised high on the heel.

High'hung (*adj. from high, and hang*) Hung aloft.

Highland (*s. from high, and land*) A mountainous part of a country.

Highlander (*s. from Highland*) One that inhabits the mountainous part of a country, an inhabitant of the north part of Scotland.

High'ly (*adv. from high*) With elevation, with ambition, with estimation.

Highmettled (*adj. from high, and mettle*) High spirited, bold, daring.

Highmind'd (*adj. from high, and mind*) Proud, arrogant.

High'most (*adj. from high, and most*) Higheft. *Shakspeare.*

High'ness (*s. from high*) Elevation above the surface, dignity, supremacy, the title of princes and formerly of kings.

Highprin'ciple (*adj. from high, and principle*) Extravagant in principles, possessed with high notions.

High'red (*adj. from high, and red*) Having a deep red colour.

Highrig'ged (*adj. from high, and rig*) Furnished with high rigging, formed with a shoulder as the head of an arrow.

Highseasoned (*adj. from high, and season*) Piquant, tasteful.

Highsight'ed (*adj. from high, and sight*) Looking upwards, aspiring, proud.

Highspir'ited (*adj. from high, and spirit*) Bold, daring, insolent.

Highstom'ached (*adj. from high, and stomach*) Obstinate, proud, lofty.

Hight (*p. obsolete*) Called, named. *Shakspeare.*

High'taper (*s. in botany*) The longwort. *Ainsworth.*

Hightas'ted (*adj. from high, and taste*) Piquant, tasteful.

High'ty (*adj. used only in familiar or droll style*) Frolicsome, giddy, thoughtless, spruce.

High'ty tighty (*adv. a cant word*) Inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, giddily.

Highvi'ced (*adj. from high, and vice*) Notoriously wicked, enormously vicious.

Highwa'ter (*s. from high, and water*) The highest flow of the tide.

High'way (*s. from high, and way*) The common road, the public path.

High'wayman (*s. from highway, and man*) A man that robs on the highway.

High'waymen (*s. plu. of highwayman*) Men that rob on the highway.

High'wayrobber (*s. from highway, and robbery*) One that robs on the highway.

- Highway robbery** (*s. from highwayrobber*) A robbery committed on the highway.
- HIGH'WORTH** (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 76 miles from London.
- High'worth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Highworth, made at Highworth.
- High'wrought** (*adj. from high, and wrought*) Highly finished, laboured, wrought up to the highest pitch.
- Hig'ledypigledly** (*adv. a cant word*) Pellmell, confusedly, without order, higgledypiggledy. *Scott.*
- Hig'ler** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A higgler, one that hawks about poultry, eggs and other provisions.
- Hi'gra** (*s. not much used*) A kind of rough contrary tide.
- Hi'jen** (*v. int. obsolete*) To hie, to hasten. *Chaucer.*
- HILA'RIA** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feasts which were celebrated annually in honour of the supposed mother of the gods.
- HILAR'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. hilarus cheerful*) Cheerfulness, happiness, merriment.
- HILARIUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- HILARODES, HILARODI** (*s. in antiquity, from the Greek ἰλαρός cheerful, and ὤδη a song*) A kind of rhapsodist.
- Hilaro'dia** (*s. from hilarodi*) A cheerful irregular kind of poem sung by the hilarodes.
- HIL'ARY** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Hila'ryterm** (*s. a law word*) The term which begins on the 23d of January.
- HIL'AROTRAGE'DIA** (*s. from the Greek ἰλαρός cheerful, and τραγωδία a tragedy*) A kind of comic or cheerful tragedy.
- HIL'DEBERT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- Hild'eth** (*v. t. third person sing. obsolete*) Yieldeth, befloweth. *Chaucer.*
- Hild'ing** (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. hild a lord*) A poltroon, a sorry cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- HILKI'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord is my portion*) A man's name.
- HILL** (*s. from the Sax. hil*) An eminence on the ground, an elevation of the ground something less than a mountain.
- Hill** (*v. t. an old word*) To cover. *Cole.*
- Hill** (*adj. from the sub. mostly used in composition*) Full of hills.
- Hillcountry** (*s. from hill, and country*) A district of any country abounding with hills.
- HIL'LEL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that praises*) A man's name.
- Hil'lock** (*s. from hill*) A little hill.
- Hil'locky** (*adj. from hillock*) Full of hillocks, abounding with little hills.
- HILLULIM** (*s. from the Heb.*) Songs of praise, a Jewish epithalamium or wedding song. *Cole.*
- Hilly** (*adj. from hill*) Full of hills, consisting of hills.
- HILT** (*s. from the Sax. hildan to hold*) The handle, the handle of a sword.
- HI'LUM** (*s. with botanists*) The eye of a bean.
- Him** (*pron. the accusative case of he*) The man, the man spoken of before, the male, the male mentioned before.
- Him** (*pron. obsolete*) It, them.
- Him** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A hem. *Chaucer.*
- HIMANTO'PUS** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
- Him'ple** (*v. int. a local word*) To halt, to go lame. *Ph.*
- Him'self** (*pron. from him, and self*) A man in his own person, a man emphatically, a near resemblance to a man's self; a male emphatically, he. *Shakespeare.*
- Him'self** (*pron. obsolete*) Itself. *Shakespeare.*
- HIN** (*s. from the Heb.*) A Jewish liquid measure containing about five quarts.
- HINCK'LEY** (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Monday, and is 102 miles from London.
- Hinck'ley** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hinckley, made at Hinckley.
- HIND** (*s. from the Sax. hinde*) The female of the stag, the female of the red deer; a servant in the country, a peasant, a boar, a rustic.
- HIND** (*adj. from the Sax. hindan*) Situate behind, remote from the head, contrary to the face.
- Hind'berry** (*s. from hind, and berry*) The raspberry. *Ain.*
- Hind'calf** (*s. from hind, and calf*) A hart of the first year.
- HINDE'NI** (*s. from the Sax. hedere*) A society of men, a company, a class. *Scott.*
- Hinder** (*adj. from hind*) Hind, remote from the head, contrary to the face.
- HIN'DER** (*v. t. from the Sax. hindrian*) To stop, to obstruct, to let, to impede.
- Hin'derance** (*s. from hinder*) A stop, an obstruction, an impediment.
- Hin'dered** (*p. from hinder*) Stopped, obstructed, impeded.
- Hin'derer** (*s. from hinder*) One that hinders.
- Hin'dereft** (*adj. obsolete*) Hindmost.
- Hin'dering** (*p. a. from hinder*) Stopping, obstructing, impeding.
- Hin'derling** (*s. from hinder*) One that comes after the rest, a worthless degenerate animal.
- Hin'dermost** (*adj. judged not so proper as*) Hindmost. *Sh.*
- Hin'dersome** (*adj. from hinder, but not much used*) Apt to hinder, troublesome in the way. *Scott.*
- HIND'FARE** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. hind a servant, and faran to go*) The act of running away from a matter. *Scott.*
- Hind'hand** (*s. in the manage, from hind, and hand*) The hinder parts of a horse. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hind'most** (*adj. from hind*) Lying behind the rest, coming after the rest.
- HIN'DON** (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.
- Hin'don** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hindon, made at Hindon.
- HINDOSTAN** (*s. in geography*) The empire of the great Mogul.
- Hindos'tan** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hindostan, produced in Hindostan.
- Hine** (*s. a different spelling*) A hind, a servant employed in husbandry.
- Hine** (*adv. a local word*) Hence, erelong. *Bailey.*
- Hing, Hinge** (*p. obsolete*) Hung. *Chaucer.*
- Hinge** (*s. from hang*) The joints upon which a door or gate turns, that upon which any thing turns; the cardinal points of the world, a governing rule or principle.
- Hinge** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To turn as upon a hinge, to hang, to stick.
- Hinge** (*v. t.*) To furnish with hinges, to bend as a hinge.
- Hing'ed** (*p. from hinge*) Furnished with hinges, bent as a hinge.
- HING'HAM** (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 97 miles from London.
- Hing'ham** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hingham, made at Hingham.
- Hing'ing** (*p. a. from hinge*) Furnishing with hinges, turning as a hinge.
- HIN'NA** (*s. in zoology*) The female hind, the she mule. *Phillips.*
- Hin'nible** (*adj. not much used*) Able to neigh, apt to neigh. *Cole.*
- HIN'NOM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying riches*) The name of a man, the name of a valley.
- HINNULA'RIA** (*s. in ornithology*) The pygarg, the name of a bird.
- HIN'NULUS** (*s. in zoology*) A young hind, a fawn, a little mule. *Phillips.*
- HIN'NUS** (*s. in zoology*) A mule from a horse and a she ass, a hind, a little nag. *Phillips.*
- HINT** (*v. t. supposed to be from the French enter*) To intimate, to give an item, to touch upon, to mention briefly.
- Hint** (*v. int.*) To allude, to touch slightly; *with at; as, "He hinted at what I had said before."*
- Hint** (*s. from the verb*) A slight notice, a remote allusion, a suggestion, an intimation.
- Hint'ed** (*p. from hint*) Intimated, slightly mentioned, alluded to; *with at; as, "Agriculture ought to be hinted at."*
- Hint'ing** (*p. a. from hint*) Intimating, suggesting, mentioning slightly, alluding to.
- Hint'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving a hint. *Ai.*
- HIP** (*s. from the Sax. heopa*) The fruit of the briar, the fruit of the dogrose.
- HIP** (*s. from the Sax. hipe*) The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh. *To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another; but this is used only in familiar or droll style.*
- Hip** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprain the hip, to put out the joint of the hip.
- Hip** (*interj.*) An exclamation expressive of a call to any one.
- Hip** (*s. contraction from hypochondria*) A kind of melancholy, low spiritedness.
- Hip** (*v. t. in building*) To furnish with a hip, to slope down the corner of a roof.
- Hip** (*s. in building*) The sloping corner or return of a roof; the rafter which forms the sloping corner or column of a roof.
- Hip'gout** (*s. from hip, and gout*) The gout in the hip.
- Hip'hop** (*adv. a cant word*) In a hopping manner.
- Hip'mould** (*s. in building*) A kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hip'pace

Hip'pace (s.) A kind of cheese made of mare's milk. *Pb.*
 HIPPAR'CHUS (s. from the Greek) A man's name, the master of a horse.
 Hip'ped (p. from hip) Dislocated in the hip. *Shakes.*
 Hip'ped (adj. from hip) Furnished with a hip, sloped off with a hip.
 HIPPEL'APHUS (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *ελαφος* a stag) A beast of a mixed breed between a horse and a stag.
 HIP'PEUS (s. in astronomy) A kind of comet resembling a horse's main.
 HIP'PEUS (s. in ichthyology) A kind of crab.
 HIP'PIA (s. in botany) A kind of chickweed.
 HIP'PIADES (s. from the Greek) Images representing women on horseback.
 HIPPIAT'ICS (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse) Books treating of horses. *Cole.*
 HIP'PIATRIC (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse) Medicine for horses. *Cole.*
 HIP'PICE (s. in botany) An herb, which, if put into a horse's mouth, is said to prevent hunger and thirst. *P.*
 HIP'PICON (s. from the Greek) A measure containing four furlongs.
 Hip'ping (p. from hip) Dislocating the hip, spraining the hip; furnishing with a hip, sloping down the corner of a roof.
 Hip'pinghand, Hip'pinghold (s. a local word) The place at which any one stays to chat when sent on an errand. *Scott.*
 Hip'pish (adj. from hip) Afflicted with the hip, hypochondriac.
 Hip'pishness (s. from hippish) The state of being hippish.
 HIP'PIUS (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names given to Neptune.
 Hip'po (s. from hip, but not so commonly used) The hip, a lower species of melancholy.
 HIP'PO (s. in zoology) A species of serpents.
 HIPPOBOS'CA, HIPPOBOS'CUS (s. in the history of insects) The horsefly.
 HIPPOCAME'LUS (s. in zoology) A beast supposed to be generated between a horse and a camel.
 HIPPOCAMP'A (s. in zoology) The sea horse.
 HIPPOCAMP'A (s. in anatomy) The processes of the foremost ventricles of the brain. *Scott.*
 HIPPOCASTA'NUM (s. in botany) The horse chestnut.
 HIPPOCEN'TAUR (s. in heathen mythology) A fabulous monster half horse and half man.
 HIPPOCOU'RIOUS (s. in heathen mythology) A name given to Neptune.
 HIP'POCRAS (s. from Hippocrates) A medicated wine.
 HIPPOCRA'TEA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 HIPPOC'RATES (s.) A man's name, one of the most famous physicians in antiquity.
 Hippoc'rates'sleeve (s. from Hippocrates, and sleeve) A kind of bag made by joining the two opposite corners of a piece of cloth for straining liquors.
 HIPPOCRA'TIA (s. in antiquity) The solemn feasts instituted in honour of Neptune.
 HIPPOCRAT'ICA (s. with physicians) The hippocratical countenance, a disease which has a remarkable effect on the countenance.
 Hippocratical (adj. from Hippocrates) Belonging to Hippocrates, resembling Hippocrates. *Scott.*
 HIPPOCRENE (s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *κρήνη* a fountain) A famous fountain sacred to the muses, so called from Pegasus or the winged horse, who, it is said, struck his foot on a stone in this place, and thereby opened the fountain the streams of which immediately became vocal.
 Hippocren'ides (s. from Hippocrene) The Muses. *Panth.*
 HIPPOC'REPIS (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the horseshoe vetch.
 HIPPOD'ROME (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *δρομος* a course) The course where horseraces were performed.
 HIPPOD'ROMUS (s. in ancient chronology) The hecatombæon. *Dict. of Arts.*
 HIPPOGLOS'SA, HIPPOGLOS'SUM (s. in botany) The horse tongue.
 HIPPOGLOS'SUS (s. in ichthyology) The turbot.
 HIPPOGLOT'TION (s. in botany) The laurel of Alexandria.
 HIP'POGRIFF (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *γρύψ* a griffin) The winged horse, a fabulous animal compounded of a horse and a griffin. *Milton.*
 Hip'pogriph (s. a different spelling) The hippogriff. *Cole.*
 HIPPOLAP'ATHUM (s. in botany) A kind of dock.
 HIPPOM'ACHY (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *μαχη* a fight) A contest on horseback.

HIPPOM'ANES (s. in botany) The thornapple, which if eaten by horses, it is said, will make them mad.
 HIPPOM'ANES (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *μανία* madness) A black fleshy kernel in the forehead of a young colt which the mare bites off as soon as she has foaled; a noted poison among the ancients, a chief ingredient in love potions. *Scott.*
 HIPPOMAR'ATHRUM (s. in botany) The wild fennel.
 HIPPOMYR'MEX (s. in zoology) The horse ants, the large ant.
 HIP'PONA (s. in heathen mythology) The goddess of horses and horse courses.
 HIPPOP'AES (s. in botany) The teasel.
 HIP'POPHÆ (s. in botany) A genus of plants; the swallow thorn.
 HIPPOPH'ESTON (s. in botany) An herb which grows on the fullers thorn.
 HIPPOP'ODES (s. from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *πῦξ* a foot) A people of Scythia who were supposed to have horse's feet.
 HIPPOPO'TAMUS (s. in zoology, from the Greek *ἵππος* a horse, and *ποταμος* a river) The river horse, a huge animal found in the river Nile.
 HIPPOSEL'IMEM (s. in botany) The alexanders.
 HIP'PURIS (s. in botany) The horsetail.
 HIP'PURUS (s. in ichthyology) A kind of lobster.
 HIP'PUS (s. in zoology, from the Greek *ἵππος*) The horse.
 Hip'roof (s. from hip, and roof) A roof formed with hips instead of gable ends.
 Hip'shot (adj. from hip, and shot) Sprained in the hip, dislocated in the hip.
 Hip'wort (s. in botany) The name of a plant. *Ainsw.*
 HIR (pron. an obsolete spelling) Her. *Chaucer.*
 HIRAM (s. from the Heb. signifying exaltation) A man's name.
 HIRCA'NIA (s. in geography) The provinces of Persia which lie on the southern shore of the Caspian sea.
 Hircan'ian (adj. from Hircania) Belonging to Hircania.
 Hircan'ian (s. from the sub.) A native of Hircania, an inhabitant of Hircania.
 HIRCA'NUS (s.) A man's name. *2 Mac.*
 HIRCIBAR'BA (s. in botany) The goatsbeard.
 Hircine (adj. from hircus) Belonging to the goat, resembling a goat. *Cole.*
 HIRCIP'ILUS (s. from the Lat. *hircus* a goat, and *pilus* a hair) A man who has bristly hair, a man whose hair resembles that of a goat. *Pbills.*
 Hirciscun'da (s. in old records) The proper division of an estate among the heirs. *Scott.*
 HIRCOCER'VUS (s. in zoology) A stag having the beard of a goat.
 HIRCOLA'TION (s. in gardening) The barrenness of vines.
 HIR'CULUS (s. in botany) A kind of spikenard.
 HIR'CUS (s. in zoology) A goat.
 HIR'CUS (s. in astronomy) A kind of comet; a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
 HIR'CUS (s. in anatomy and surgery) A part of the outward ear; the canthus, the corner of the eye.
 HIRE (v. t. from the Sax. *hiran*) To procure for temporary use at a certain price, to engage to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage one's self for pay.
 Hire (s. from the verb) The reward paid for the temporary use of any thing, the wages paid for service.
 Hire (pron. an obsolete spelling) Her. *Chaucer.*
 Hi'red (p. from hire) Procured for temporary use at a certain price, engaged to temporary service for wages, bribed.
 Hi'reling (s. from hire) One who serves for wages, a prostitute, a mercenary.
 Hi'reling (adj. from the sub.) Serving for hire, venal, mercenary.
 Hi'rer (s. from hire) One who hires; one who keeps horses to let.
 Hi'ring (p. a. from hire) Procuring for temporary use at a certain price, engaging to serve for wages.
 Hirse (s. in botany) A kind of grain, millet. *Ainsw.*
 HIRST (s. from the Sax.) A grove, a small wood.
 HIR'SUTE (adj. from the Lat. *hirsutus* rough) Rough, rugged, bristly.
 HIRTEL'LA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.
 HIRU'DO (s. in zoology) The leech.
 HIRUNDINA'RIA (s. in botany) The swallowwort.
 HIRUN'DO (s. in ornithology, from the Lat.) A swallow.
 HIRUN'DO (s. in anatomy) The hollowness of the arm.
 HIS (pron. from the Sax.) Belonging to the man mentioned before, belonging to a male; its; but this sense is now obsolete. *Carew.*
 HISPAN'IA

HISPANIA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of Spain.
Hispan'ian (*s. from Hispania*) Belonging to Spain, Spanish.
Hispan'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Spain.
HISPID (*adj. from the Lat. hispīdus rough*) Rough, bristly, shaggy.
HISS (*v. int. from the Dutch hysen*) To utter a noise like that of a serpent, to utter a sound like that which is required in the pronunciation of the letter *s*.
Hiss (*v. t.*) To explode, to condemn by hissing.
Hiss (*s. from the verb, and perhaps both from the sound*) The voice of a serpent; censure, an expression of contempt by hissing.
Hiss'ed (*p. from hiss*) Exploded, condemned by hissing; with off and out of: *as*, "She was fairly hissed off the stage." "Hissed out of all the courts in Europe."
Hiss'elf (*pron. now grown obsolete*) Itself, himself. *Sidn.*
Hiss'ing (*p. a. from hiss*) Uttering the noise of a serpent; exploding, expressing contempt by hisses.
Hiss'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noise like a serpent, an expression of contempt by hisses.
HIS'SOON (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tea.
Hist (*interj. of uncertain derivation*) An exclamation requiring silence.
HISTIODRO'MIA (*s. from the Greek ἵστιον a sail, and δρομος a course*) The art of navigation, the art of sailing.
Histo'rial (*adj. obsolete*) Historical, related in history. *Ch.*
Histo'rian (*s. from history*) One skilled in history, a writer of history.
Histor'ic (*adj. from history*) Belonging to history, containing history.
Histor'ical (*adj. from historic*) Containing history, pertaining to history.
Histo'rically (*adv. from historic*) In the manner of history, by way of narrative.
Histor'ice (*s. from history*) That part of grammar which explains the meaning of authors. *Scott.*
Histor'ified (*p. from historify*) Recorded in history. *Br.*
Histor'ify (*v. t. from history*) To relate, to record in history. *Sidney.*
HISTORIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek ἱστορία history, and γραφω to write*) One that writes history.
HISTORIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek ἱστορία history, and γραφω to write*) The employment of an historian, the art of writing history.
HISTORICL'OGY (*s. from the Greek ἱστορία history, and λογος a description*) The knowledge of history, the art of explaining historical facts.
HIS'TORY (*s. from the Greek ἱστορία*) A narration of facts and events, a record of facts and events in regular succession; a relation, a narration; the knowledge of facts and events.
His'torypiece (*s. from history, and piece*) A picture representing some remarkable event.
HIS'TOS (*s. in mechanics*) An engine with a cross beam and pulley to let down a ladder. *Phillips.*
HIS'TRIO (*s. from the Lat.*) A stage player, an actor. *Pb.*
Histrion'ic (*adj. from histrion*) Befitting a stage player, theatrical.
Histrion'ical (*adj. from histrionic*) Suited to the stage, theatrical.
Histrion'ically (*adv. from histrionical*) In a manner befitting a stage player, theatrically, after the manner of a buffoon.
HIS'TRIX (*s. in zoology*) The porcupine, the porcupine fish.
HIT (*v. t. supposed to be from the Lat. ictus a stroke*) To strike, to strike the mark, to reach the point, to attain. To hit off, to strike out, to determine luckily. To hit out, to perform by good luck.
Hit (*v. int.*) To clash, to strike one against another; to succeed, to succeed by accident; to light on, to come at by chance; with on or upon: *as*, "None of them hit upon the art."
Hit (*s. from the verb*) A stroke, a lucky chance.
HITCH (*v. int. from the Sax. hiegan*) To catch in moving, to move by jerks. *Pope.*
Hitch (*v. int. in the manage*) To cut, to strike one foot against another.
Hitch (*s. a sea term*) A kind of knot, or noose by which a rope is fastened to any thing.
Hitch (*s. perhaps from the foregoing*) A fastening by means of a rope, a tie for a horse at grass, as much ground as a horse can reach when tied by the leg at grass.
Hitch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten by a kind of catch, to fasten in a slight manner as to a ring or hook.
Hitch'ed (*p. from hitch*) Fastened by a kind of noose, fastened in a slight manner as to a ring or hook.
Hitch'el (*v. t. a different spelling*) To hatchel, to dress hemp or flax.

Hitch'el (*s. a different spelling*) An hatchel, an instrument with which hemp or flax is dressed.
Hitch'eled (*p. from hitchel*) Dressed with a hitchel, hatcheled.
Hitchel'ing (*p. a. from hitchel*) Dressing with a hitchel.
HITCH'ING (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 35 miles from London.
Hitch'ing (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hitching, made at Hitching.
Hitch'ing (*p. a. from hitch*) Catching while in motion, fastening with a kind of noose.
Hite (*adj. obsolete*) Called, named. *Chaucer.*
HITHE (*s.*) A town in Kent; it is one of the Cinque Ports, has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament called Barons of the Cinque Ports, and is 69 miles from London.
Hithe (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hithe, made at Hithe.
HITHE (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) A small haven, a wharf to land goods on.
HITH'ER (*adv. from the Sax.*) To this place, to this end, to this design.
Hith'er (*adj. from the adv.*) Nearer, lying towards this part.
Hith'ermost (*adj. from hither, and most*) Nearest, lying most towards this side.
Hith'erto (*adv. from hither, and to*) To this time, at any time till now, always till now.
Hith'erward (*adv. from hither, and ward*) Towards this place, to this place.
Hith'erwards (*adv. from hitherward, but not so much used*) Hitherward, to this place.
Hit'ting (*p. a. from hit*) Striking, touching the mark, reaching to, attaining, succeeding, lighting on.
Hit'tite (*s. from Heth*) A descendant of Heth.
HIVE (*s. from the Sax. hife*) The habitation of bees, a kind of dome or box for bees, the colony of bees inhabiting a hive, a company huddled together.
Hive (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put into hives, to contain in hives; to harbour.
Hive (*v. int.*) To huddle together, to take shelter together.
Hi'ved (*p. from hive*) Put into a hive, contained in an hive; huddled together, stored up.
Hi'vedros (*s. from hive, and dross*) A kind of wax which sticks at the mouth and edges of a prosperous hive.
Hi'ver (*s. from hive*) One that hives, one that puts bees into a hive.
Hiv'ing (*p. a. from hive*) Putting into a hive, huddling together, storing up.
Hi'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of putting bees into hives.
HI'VITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying wicked*) An inhabitant of a particular district in the land of Israel.
HLAF'ORD (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A lord. *Phil.*
HLAFORDSA'NA (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The protection of a lord. *Cole.*
HLASOC'NA (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) The protection of the law. *Cole.*
HLEAF'DIAN (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A lady. *Phil.*
Ho (*s. obsolete*) A hill. *Johnson.*
HO! HOA! (*interj.*) An exclamation expressive of a call, an exclamation giving notice of approach.
HOACH (*s. in nat. hist.*) A sort of earth resembling chalk.
HO'ACTZIN (*s. in ornithology*) A bird about the bigness of a common fowl which feeds chiefly on serpents, the snake eater. *Phillips.*
Hoan (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A hone, a kind of whetstone. *Phillips.*
HOAR (*s. from the Sax. har*) White, white with frost, gray, gray with age.
Hoar'frost (*s. from hoar, and frost*) The spangles of dew on the grass in a frosty morning.
HOARD (*s. from the Sax. yord*) A store laid up in secret, a private stock, a treasure.
Hoard (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lay up in hoards, to store secretly.
Hoard'ed (*p. from hoard*) Laid up in secret, stored in private.
Hoard'er (*s. from hoard*) One that hoards, one that lays up in secret.
Hoard'ing (*p. a. from hoard*) Laying up in hoards, storing up in secret.
Hoard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up in hoards.
Hoar'hound (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Hoar'ier (*adj. comp. of hoary*) Hoary in a greater degree.
Hoar'iest (*adj. sup. of hoary*) Hoary in the greatest degree. "The hoariest head I ever saw."
Hoar'iness (*s. from hoary*) The state of being hoary.

HOARSE (*adj. from the Sax. hor*) Having the voice rough, having a rough sound.

Hoar'sely (*adv. from hoarse*) With a rough harsh voice.

Hoar'seness (*s. from hoarse*) A roughness of voice.

Hoars'er (*adv. comp. of hoarse*) Hoarse in a greater degree.

Hoars'est (*adj. sup. of hoarse*) Hoarse in the greatest degree.

Hoar'y (*adj. from hoar*) White, white with age, gray, gray with age; mouldy, rusty.

Hoase (*s. a sea term*) A long flexible tube for conveying fresh water on board a ship.

Hoast'men (*s. a local word*) An ancient gild or company who dealt in coal at Newcastle upon Tyne. *Phil.*

Hoat (*adj. obsolete*) Hot. *Cole.*

Hoay (*interj. a sea term*) An exclamation expressive of a call or notice. *Falconer.*

Heb (*s. a contraction from Robert*) Robbin, a man's name; a country fellow, a clown.

HO'BAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying beloved*) A man's name.

HO'BAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying love*) The name of a place. *Genesis xiv.*

Hobble (*v. int. from hop*) To walk lamely, to rest more on one leg than the other in walking; to move on unevenly.

Hob'ble (*s. from the verb*) An awkward uneven gait, a kind of blunder.

Hob'bler (*s. from hobble*) One that hobbles.

Hob'bler (*s. from hobby*) An Irishman mounted on a hobby, an Irish soldier serving on horseback. *Sir J. D.*

Hob'bling (*p. a. from hobble*) Walking lamely, moving on unevenly.

Hob'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving unevenly.

Hob'blingly (*adv. from hobbling*) Awkwardly, with a hobbling gait.

HOB'BY (*s. from the French hobereau*) A kind of hawk.

HOB'BY (*s. from the French hobin a pacing horse*) A pad, a garran; a stick on which boys get astride to ride; a stupid fellow.

Hob'byhorse (*s. from hobby, and horse*) A small horse, a hobby; a stick on which boys ride; a stupid fellow, a plaything, any thing of which we are passionately fond.

HOB'GOBLIN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A bugbear, an imaginary apparition, a sprite.

Hob'goblin (*adj. from the sub.*) Like a sprite, resembling a ghost, frightful.

HO'BIT (*s. a military term*) A small mortar to discharge little bombs.

Hob'ler (*s. a different spelling*) A hobbler, an Irish knight serving on a hobby, a kind of light horseman. *Pb.*

Hob'nail (*s. from hob, and nail*) A nail with a thick broad head used by some country people to keep the soles of their shoes from wearing out.

Hob'nailed (*adj. from hobnail*) Set with hobnails.

Hob'nob (*adv. perhaps corrupted from habnab*) At random, at once.

Ho'boy (*s. not so common a spelling*) A hautboy, a musical instrument; a kind of strawberry.

Hob'sonschoice (*s. from Hobson, the name of a man who first kept horses for hire, and obliged every customer to take the horse which stood next the stable door*) A single thing proposed which you must accept or none at all.

HO'CA (*s.*) A particular game at cards. *Phillips.*

Hoc'cus (*s. in doom/day book*) A hole, a small pit.

HOCK (*s. from the Sax. hok*) The joint between the knee and fetlock, the small end of a gammon.

Hock (*v. t. from the sub.*) To disable in the hock.

HOCK (*s. from the French hoc*) A particular game at cards.

Hock (*s. from Hockheim*) Rhenish wine, old strong Rhenish wine.

Hock'amore (*s. from hock*) Hock, old strong Rhenish wine.

Hock'day (*s. in old customs*) The anniversary of the expulsion of the Danes.

Hock'erly (*adv. not much used*) Awkwardly, crossly. *B.*

Hock'ettor (*s. an old law word*) A decayed squire, a shifter, a knight of the post. *Phillips.*

HOCK'HEIM (*s.*) A village in Germany famous for the best growth of Rhenish wine.

Hock'herb (*s. in botany*) The mallow. *Ainsw.*

Hock'le (*v. t. from hock*) To hamstring, to cut the sinews about the hock. *Hanmer.*

Hock'monday (*s. in old customs*) The second Monday after Easter, the eve of the day on which the Danes were finally subdued in this kingdom.

HOCK'TIDE (*s. from the German hock bigb, and tide time*) The second Tuesday after Easter, the day on which the Danes were finally subdued in this kingdom.

Hock'tuesday (*s.*) The anniversary of the expulsion of the Danes.

Hocktues'day money (*s. from hocktuesday, and money*) A tribute anciently paid to the landlord for giving his tenants and vassals leave to keep Hocktuesday.

HO'CUSPO'CUS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A juggler, a cheat, one that pretends to the black art.

Hod (*s. perhaps from hood*) A kind of trough in which the ferver carries the materials to the mason.

HOD'DESDON (*s.*) A town in Hertfordshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 17 miles from London.

Hod'desdon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hoddesdon, made at Hoddesdon.

Hod'dy (*adj. a local word*) Merry, well disposed, jocund. *Scott.*

HO'DEGOS (*s. from the Greek*) A guide. *Scott.*

Hodge (*s. a kind of barbarous contraction for*) Roger.

HOD'GEE (*s. in Persia*) A holy man, a priest. *Phillips.*

Hodge'podge (*s. a kind of cant word*) A medley of ingredients all boiled up together, a heterogeneous mixture.

Hodge'pot (*s. a law term*) A mixture of several tenures together.

HODIER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. hodie to day*) Belonging to this day.

Hod'man (*s. from hod, and man*) A labourer who carries a hod, one that is employed in serving masons.

Hod'mandod (*s. in ichthyology*) The dodman, the name of a fish.

HODOME'TRICAL (*adj. from the Greek ὁδος a way, and μέτρον a measure*) Belonging to the method of finding the longitude at sea from the way or course of the ship. *Scott.*

HO'DOY (*s. with the Turks*) God, the supreme Being. *Phillips.*

HOE (*s. from the French houe*) An instrument to cut up the surface of the earth in order to destroy weeds or superfluous plants.

Hoe (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dig or cut up by means of hoeing.

Ho'ed (*p. from hoe*) Cut up with a hoe, dug with a hoe.

HOE'DUS (*s. in zoology*) A kid, a young goat. *Phil.*

Hoe'ing (*p. a. from hoe*) Digging with a hoe, cutting up with a hoe.

Hoe'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method or process of clearing ground by cutting up weeds or superfluous plants with a hoe.

HOG (*s. from the Brit. hwch*) A swine, a castrated boar; a castrated sheep of a year old; a bullock of a year old; a close niggardly fellow.

Hog (*s. a sea term*) A kind of scrubbing broom used in cleaning the bottom of a ship.

Hoga'cius (*s. in old records*) A hoggeral, a sheep one year old.

HO'GAN MO'GAN (*s. from the Dutch hoogan bigb, and moegend mighty, a cant word*) The title given to the States of Holland, a Dutch man.

Hog'cote (*s. from hog, and cote*) A hogsty.

Ho'genhine (*s. in our old customs*) A stranger or guest lodged in a house or family for three nights after which the master of the house was answerable for his good behaviour.

Hog'gaster (*s. from hog*) A sheep of the second year. *Pb.*

Hog'geral (*s. from hog*) A sheep of the second year. *Ains.*

Hog'get (*s. from hog*) A hoggeral. *Phillips.*

Hog'gish (*adj. from hog*) Brutish, greedy, selfish, like a hog.

Hog'gishly (*adv. from hoggish*) Greedily, selfishly, in the manner of a hog.

Hog'gishness (*s. from hoggish*) Brutality, selfishness, greediness.

Hog'grub'ber (*s. from hog*) A hog, a greedy fellow. *Pb.*

Hogh (*s. obsolete*) A hill, a rising ground. *Spenser.*

Hog'herd (*s. from hog, and herd*) A keeper of hogs.

HO'GI (*s. with the Turks*) Persons employed in transcribing books.

HOG'LA (*s. from the Heb. signifying dame*) The name of a woman.

Hog'louse (*s. from hog, and louse*) A kind of insect, a millipede.

HO'GO (*s. from the French haut gout*) A high relish, an offensive smell. *Scott.*

Ho'goe (*s. in cookery*) A mess so called from its high relish. *Scott.*

Ho'goo (*s. a different spelling*) A hogo. *Phillips.*

Hog'rel (*s. from hog*) A sheep of the second year. *Pb.*

Hogs'beans (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ains.*

Hogs'bread (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ains.*

Hogs'fennel (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ains.*

Hogs'head

- Hogs' head** (*s. from hog, and head*) A liquid measure containing sixty three gallons, a large barrel.
- Hogsmush' room** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ai.*
- Hogs' plum** (*s. in botany*) The spondius.
- Hog'steer** (*s. with hunters*) A wild boar of the third year.
- Hog'sty** (*s. from hog, and sty*) A place in which hogs are shut up to be fed.
- Hogs' wash** (*s. from hog, and wash*) The wash given to swine.
- Hogs' weed** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *D. of A.*
- Hog' wash** (*s. from hog, and wash*) The draught given to swine. *Arbutnot.*
- HOI'DEN** (*s. from the Brit. hoeden*) An awkward country girl.
- Hoi'den** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To romp indecently.
- Hoi'dening** (*p. a. from hoiden*) Romping, romping indecently. *Swift.*
- HOISE** (*v. t. from the French hoasser*) To raise up, to lift on high.
- Hoi'sed** (*p. from hoise*) Raised up, lifted up.
- Hoi'sing** (*p. a. from hoise*) Lifting up, raising on high.
- HOIST** (*v. t. from the French hoasser*) To hoise, to raise up, to lift up.
- Hoist** (*s. a sea term*) The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign.
- Hoi'sed** (*p. from hoist*) Lifted up, raised on high.
- Hoi'sing** (*p. a. from hoist*) Lifting up, raising up.
- Hoi'sing** (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of lifting up, the operation of drawing up any body by the assistance of one or more tackle.
- HOKE** (*s. from the low Lat. hoccus*) A hole, a pit. *Pb.*
- Ho'keday** (*s. a different spelling*) Hockday, the anniversary of the expulsion of the Danes. *Scott.*
- Ho'ker** (*s. an old word*) Peevishness. *Phillips.*
- Ho'kerly** (*adj. obsolete*) Frowardly, peevishly. *Chau.*
- Ho'kir** (*s. obsolete*) Peevishness. *Chaucer.*
- HOL'BEACH** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 114 miles from London.
- Hol'beach** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Holbeach, made at Holbeach.
- Holce** (*s. not much used*) The weight of a dram. *Phil.*
- HOL'CUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- HOLD** (*v. t. from the Sax. haldan*) To grasp in the hand, to gripe; to retain, to possess; to maintain as an opinion, to believe; to confine, to detain; to preserve, to keep; to solemnize, to celebrate; to offer, to propose; to form, to carry on; to continue. *To hold forth*, to offer, to exhibit. *To hold in*, to restrain, to govern by the bridle. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. *To hold on*, to continue, to protract. *To hold out*, to extend, to continue. *To hold up*, to sustain, to support.
- Hold** (*v. int.*) To stand, to be right; to last, to endure; to refrain, to withhold; to stand up for, to adhere to; to depend on, to derive from. *To hold forth*, to harangue, to set forth in a public manner. *To hold in*, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. *To hold on*, to continue, to proceed. *To hold out*, to last, to endure, to preserve. *To hold together*, to be joined, to continue in union. *To hold up*, to continue the same speed, to be in a state of health; to be dry weather, to keep from raining.
- Hold** (*s. from the verb*) The act of holding, a catch, a power of seizing; that which is held, a support; power, influence, custody; a prison, a fortified place, a lurking place; that part of a ship which lies between the lower deck, and the keelson.
- Hold** (*adj. obsolete*) Beholden, obliged. *Chaucer.*
- Hold'en** (*p. from hold*) Held.
- Hold'er** (*s. from hold*) One that holds, one that gripes; a tenant; one that holds under another.
- Hold'erforth** (*s. from hold, and forth*) An haranguer, one that holds forth.
- Hold'ersforth** (*s. plu. from holderforth*) More than one that holds forth. *Hudibras.*
- Hold'fast** (*s. from hold, and fast*) Any thing that takes fast hold, a catch, a cramp, a particular kind of nail.
- Hold'in** (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To hold. *Chaucer.*
- Hold'in** (*p. obsolete*) Hold. *Chaucer.*
- Hold'ing** (*p. a. from hold*) Grasping in the hand, keeping, possessing, detaining, maintaining, believing, continuing, persevering.
- Hold'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A tenure, a farm; the clove or burden of a song.
- Hold'ir** (*s. obsolete*) A supporter. *Chau.*
- HOLE** (*s. from the Sax.*) A narrow long cavity, a perforation, a cave, a hollow place, the cell of an animal, a mean habitation, a shift, a subterfuge.
- Hole** (*adj. obsolete*) Whole. *Chaucer.*
- Hole** (*adv. obsolete*) Wholly. *Chaucer.*
- Ho'lidam** (*s. from holy, and dame, obsolete*) The mother of our Lord, the Virgin Mary.
- Ho'lidam** (*s. obsolete*) The form of an oath, an oath by the Virgin Mary. *Scott.*
- Ho'lier** (*adj. comp. of holy*) Holy in a greater degree.
- Ho'liest** (*adj. sup. from holy*) Holy in the greatest degree.
- Ho'liely** (*adv. from holy*) In a holy manner, piously, faithfully.
- Ho'liness** (*s. from holy*) Sanctity, religious goodness; the state of being consecrated; the title of the Pope.
- HOLIP'PÆ** (*s. with physicians*) A kind of medicated wafers.
- HOL'LA** (*interj. from the French hola*) An exclamation expressive of a call to any one at a distance.
- Hol'la** (*s. from the interj.*) The sound of the interjection holla. "I hear some far off holla break the silent air." *Milton.*
- Hol'la** (*v. int. a spelling nearly obsolete*) To holla, to hoot, to shout.
- HOL'LAND** (*s. in geography*) One of the united provinces of the Netherlands; a district or division of Lincolnshire.
- Hol'land** (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A fine substantial sort of linen cloth.
- Hol'land** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Holland, made of linen imported from Holland.
- Hol'lander** (*s. from Holland*) A native of Holland, an inhabitant of Holland.
- Ho'lidam** (*s. obsolete, from holy, and dame*) The Virgin Mary. *Shakespeare.*
- Hol'lo** (*v. int. from holla*) To cry out aloud, to hoot, to shout.
- Hol'low** (*s. from holla, and now the more common spelling*) A call or exclamation to a person at a distance, the sound of such an exclamation.
- Hol'lo** (*interj. from holla, and now the more common spelling*) An exclamation expressive of a call to a person at a distance.
- Hol'loa** (*interj. a sea term*) An exclamation expressive of an answer to one who has addressed you by a call from a distance.
- Hol'loing** (*p. a. from holla*) Crying out aloud, hooting.
- Hol'loing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of hooting, the sound of hooting.
- Hol'lour** (*s. obsolete*) One who is criminally conversant with women. *Chaucer.*
- Hol'low** (*adj. from hole*) Excavated, having a void space within, noisy, sounding as empty, unfaithful, deceitful.
- Hol'low** (*s. from the adj.*) A cavity, a hollowness, a cavern, a pit, a hole, a canal, a passage for water.
- Hol'low** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To scope out, to excavate.
- Hol'low** (*v. int. from holla, a different spelling*) To holla, to cry aloud, to shout.
- Hol'lowed** (*p. from hollow*) Made hollow, excavated.
- Hol'lowing** (*p. a. from hollow*) Making hollow, shouting.
- Hol'lowly** (*adv. from hollow*) With cavities, with deceit.
- Hol'lowness** (*s. from hollow*) The state of being hollow, want of solidity, want of faithfulness.
- Hol'lowroot** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ainsw.*
- HOL'LY** (*s. in botany, from the Sax. holeyn*) An evergreen well known shrub.
- Hol'lybush** (*s. from holly, and bush*) The holly moderately grown.
- Hol'lyhock** (*s. not so correct a spelling, from the Sax. he-lioc*) The holyhock, the rosemallow.
- Hol'lyrose** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the male cistus. *Ainsworth.*
- Hol'lytree** (*s. in botany*) The hollyrose, the aquifolium. *Ainsworth.*
- HOLM, HOLME** (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 309 miles from London.
- Holm, Holme** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Holme, made at Holme.
- HOLM, HOLME** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A river, an island; a hill, a mountain.
- Holm, Holme** (*s. in botany*) The ilex, the evergreen oak; the holly; but this sense is local.
- HO'LOCAUST** (*s. from the Greek ὅλος whole, and καίω to burn*) A burnt sacrifice, a sacrifice the whole of which was to be consumed by fire.
- HOLOFER'NES** (*s. but not so common a spelling*) Olofernes, a man's name. *Apoc.*
- HOLOGRAM'MON** (*s. from the Greek ὅλος whole, and γραμμα a letter*) A will wholly written by the testator.
- HO'LOGRAPH** (*s. from the Greek ὅλος whole, and γράφω to write*) A deed written wholly in the grantor's own hand writing.
- HOLOM'ETER** (*s. from the Greek ὅλος whole, and μέτρον*

- upon a measure*) A mathematical instrument of general use in mensuration.
- HOL/OTON** (*s. in botany*) The stitchwort.
- HOLOTHU'RIA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shellfish full of freckles. *Phillips.*
- Hol'our** (*s. obsolete*) A man criminally conversant with women. *Chaucer.*
- Hol'ows** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Holy men, saints. *Chaucer.*
- Hol'owness** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hollowness, the height or depth of any concavity. *Chaucer.*
- Holp** (*v. t. the old pret. of help*) Did help, helped.
- Holp** (*p. obsolete, from help*) Helped.
- Holp'en** (*p. obsolete, from help*) Helped.
- Hol'som** (*adj. a sea term*) Constructed in the best manner for riding at anchor. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hol'stains** (*s. obsolete*) Hailstones. *Chaucer.*
- HOL'STER** (*s. from the Sax. heolster*) A case for a horseman's pistol.
- HOLT** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax.*) A wood.
- HOLT** (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 122 miles from London.
- Holt** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Holt, made at Holt.
- Holt, Holte** (*adj. obsolete*) Held, accounted. *Chaucer.*
- HO'LY** (*adj. from the Sax. holig*) Pure, immaculate; good, pious, religious; sacred, consecrated, set apart to divine use.
- Hol'ybut** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish. *Scott.*
- Hol'yday** (*s. from holy, and day*) A festival, a day of mirth and gaiety, a day of rest from labour, a time that comes but seldom.
- HOL'YHOCK** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the rose-mallow.
- Hol'yness** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Holiness. *D. of Arts.*
- HO'LYROOD** (*s. from the Sax. holig holy, and rode a cross*) The cross of crucifixion.
- Hol'yroodday** (*s. from holyrood, and day*) A festival so called from the exaltation of the cross.
- Hol'yrose** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Phillips.*
- Hol'ythistle** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Hol'ythursday** (*s. from holy, and thursday*) The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated.
- Hol'ywater** (*s. from holy, and water*) The water with which the papists sprinkle themselves when they enter their places of worship.
- Hol'yweek** (*s. from holy, and week*) The last week in Lent, the week immediately before Easter.
- HO'LYWELL** (*s.*) A town in Flintshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 199 miles from London.
- Hol'ywell** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Holywell, made at Holywell.
- Hol'yyear** (*s. from holy, and year*) The jubilee.
- HOM'AGE** (*s. from the French homage*) Service paid and fealty professed to a superior; an acknowledgment of vassalage; obedience, respect, worship.
- Hom'age** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To respect, to pay honour, to profess fealty.
- Hom'ageable** (*adj. from homage*) Liable to do homage, belonging to homage. *Scott.*
- Hom'ager** (*s. from homage*) One that does homage, one who holds by homage of some superior lord.
- Hom'agejury** (*s. from homage, and jury*) The jury in a court baron consisting of tenants who do homage to the lord of the fee.
- HOMA'GIUM** (*s. in old records*) Homage.
- HOM'BRE** (*s. from the Spanish signifying a man*) A particular game at cards. *Cole.*
- Home** (*s. from the Sax. ham*) A person's own house, a man's dwelling, a man's own country, the place of constant residence.
- Home** (*adj. from the sub.*) Domestic, belonging to one's own country, belonging to one's own house; efficacious.
- Home** (*adv. from the adj.*) To one's own habitation, to one's own country, to one's own breast, to the point designed with efficacy.
- Ho'meborn** (*adj. from home, and born*) Native, natural, domestic.
- Ho'mebred** (*adj. from home, and bred*) Native, natural, domestic; plain, honest, uncultivated.
- Ho'mefelt** (*adj. from home, and feel*) Felt within, inward, private.
- Ho'melier** (*adj. comp. of homely*) Homely in a greater degree.
- Ho'meliest** (*adj. sup. of homely*) Homely in the greatest degree.
- Ho'melily** (*adv. from homely*) Rudely, inelegantly.
- Ho'meliness** (*s. from homely*) Plainness, rudeness, coarseness.
- Ho'mely** (*adv. from home*) Plain, coarse, rude, homespun.
- Ho'mely** (*adv. not much used, from the adj.*) Plainly, coarsely, rudely. *Dryden.*
- Ho'melyn** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish. *Ains.*
- Ho'memade** (*adj. from home, and made*) Made at home, manufactured in one's own country.
- HO'MER** (*s.*) A man's name, the greatest of all the Greek poets.
- Ho'mier** (*s. from the Heb.*) A Jewish measure containing about three pints.
- Hortie'ric** (*adj. from Homer*) Belonging to Homer, written by Homer, described by Homer. *Johnson.*
- Home'rical** (*adj. from Homeric*) Belonging to Homer, described by Homer.
- Ho'mefoken** (*s. an old law term*) The privilege which a man has in his own house, the security a man enjoys in his own house which ought not to be invaded; the crime of assaulting a man in his own dwelling. *D. of A.*
- Ho'mespun** (*adj. from home, and spun*) Spun at home, wrought at home, plain, coarse, rude; homely, inelegant.
- Ho'mespun** (*s. from the adj.*) A rustic, a clown.
- HO'MESTAL** (*s. from the Sax. hom home, and stede place*) The place of the house, a mansion.
- HO'MESTEAD** (*s. from the Sax. as the foregoing*) A homestead, the place of the house, the house belonging to a farm.
- Ho'meward** (*adv. from home, and ward*) Towards home, towards the place of residence.
- Ho'mewards** (*adv. from homeward, but not so common*) Homeward.
- Homici'dal** (*adj. from homicide*) Murderous, bloody.
- HOM'ICIDE** (*s. from the Lat. homo a man, and cædo to kill*) Murder, destruction, manslaughter; a murderer, a manslayer.
- HOMILE'TICAL** (*adj. from the Greek ομιλεω to associate*) Social, conversible. *Atterbury.*
- Hom'ilist** (*s. from homily*) A writer of homilies.
- HOM'ILY** (*s. from the Greek ομιλεω to associate*) A discourse read to a religious assembly, one of the sermons or discourses appointed to be read in churches.
- HOMINI'COLEE** (*s. in church history, from the Lat. homo a man, and colo to worship*) An appellation of reproach given to those who distinguished between the two natures of Christ, intimating that they were chargeable, in effect, with paying divine worship to a mere creature.
- Ho'mlick** (*adj. obsolete*) Homely. *Chaucer.*
- Hom'moc** (*s. a sea term*) A hillock, a small eminence in the figure of a cone appearing on the sea coast. *Falconer.*
- HOMOCEN'TRIC** (*adj. from the Greek ομοσ the same, and κεντρον a centre*) Having the same centre.
- HOMODRO'MUS** (*s. in mechanics*) A lever having the weight between the power and the fulcrum.
- HO'MODOX** (*adj. not used*) Having the same opinion. *Co.*
- HOMŒOL'OGY** (*s. not used, from the Greek ομοιος like, and λογος a word*) Similarity of diction, a sameness of words. *Cole.*
- HOMŒOME'RIA** (*s. from the Greek ομοιος like, and μερον a part*) A likeness of parts. *Phillips.*
- Homœomer'ical** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Homœomerical, having likeness of parts. *Phillips.*
- HO'MŒON** (*s. from the Greek, but not much used*) A similitude taken from the several parts of the same subject.
- HOMŒOP'TOTON** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The homœoptoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence are so constructed as to end with like cases. *Phillips.*
- HOMŒOTE'LEUTON** (*s. from the Greek ομοιος like, and τελευτω to end*) A figure in rhetoric, in which the several parts of a sentence end alike.
- HOMOGE'NEAL** (*adj. from the Greek ομοσ like, and γενος a kind*) Having the same nature, suited to each other.
- Homoge'nealness** (*s. from homogeneal*) The state of being homogeneal.
- Homogene'ity** (*s. from homogeneal*) The state of being homogeneal.
- HOMOGEN'EUS** (*adj. from the Greek ομοσ like, and γενος a kind*) Having the same nature, founded on the same principles, fitted to each other.
- Homoge'neousness** (*s. from homogeneous*) The state of being homogeneous.
- HOM'OGENY** (*s. from the Greek ομοσ like, and γενος a kind*) Joint nature, homogeneity. *Bacon.*
- Homome'rical** (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Homœomerical. *Scott.*
- Homoi'mery** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The homœomery. *Scott.*
- HOMOIOME'RICAL** (*adj. from homœomery*) Having likeness of parts.

HOMOIOMERY (*s. from the Greek ομοιος like, and μέρος a part*) A likeness of parts.

HOMOIOP'TOTON (*s. from the Gr. ομοιος like, and πτω to fall*) A figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence are so constructed as to end in like cases.

HOMOIU'SIAN (*adj. from the Greek ομοιος like, and ουσια substance*) Having a substance resembling that of another. *Scott.*

Homoiu'sian (*s. from the adj. in church history*) One who held that the Son was not of the same but of a substance resembling that of the Father.

Homol'ogal (*adj. not much used*) Homologous. *Scott.*

HOMOLOGOUS (*adj. from the Greek ομος like, and λογος a ratio*) Having the same manner, having the same proportion.

Homol'ogousness (*s. from homologous*) Similarity of manner, similarity of proportion. *Scott.*

HOMOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek ομος like, and λογος proportion*) Similitude of proportion, likeness. *Scott.*

HOMONYM'IA (*s. from the Greek ομος like, and ονυμα a name*) The equivocalness of words, the several senses of the same word.

Homonym'ity (*s. from homonymia*) Homonymy, equivocalness.

HOMON'YMOUS (*adj. from the Greek ομος like, and ονυμα a name*) Having different meanings, equivocal, ambiguous.

HOMON'YMY (*s. from the Greek ομος like, and ονυμα a name*) Equivocation, ambiguity, the different meaning of the same word.

HOMŌOU'SIANS (*s. in church history, from the Greek ομος like, and ουσια substance*) The Christians of the fourth and succeeding centuries, who held that the Father, Son, and Spirit were of the same substance, or possessed one common nature.

HOMOPH'AGI (*s. from the Lat. homo a man, and the Greek φάγω to eat*) Men eaters; those who feed on raw flesh. *Scott.*

HOMOP'BLATA (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The shoulderblade.

HOMOT'ONA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ομος like, and τονος a tone*) A continued fever, a fever that keeps exactly at the same height.

Homot'onous (*adj. from homotona*) Equable, belonging to those distempers which keep a constant tenor or progress in their rise, state and declension.

HOMOU'SIAN (*adj. from the Greek ομος equal, and ουσια substance*) Consubstantial, having the same substance. *Sc.*

Homou'sian (*s. from the adj. in church history*) One who held that the Son was of the same substance with the Father.

HOMOU'SION (*s. from the Greek ομος like, and ουσια substance*) Consubstantiality. *Phillips.*

HOMUN'CIONATES (*s. in church history*) The Christians of the fourth century, so called, in reproach, by the Arians. *Scott.*

HOMUN'CIONISTS (*s. in church history, from the Lat. homuncio a little man*) The Arians, so called because they held that Christ was no more than a mere man. *Sc.*

HOMUN'CIONITES (*s. in church history*) A kind of Arians who held that the image of God was impressed on the body and not on the mind of Christ. *Scott.*

HOMUN'CULUS (*s. from the Lat. a little man*) A monk. *Scott.*

Hond (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The hand. *Chaucer.*

Hond'berend (*s. an old word*) Handhabend. *Cole.*

Hondfan'genethes (*s. an old word*) A thief taken with the stolen goods in his hand. *Cole.*

Hond'fish (*s. an old word*) The dog fish. *Cole.*

Hond'habend (*s. an old law term*) That circumstance in which the thief is taken with the stolen goods in his hand.

HONE (*s. from the Sax. hæn a stone*) A fine kind of whetstone, a whetstone for a razor.

HONE (*v. int. from the Sax. hongian*) To pine, to long for any thing. *Johnson.*

HON'EST (*adj. from the Lat. honestus honourable*) Just, righteous, chaste, true, sincere.

Hon'este (*adj. obsolete*) Honourable. *Chaucer.*

Hon'ester (*adj. comp. of honest*) Honest in a greater degree.

Ho'estest (*adj. sup. of honest*) Honest in the greatest degree.

Hon'estie (*s. the old spelling*) Honesty. *Chaucer.*

Hon'estly (*adv. from honest*) Justly, uprightly, modestly, faithfully.

Hon'esty (*s. from honest*) Justice, truth, purity, virtue.

HON'EY (*s. from the Sax. honig*) The viscous and luscious substance which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness and endearment.

Hon'ey (*v. int. from the sub.*) To talk fondly, to make love.

Hon'eybag (*s. from honey, and bag*) The bag in which the bee carries the honey, the stomach of a bee.

Hon'eycomb (*s. from honey, and comb*) The cells of wax in which the bees store their honey.

Hon'eycombed (*adj. from honeycomb*) Having holes like a honeycomb.

Hon'eydew (*s. from honey, and dew*) A viscous matter on plants which resembles honey.

Hon'eyed (*adj. from honey*) Covered over with honey, sweet, luscious. *Shakespeare.*

Hon'eyflower (*s. from honey, and flower*) The name of a plant, the melanthus.

Hon'eygnat (*s. from honey, and gnat*) The name of an insect.

Hon'eyless (*adj. from honey*) Void of honey.

Hon'eying (*p. a. from honey*) Talking fondly, making love. *Shakespeare.*

Hon'eymoon (*s. from honey, and moon*) The first month after matrimony supposed to be all tenderness and pleasure.

HON'EYSUCKLE (*s. in botany*) The woodbine, the flower of the woodbine.

Hon'eywort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the cerinthe.

Hong (*v. int. obsolete*) To hang. *Chaucer.*

Hong'ir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hunger. *Chaucer.*

Hong'it (*p. obsolete, from hang*) Hung, hanged. *Ch.*

Honie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Honey. *Cole.*

Hon'ied (*adj. from honey*) Covered with honey, sweet, luscious.

HON'ITON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 155 miles from London.

Hon'iton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Honiton, made at Honiton.

HON'OR (*s. a modern but correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Honour, dignity, reputation, nobleness, reverence, veneration, chastity, glory, boast, ornament, decoration, a public mark of respect, civilities, privilege.

Hon'or (*v. t. from the sub.*) To reverence, to dignify, to confer honors.

Hon'orable (*adj. from honor*) Deserving honor, illustrious, noble, great, generous; conferring honor; untainted, irreproachable; honest, just, equitable.

Hon'orableness (*s. from honorable*) Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

Hon'orably (*adv. from honor*) With tokens of honor, with generosity, with reputation.

Hon'orary (*adj. from honor*) Conferring honor, done in honor.

Hon'ored (*p. from honor*) Reverenced, dignified, made honorable.

Hon'orer (*s. from honor*) One that honors, one that confers honor.

HONORIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. honor honour, and fio to be done*) Bringing honor. *Scott.*

HONORIFICABILITUDIN'ITY (*s. from the Lat. but of no use*) Honourableness. *Bailey.*

Honorif'icency (*s. from honorific, but not used*) Worship. *Bailey.*

Hon'oring (*p. a. from honor*) Reverencing, dignifying, conferring honor.

HON'OUR (*s. the old spelling, from the French honneur*) Honor.

Hon'our (*v. t. from the sub.*) To honor.

Hon'ourable (*adj. the common spelling, from honour*) Honorable.

Hon'ourableness (*s. from honourable*) Honourableness.

Hon'ourably (*adv. from honourable*) Honourably.

Hon'ourary (*adj. from honour, but not so common a spelling*) Honorary.

Hon'ourary (*s. from the adj.*) A lawyer's fee, a salary given to the professors of any art or science; a person who enjoys an honorary post.

Hon'ourcourt (*s. from honour, and court*) A court held within the seignories.

Hon'oured (*p. from honour*) Honored.

Hon'ourer (*s. from honour*) One that honours, one that confers honours.

Hon'ouring (*p. a. from honour*) Honoring.

Hon'ourpoint (*s. in heraldry*) The point that divides the upper half of an escutcheon into two equal parts.

Hon'ours (*s. plu. of honour*) Dignities, offices, privileges; court cards at whist.

Hont (*s. obsolete*) A huntsman. *Chaucer.*

Hontfang'enthes (*s. an old law term*) A thief taken with the stolen goods in his hands. *Bailey.*

Ho'ny (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Honey.

Honyfret'neffe (*s. obsolete*) Sweetness, the sweetness of honey. *Chaucer.*

HOOD (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. hod*) State, quality, condition; it is used in composition.

HOOD (*s. from the Sax. hod*) The upper covering of the head, any thing drawn upon the head or wrapped round it, the covering put over the head and eyes of a hawk, an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

Hood (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put on a hood, to blind as with a hood, to cover as with a hood.

Hooded (*p. from hood*) Dressed in a hood, covered as with a hood.

Hood'ing (*p. a. from hood*) Putting on a hood, covering as with a hood.

Hood'manblind (*s. from hoodman, and blind*) Blindman's buff. *Shakespeare.*

Hood'wink (*v. t. from hood, and wink*) To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

Hood'winked (*p. from hoodwink*) Blinded with something bound about the eyes, deceived, imposed upon.

Hood'winking (*p. a. from hoodwink*) Blinding with something bound about the eyes, deceiving, imposing upon.

HOOF (*s. from the Sax. hof*) The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

Hoof'bony (*s. from hoof, and bony, in farriery*) A hard swelling like a bone growing on a horse's hoof.

Hoof'bound (*adj. from hoof, and bound*) Having the upper part of the hoof too tight.

Hoof'brittle (*adj. from hoof, and brittle*) Having a bad hoof, having a brittle hoof.

Hoof'cast (*adj. in farriery, from hoof, and cast*) Having the hoof quite separated from the other part of the foot.

Hoof'ed (*adj. from hoof*) Furnished with hoofs.

Hoof'loofened (*adj. from hoof, and loose*) Having the hoof loose.

Hoof'swelled (*adj. from hoof, and swell*) Having the hoof swelled.

HOOK (*s. from the Sax. hoco*) Any thing bent so as to take hold, the bended wire on which the bait is hung to catch fish, an instrument to lay hold on the meat in a pot, an instrument to cut corn, an instrument to cut or cap; a snare, a trap; that part of a hinge which is driven into the post; a field sown two years together with the same sort of grain. *Ainsw. By hook, or by crook, One way or other. Off the books, off the hinges, in disorder.*

Hook (*v. t. from the sub.*) To catch with a hook, to fasten, to draw as with a hook, to intrap, to ensnare.

Hook'ed (*p. from hook*) Caught as with a hook, ensnared, intrapped.

Hook'ed (*adj. from hook*) Bent, incurvated.

Hook'edness (*s. from hook*) The state of being bent as a hook.

Hook'ing (*p. a. from hook*) Catching with a hook, intrapping, fastening with a hook.

Hook'land (*s. from hook, and land*) Land ploughed and sown every year. *Scott.*

Hook'nose (*s. from hook, and nose*) The aquiline nose, a nose rising in the middle.

Hook'nos'd (*adj. from hooknose*) Having a hooked nose.

Hook'pin (*s. from hook, and pin*) An iron pin with a hook at the end.

Hoole (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Whole. *Chaucer.*

Hoo'lich (*adj. obsolete*) Wholly. *Chaucer.*

HOOP (*s. from the Dutch hoep*) The circle of wood with which casks are bound, the whalebone or other materials with which ladies extend their petticoats, any thing circular.

Hoop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind with hoops, to encircle, to clasp.

HOOP (*v. int. from the French houpper*) To shout, to make an outcry, to whoop.

Hoop (*v. t.*) To drive with a shout, to call by a shout.

Hoop'ed (*p. from hoop*) Driven with a shout. *Sb.*

Hoop'er (*s. in ornithology*) A wild swan. *Phillips.*

Hoop'er (*s. from hoop*) One that makes hoops, a cooper.

Hoop'ing (*p. a. from hoop*) Putting on hoops, shouting.

Hoop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of shouting, the noise of a shout.

Hoop'ingcough (*s. from hoop, and cough*) A convulsive cough so called from the noise which attends it, the chin cough, the whooping cough. *Johnson.*

Hoop'wheel (*s. in clock work*) The detent wheel.

Hoord (*s. not so common a spelling*) A horde, a clan, a distinct company among the Tartars. *Phillips.*

HOOT (*v. int. from the Brit. hwt*) To shout in contempt, to make a noise as an owl.

Hoot (*v. t.*) To drive with noise and shouts.

Hoot (*s. from the v.*) A shout in contempt, noise, clamour.

Hoot'ed (*p. from hoot*) Driven with noise and clamour; with at: as, "He was hooted at by all the boys in the street."

Hoot'ing (*p. a. from hoot*) Shouting in contempt, driving with noise and clamour.

Hoot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making the noise of the owl, the cry of the owl.

HOP (*s. from the Sax. hoppa*) To jump, to skip, to leap on one leg, to walk lamely, to move, to play.

Hop (*s. from the verb*) A jump, a light leap, a jump on one leg, a dance, a dancing bout in the country.

HOP (*s. in botany, from the Dutch*) A well known plant, the flowers of a plant much used in brewing.

Hop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To impregnate with hops.

Hop (*adj. from the sub. frequently used in composition*) Belonging to hops, appropriated to the culture of hops.

HOPE (*s. from the Sax. hoppa*) The expectation of some future good, confidence in something future, the cause of hope, the object of hope.

HOPE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A dingle in a sloping plain between hills. *Urry.*

Hope (*v. int. from the sub.*) To live in expectation of some good, to place confidence in futurity; with for: as, "Hope for good success."

Hope (*v. t.*) To expect with desire.

Ho'ped (*p. from hope*) Expected, expected with desire.

Ho'peful (*adj. from hope*) Promising, likely to answer expectations, full of hope, confident in expectation. *Po.*

Ho'pfully (*adv. from hopeful*) In a hopeful manner; with hope. *Glanville.*

Ho'pfulness (*s. from hopeful*) The state of being hopeful.

Ho'peless (*adj. from hope*) Void of hope, affording no hope.

Ho'per (*s. from hope*) One that has hope, one that has pleasing expectations.

Hop'garden (*s. from hop, and garden*) A garden in which hops are cultivated.

Hop'ground (*s. from hop, and ground*) Ground appropriated to the culture of hops.

Hop'hill (*s. from hop, and hill*) The hillock raised round each plant in a hop yard. *Mortimer.*

HOPH'NI (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that covereth*) A man's name.

Hop'ing (*p. a. from hope*) Living in hope of some thing, expecting, expecting with desire.

Ho'pingly (*adv. from hoping*) With hope, with expectation of good.

HOP'LITES (*s. in antiquity*) The candidates at the Olympic games who appeared in armour.

HOP'LOCHRISM (*s. from the Greek σπλον a weapon, and χεισμα ointment*) The salve foolishly applied to a wound in order to cure the wound that had been made by it.

Hoplochris'tical (*adj. from hoplochrism*) Belonging to the hoplochrism, belonging to that salve which is applied to the weapon instead of the wound. *Cole.*

HOPLOM'ACHI (*s. from the Greek σπλον a weapon, and μάχη a fight*) A kind of gladiators who fought in armour.

HOPOMACH'LION (*s. in surgery*) A kind of instrument. *Pb.*

Hop'ped (*p. from hop*) Impregnated with hops.

Hop'pen (*v. int. obsolete*) To hop. *Chaucer.*

Hop'per (*s. from hop*) One that hops; the box or open frame of wood into which corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

Hop'perars'd (*adj. a very low word*) Protuberant about the hips. *Scott.*

Hop'pers (*s. from hop*) A kind of play.

Hop'pet (*s. a local word*) A fruit basket. *Bailey.*

Hop'ple (*v. t. in the manage*) To tie the feet with a rope. *Scott.*

Hop'pled (*p. from hopple*) Tied by the feet with a rope.

Hop'posteris (*s. obsolete*) Pilots. *Chaucer.*

Hoq'ueton (*s. an old word*) A short coat without sleeves.

HOR (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that conceives*) A mountain on the border of the land of Canaan.

HO'RACE (*s.*) A man's name, one of the most famous of the Latin poets.

HO'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. hora an hour*) Belonging to an hour, hourly.

Ho'rariness (*s. from horary*) The quality of being horary. *S.*

HO'RARY (*adj. from the Lat. hora an hour*) Relating to an hour, continuing for an hour, hourly.

HORA'TIO, HORA'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Horcen'trick (*adj. not used*) Eccentric. *Cole.*

Hord (*s. more commonly written*) Horde, a clan, a tribe.

Hord (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To hoard.

Hord (*s. not so common a spelling*) A hoard. *Scott.*

Hor'da (*s. in old records*) A cow in calf. *Phillips.*

HORDA'CEOUS

HORDA'CEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. hordeum barley*) Made of barley. *Scott.*
HORDE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A clan, a tribe, a company of Tartars.
HORDEA'TUM (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. hordeum barley*) A decoction of barley.
Hordea'tum (*s. in surgery*) A small push in the eyebrow so called from its resemblance to a barley corn.
Horde'rium (*s. in old records*) A hoard, a treasure, a store.
HORD'EUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Barley, a genus of plants.
HORDICA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A festival in which cattle were sacrificed big with young.
HORDICID'IA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The hordicalia. *Sc.*
Hore (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Hoary. *Chaucer.*
Hore (*s. obsolete*) Gray hairs, a whore. *Chaucer.*
HO'REB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a desert*) A mountain in Arabia.
Ho'rehound (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The hoarhound, the name of an herb.
HORHAGID'DAD (*s. from the Heb. signifying the hill of pleasure*) A place. *Numbers.*
Ho'riloge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An horologe, a clock, a dial.
HO'RIMS (*s. from the Heb.*) The ancient inhabitants of Seir. *Deut. 2.*
HORIS'MOS, HORIS'MUS (*s. from the Greek*) A description, a rhetorical figure in which any thing is described or set off to the best advantage. *Phillips.*
Hor'isons (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Orisons, prayers. *Cha.*
HORI'ZON (*s. from the Greek οριζω to limit*) The line or circle that terminates the view, the circle which seems to divide the heavens and the earth.
Horizont'al (*adj. from horizon*) Belonging to the horizon, near to the horizon, parallel to the horizon.
Horizont'ally (*adv. from horizontal*) In a direction parallel to the horizon.
HOR'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying destruction*) The name of a place, the name of a city.
HORMINA'DES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a green colour. *Phillips.*
HORMI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The clary, a genus of plants.
HOR'MUS (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of dance. *Pb.*
HORN (*s. from the Sax.*) One of the hard pointed substances which grow on the heads of several kinds of quadrupeds, an instrument of wind music made of horn, a drinking vessel made of horn, one extremity of the waxing or waning moon, one of the feelers of a snail; the badge of cuckoldom. *Horn mad, raving mad, mad as a cuckold.*
Horna'gium (*s. in old records*) The horngeld.
Horn'beak (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Horn'beam (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree or shrub.
Horn'book (*s. from horn, and book*) The first book for children, a single page covered with horn to preserve it.
Horn'coot (*s. in ornithology*) The hornowl.
HORN'BY (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Monday, and is 243 miles from London.
Horn'by (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hornby, made at Hornby.
HORN'CASTLE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 141 miles from London.
Horn'castle (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Horncastle, made at Horncastle.
HORN'DON (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 28 miles from London.
Horn'don (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Horndon, made at Horndon.
Horn'ed (*adj. from horn*) Furnished with horns, wearing horns.
Hor'ner (*s. from horn*) One that works in horn.
Hor'net (*s. from horn, in the history of insects*) A large kind of wasp.
Hor'netfly (*s. from hornet, and fly*) A large fly so called from its resemblance to the hornet.
Horn'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The hornbeak.
Horn'foot (*adj. from horn, and foot*) Having a hoof on the foot.
Horn'geld (*s. from horn, and geld, now grown obsolete*) The tax paid for feeding horned cattle in the king's forest.
Hor'nicle (*s. a local word*) A hornet. *Bailey.*
HORNO'FI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A fawn, a hindcalf. *Pb.*
Horn'owl (*s. in ornithology*) The bubo.
Horn'pipe (*s. from horn, and pipe*) A country dance commonly performed to the sound of the horn.
HO'K'N'SEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 187 miles from London.

Horn'sey (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hornsey, made at Hornsey.
Horn'stone (*s. from horn, and stone*) A kind of blue stone.
Horn'work (*s. in fortification*) An outwork composed of two demi bastions joined by a curtain.
Horn'y (*adj. from horn*) Consisting of horn, resembling horn.
HO'RODIX (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and δεικνυμι to shew*) Any contrivance to shew the hour of the day.
HOROG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and γραφω to write*) A description of the hours, the art of dialing.
HO'ROLOGE (*s. from the Gr. ωρα an hour, and λογος a description*) An instrument that shews the hour of the day.
Horolog'ical (*adj. from horologe*) Belonging to any contrivance or instrument for shewing the hour.
HOROLOGIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, λογος, a word, and γραφω to write*) One who constructs instruments for shewing the hour.
HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, λογος a word, and γραφω to write*) The act of constructing instruments to shew the hour.
HOROLO'GIUM (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and λογος a description*) An instrument to shew the hour.
HO'ROLOGY (*s. from horologe*) An instrument that shews the hour.
HOROM'ETER (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and μετρον a measure*) An instrument to measure the hours, an instrument to measure time by hours.
HOROM'ETRY (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and μετρον a measure*) The act of measuring time by the hour.
HO'RONAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying anger*) A district in the land of Canaan.
Ho'ronite (*s. from Horonaim*) An inhabitant of Horonaim.
HOROP'TER (*s. in optics*) A right line drawn through the point of concourse parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye, the line that bounds distinct vision.
Horos'copal (*adj. from horoscope*) Belonging to the horoscope.
HO'ROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek ωρα an hour, and σκοπεω to view*) The configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth; a scheme of the heavens at any particular time; the degrees of ascendant.
Horoscop'ist (*s. from horoscope*) One who is skilled in horoscopes. *Scott.*
Ho'row (*adj. obsolete*) Mean, base, scandalous. *Chau.*
HORREN'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. horrendus, but not much used*) Horrible, dreadful. *Scott.*
HOR'RENT (*adj. from the Lat. horrens, but not used*) Horrible, dreadful. *Bailey.*
Horrib'il'ity (*s. from horrible*) The state of being horrible. *Scott.*
HOR'RIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. horribilis*) Horrid, dreadful, shocking, enormous.
Hor'ribleness (*s. from horrible*) The state or quality of being horrible.
Hor'riblety (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Horribility. *Chau.*
Hor'ribly (*adv. from horrible*) Dreadfully, horridly.
HOR'RID (*adj. from the Lat. horreo to dread*) Hideous, dreadful, shocking; offensive, unpleasing; rough, bristly.
Horrid'ity (*s. from horrid, but not much used*) Horribleness. *Bailey.*
Hor'ridly (*adv. from horrid*) Dreadfully, shockingly.
Hor'ridness (*s. from horrid*) Hideousness, enormity.
HORRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. horror dread, and fero to bring*) Bringing horror, producing horror. *Sc.*
HORRIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. horror dread, and facio to make*) Causing horror.
HORRIPILA'TION (*s. from the Lat. horreo to bristle, and pilus hair*) The rising of the hair on any sudden fright. *Bailey.*
HORRIS'ONOUS (*adj. from the Lat. horror dread, and sonus a sound, but not much used*) Sounding horribly.
HOR'ROR (*s. a modern but correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Horrour, dread.
HOR'ROUR (*s. the common spelling, from the French horreur*) Horror, dread, terror; gloom, dreariness; a cold shaking fit.
HOR'SA (*s.*) A man's name, the brother of Hengist the Dane.
HORSE (*s. from the Sax. hors*) One of the most generous and useful of all quadrupeds; the cavalry of an army; a machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; a machine on which any thing is supported by laying it across.
Horse (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mount upon a horse, to put on horseback, to carry on the back, to ride, to cover a mare.
Horse (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Hoarse. *Chaucer.*

Horse

Horse (*s. a sea term*) A rope reaching from the middle to the end of a yard, a rope of a large size extended in a perpendicular direction near the side of a mast for the sail to ride on.

Horse'back (*s. from horse, and back*) The state of being on a horse, the seat of the rider.

Horse'ballet (*s. from horse, and ballet*) A horse dance. *C.*

Horse'bean (*s. from horse, and bean*) A small kind of bean usually given to horses.

Horse'block (*s. from horse, and block*) A block to assist in mounting a horse.

Horse'boat (*s. from horse, and boat*) A boat for ferrying horses over a water.

Horse'boy (*s. from horse, and boy*) A boy employed about horses.

Horse'breaker (*s. from horse, and break*) One who breaks colts for the saddle.

Horse'chesnut (*s. from horse, and chesnut*) A tree with digitated leaves, the fruit of the tree.

Horse'cloth (*s. from horse, and cloth*) A cloth to throw over a horse.

Horse'courser (*s. from horse, and course*) One that runs horses, one that deals in horses, a jockey.

Horse'cousser (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A horsecourser, a jockey. *Johnson.*

Horse'crab (*s. from horse, and crab*) The name of a fish. *Ainsworth.*

Horse'cucumber (*s. from horse, and cucumber*) The large green cucumber.

Horse'fed (*p. from horse*) Mounted on a horse, covered as a mare.

Horse'dance (*s. from horse, and dance*) A dance awkwardly performed.

Horse'dung (*s. from horse, and dung*) The excrements of a horse.

Horse'face (*s. from horse, and face*) A face with large features. *Johnson.*

Horse'emmet (*s. from horse, and emmet*) A large kind of ant.

Horse'flesh (*s. from horse, and flesh*) The flesh of a dead horse.

Horse'fly (*s. from horse, and fly*) A fly very troublesome to horses.

Horse'foot (*s. in botany*) The coltsfoot.

Horse'hair (*s. from horse, and hair*) The hair of a horse.

Horse'hair (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of horsehair.

Horse'heal (*s. in botany*) The elicampane.

Horse'heel (*s. from horse, and heel*) The name of a herb.

Horse'knobs (*s. in botany*) The knapweed. *Scott.*

Horse'laugh (*s. from horse, and laugh*) A violent loud laugh.

Horse'leech (*s. from horse, and leech*) A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

Horse'leechery (*s. from horseleech*) The art of curing the diseases incident to horses.

Horse'litter (*s. from horse, and litter*) A carriage for a sick person hung upon poles between two horses.

Horse'man (*s. from horse, and man*) A man on horseback, one skilled in riding, a soldier who serves on horseback.

Horse'manship (*s. from horseman*) The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

Horse'marten (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

Horse'match (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ains.*

Horse'measure (*s. from horse, and measure*) A rod divided into hands and inches in order to measure horses.

Horse'meat (*s. from horse, and meat*) Provender, meat for horses.

Horse'mint (*s. in botany*) A large kind of mint.

Horse'muscle (*s. from horse, and muscle*) A large muscle.

Horse'play (*s. from horse, and play*) Coarse rough play.

Horse'pond (*s. from horse, and pond*) A pond in which horses are washed and watered.

Horse'race (*s. from horse, and race*) A match of horses for running.

Horse'radish (*s. from horse, and radish*) A species of scurvygrafs, an acrid kind of root.

Horse'shoe (*s. from horse, and shoe*) A plate of iron nailed to the foot of a horse.

Horse'shoehead (*s. from horse'shoe, and head*) A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open. *Scott.*

Horse'stealer (*s. from horse, and steal*) One that steals horses.

Horse'tail (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Horse'tongue (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Horse'twitchers (*s. from horse, and twitchers*) An instrument to hold an unruly horse by the nostrils.

Horse'way (*s. from horse, and way*) A road for horses.

HORSHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 37 miles from London.

Hors'h'am (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Horsham, made at Horsham.

Hors'ing (*p. a. from horse*) Mounting on horseback, putting on a horse, covering a mare.

HOR'TA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddess among the Romans who was supposed to have excited persons to great and noble enterprizes.

HOR'TALIGER (*s. among the Turks*) One of the officers who are to prepare the tents and lodgings for the Grand Signior and his retinue on any expedition. *Diët. of Arts.*

HORTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. hortor to exhort*) An exhortation, the act of exhorting.

HORTATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. hortor to exhort*) Belonging to exhortation.

Hort'ative (*s. from the adj.*) An exhortation, a speech to excite to some great and noble enterprize.

HOR'TATORY (*adj. from the Lat. hortor to exhort*) Belonging to exhortation, belonging to precept or discourse, intended to convey an incitement to action.

HORTEN'SIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The name of a woman.

HORTEN'SIAN (*adj. from the Lat. hortus a garden*) Belonging to a garden. *Cole.*

HORTEN'SIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The name of a man.

HOR'TICULTURE (*s. from the Lat. hortus a garden, and colo to cultivate*) The act of cultivating a garden.

Hort'tolan (*s. not so common a spelling*) The ortolan. *Phil.*

HOR'TULAN (*adj. from the Lat. hortus a garden*) Belonging to a garden.

HORTULA'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The yellow hammer.

Hort'yard (*s. an old word*) An orchard, a garden. *Pb.*

HOSAN'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying save we beseech thee*) An exclamation of praise, a shout or song of praise.

HOSE (*s. from the Sax. hofa*) Stockings, coverings for the legs; breeches.

Hose (*v. t. a local word*) To carry, to hug in the arms. *Cole.*

HOSE'A (*s. from the Heb. signifying safety*) A man's name, one of the prophetic books of scripture.

Hose'husk (*s. in botany*) A husk, a husk within another.

Hossen (*s. plu. of hose, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Hose, stockings.

HOSHE'A (*s. a different spelling*) Hosea, a man's name.

Hos'ier (*s. from hose*) One who deals in hose.

HOS'PITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. hospes a guest*) Kind to strangers, given to hospitality.

Hos'pitableness (*s. from hospitable*) Hospitality, kindness to strangers.

Hos'pitably (*adv. from hospitable*) With kindness to strangers, in a hospitable manner.

HOS'PITAL (*s. from the Lat. hospes a stranger*) A place for the reception of the poor and the sick, a place for shelter or entertainment.

Hos'pitalfever (*s. from hospital, and fever*) The malignant catarrhal fever common in hospitals.

Hos'pitaliers (*s. obsolete*) Knights templars. *Cbauer.*

Hospital'ity (*s. from hospital*) The practice of entertaining strangers, generosity to guests and strangers.

Hos'pittaler (*s. from hospital*) One who resided at a hospital in order to receive the poor and stranger.

HOS'PITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. hospes a stranger*) To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*

HOS'PITICIDE (*s. from the Lat. hospes a guest, and cado to kill*) One that kills his guest, one that kills his host. *Scott.*

HOSPIT'IUM (*s. in old records*) An inn, a monastery.

HOSPITULA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A room or place in religious houses where strangers are entertained.

Hospitula'rius (*s. in old records*) The person who had the care of the hospitalaria.

HOS'PODAR (*s.*) The title of a Dacian prince.

HOST (*s. from the Lat. hospes a guest*) One that receives a guest, one that entertains another; the master of an inn.

HOST (*s. from the Lat. hostis an enemy*) An army, a great number.

HOST (*s. from the Lat. hostia a sacrifice*) The consecrated wafer, the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.

Host (*v. int. from the sub.*) To take up entertainment, to encounter in battle, to muster. *Shakespeare.*

HOST'AGE (*s. from the Lat. hospes a stranger*) One given in pledge for the performance of conditions.

Host'el (*s. from host*) An inn, an hotel.

HOSTELA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) The right which the lord of a manor claimed to lodge in the house of his tenant.

Hos'teler (*s. from host*) An innkeeper. *Scott.*
Hos'telrie (*s. obsolete*) An inn. *Chaucer.*
Hos'telry (*s. from host*) An inn. *Scott.*
Hos'ter (*s. from host*) One that takes in lodgers. *Scott.*
Hos'terie (*s. obsolete*) An inn. *Chaucer.*
Hos'tery (*s. from host*) An inn, an office of an inn under the care of the hostler.
Host'ess (*s. from host*) A woman that gives entertainment, the mistress of an inn.
Host'esship (*s. from hostess*) The character of an hostess.
Hos'tey (*v. t. obsolete*) To besiege. *Cole.*
HOS'TIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A sacrifice to the gods for victory over an enemy.
HOS'TICIDE (*s. from the Lat. hostis an enemy, and cædo to kill*) One who kills an enemy.
Hostila'ria (*s. in old records*) The place in a religious house where strangers were to be entertained. *Scott.*
Hostila'rius (*s. from hostilaria*) The person who had the care of the hostilaria. *Phillips.*
HOS'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. hostis an enemy*) Suitable to an enemy, warlike, adverse, opposite.
Hos'tilements (*s. an old word*) Necessaries, furniture. *Co.*
Hos'tileness (*s. from hostile*) Hostility. *Scott.*
Hos'tilere (*s. obsolete*) A host, an innkeeper. *Chaucer.*
Hos'tiliments (*s. obsolete*) Furniture, necessaries. *Chau.*
HOSTIL'INA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the corn while shooting into the ear.
Hostil'ity (*s. from hostile*) A state of war, the operations of an open enemy.
Hos'ting (*p. a. from host*) Entertaining, encountering in battle, reviewing a body of men. *Johnson.*
Hos'ting (*s. from the part.*) An encounter in battle, a muster. "And in fierce hostings meet." *Milton.*
Host'ler (*s. from hostel*) One that has the care of horses at an inn.
Hos'tresse (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An hostess. *Chaucer.*
Hostri'cus (*s. in old records*) A goshawk, a bird of prey.
Host'rie (*s. obsolete*) An inn. *Chaucer.*
Host'ry (*s. from hostelry*) A place where the horses of guests are kept, an apartment under the care of an hostler.
HOT (*adj. from the Sax. hat*) Impregnated with fiery particles, having power to excite heat; ardent, vehement; eager, keen in desire; lewd, libidinous; piquant, acrid.
Hot (*p. obsolete*) Called, named. *Spenser.*
Hot'bath (*s. from hot, and bath*) A place filled with hot water to bathe in.
Hot'bed (*s. from hot, and bed*) A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
Hotbrain'ed (*adj. from hot, and brain*) Violent, vehement, furious.
Hotch'potch (*s. a kind of cant word*) A mixture, a confused mixture hashed or boiled up together.
Hotch'pot (*s. not so frequent a spelling*) A hotchpotch.
HOT'COCKLES (*s. from the French haut coque, and coquilles, shells*) A play in which one covers his eyes, lays his hand on his back and guesses who strikes him.
Hote (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Hot. *Chaucer.*
Hote (*p. obsolete*) Called, named. *Spenser.*
Hote (*v. t. obsolete*) To promise. *Chaucer.*
Hot'headed (*adj. from hot, and head*) Vehement, violent, passionate.
Hot'house (*s. from hot, and house*) A house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather; a bagnio, a brothel.
Hot'tin (*v. t. obsolete*) To promise, to heat. *Chaucer.*
Hot'ty (*adv. from hot*) With heat, with violence, with keen desire.
Hotmouth'ed (*adj. from hot, and mouth*) Headstrong, ungovernable.
Hot'nels (*s. from hot*) Heat; violence, fury.
Hot'spur (*s. from hot, and spur*) A passionate rash violent man; a kind of early pease.
Hot'spurred (*adj. from hotspur*) Vehement, rash, heady.
HOT'TENTOT (*s. in geography*) One of the inhabitants of the most southern promontory of Africa.
Hot'tentotcountry (*s. from Hottentot, and country*) The country of the Hottentots, the most southern promontory of Africa.
Hot'ter (*adj. comp. of hot*) Hot in a greater degree.
Hot'test (*adj. sup. of hot*) Hot in the greatest degree.
HOTTO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the water violet.
Hotts (*s. with cockfighters*) The soft bits of leather fastened to the spurs of fighting cocks to prevent them from hurting one another in sparring.
Hove (*v. t. pret. of heave*) Heaved, did heave.
Hove (*p. obsolete, from heave*) Heaved, lifted up. *Ch.*

Hove (*v. int. obsolete*) To hover. *Chaucer.*
HOVEL (*s. from the Sax. hofe a house*) A shed, a cottage, a mean habitation.
Hov'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shelter in a hovel.
Ho'ven (*p. from heave, but nearly obsolete*) Heaved, lifted up.
HOVER (*v. int. from the Brit. hovio*) To hang in the air without flying much one way or the other, to stand in suspense, to wander about one place.
Hov'erground (*s. a local word*) Light sort of soil. *Pb.*
Hov'ering (*p. a. from hover*) Hanging in the air over head, standing in suspense, wandering about one place.
Houfe (*s. obsolete*) A gown. *Chaucer.*
Houge (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Huge. *Chaucer.*
HOUGH (*s. from the Sax. hog*) The lower part of the thigh, the principal joint of the hinder leg of a beast.
HOUGH (*s. from the French hue*) An hoe, an adz. *Still.*
Hough (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hamstring, to disable the sinews of the ham; to cut up with a hoe.
Hough (*v. int. not much used*) To hawk, to bring up from the stomach with a disagreeable protracted noise. *Greiv.*
Hough'bony (*s. in farriery*) A disease incident to horses, a kind of swelling on the hough. *Scott.*
Hough'ed (*p. from hough*) Hamstringed; cut up with a hoe.
Hough'ing (*p. a. from hough*) Hamstringing; hoeing, cutting up with a hoe.
Hou'let (*s. a local word*) The owl.
HOULSWORTHY (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 215 miles from London.
Houlsworthy (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Houlsworthy, made at Houlsworthy.
HOULT (*s. from the Sax. holt, but now grown obsolete*) A small wood.
HOUND (*s. from the Sax. hund*) A dog used in the chase.
Hound (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set on the chase, to hunt, to pursue as with hounds. *Bramhall.*
Hound'ed (*p. from hound*) Hunted, pursued as with hounds. *L'Estrange.*
Hound'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish. *Ains.*
Hound'ing (*p. a. from hound, not much used*) Pursued, hunted as with hounds.
Hounds (*s. a sea term*) The gradual projection of the mast head.
Hounds'tongue (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the cynoglossum.
Hound'tree (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*
HOUNSLOW (*s.*) A town in Middlesex; it has a market on Thursday, and is 9 miles from London.
Houns'low (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hounslow, made at Hounslow.
HOUP (*s. from the Lat. upupa, in ornithology*) The puet, the lapwing; the hoop.
HOUP (*s. from the Lat. hora*) The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time, the time of the day as marked by a clock.
Hour'circle (*s. from hour, and circle*) One of the great circles meeting in the poles of the world.
Hour'glass (*s. from hour, and glass*) An instrument for measuring the hour by the running of sand from one part to the other.
Hour'grunners (*s. a cant word*) The watchmen, the men who proclaim the hour of the night about the streets.
Hour'hand (*s. from hour, and hand*) That index of a clock which points to the hour.
Hour'line (*s. from hour, and line*) One of the lines on a dial which points out the hour.
Hour'ly (*adj. from hour*) Happening every hour, done every hour.
Hour'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) At every hour, frequently.
Hour'plate (*s. from hour, and plate*) The dial plate, the plate on which the hours are described.
Hous'age (*s. from house*) The money paid for laying up goods in a house.
HOUSE (*s. from the Sax. hus*) The building in which a person lives, any place of abode; an edifice, a building; the station of a planet in the heavens; the twelfth part of the heavens; a family of ancestors, a race; the manner of living, the table, the entertainment of the table; a body of parliament.
House (*v. t. from the sub.*) To harbour, to shelter, to keep under a roof.
House (*v. int.*) To take shelter, to reside; to have a station in the heavens.
House'bote (*s. from house, and bote*) The allowance of timber to repair a house.
House'breaker (*s. from house, and break*) One who breaks

breaks open a house with a design to steal, a burglar.
House-breaking (*s. from house, and breaking*) The crime of breaking open a house, burglary.
Housed (*p. from house*) Sheltered in a house, harboured in a house.
House-dog (*s. from house, and dog*) A dog to keep the house.
Household (*s. from house, and hold*) A family living together, domestic life, family management.
Household (*adj. from the sub.*) Domestic, belonging to the house.
Householder (*s. from household*) The master of a family.
Householdstuff (*s. from household, and stuff*) The furniture of an house, household goods.
Housekeeper (*s. from house, and keeper*) The master of a family, one that keeps much at home, one who lives in plenty, a woman servant who has the care of the family, a housedog.
Housekeeping (*s. from house, and keeping*) The management of a family, the provisions for a family, hospitality, a good table.
Housekeeping (*adj. from the sub.*) Domestic, useful for a family. *Carew.*
HOUSEL (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. husel*) The Lord's supper, the sacrament.
Housel (*v. t. obsolete*) To give the sacrament, to receive the sacrament. *Chaucer.*
House-lamb (*s. from house, and lamb*) A lamb kept up to be fatted; the flesh of the most delicate fat lamb.
Housed (*p. obsolete, from housel*) Admitted to the sacrament.
House-leek (*s. from house, and leek*) An herb growing on the roof of a house or on walls, the sedum.
Houseless (*adj. from house*) Having no house, wanting an habitation.
Housemaid (*s. from house, and maid*) A woman servant employed to keep the house clean.
Housepainter (*s. from house, and painter*) One whose business is to paint houses, a common painter.
House-room (*s. from house, and room*) Room in a house, a place in a house.
House-snail (*s. from house, and snail*) A snail covered with an incrustation.
Housewarming (*s. from house, and warm*) A feast or merry-making on going into a new house.
Housewife (*s. from house, and wife*) The mistress of a family, a woman of good œconomy, one skilled in female business.
Housewifely (*adj. from housewife*) Skilled in the concerns of housekeeping. *Scott.*
Housewifely (*adv. from the adj.*) With the œconomy of a housewife. *Scott.*
Housewifery (*s. from housewife*) Female œconomy; the management which becomes the mistress of a family.
Houshold (*s. not so common a spelling*) An household.
Housholder (*s. not so common a spelling*) An householder.
Housholding (*s. obsolete*) Housekeeping. *Chaucer.*
Hous'il (*v. int. obsolete*) To receive the sacrament. *Cha.*
Housing (*p. a. from house*) Securing in a house, putting into a house.
Housing (*s. from house*) A quantity of building; a saddlecloth, a cloth worn under a saddle and round about it for ornament; a kind of small line used on board a ship.
Housing (*adj. from house*) Belonging to a housewarming. *Spenser.*
HOUSS (*s. from the French houses, but now grown obsolete*) A saddlecloth, a housing. *Dryden.*
Houst (*v. int. from the Sax. heorstan*) To cough. *Scott.*
HOUSTONIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Hou'ter (*s. a local word*) An owl. *Bailey.*
Hou'ton (*adj. obsolete*) Hollow. *Bailey.*
Hou'zing (*s. not so common a spelling*) The housing. *Dict. of Arts.*
HOW (*adv. from the Sax. hu*) In what manner, to what degree, for what reason, in what state; so, that so.
How (*s. obsolete*) A cap, a hood. *Chaucer.*
How (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A hoe. *Bailey.*
How'be (*adv. now grown obsolete*) Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. *Spenser.*
Howbeit (*adv. nearly obsolete*) Howsoever, nevertheless. *Hooker.*
HOWDEN (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 180 miles from London.
How'den (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Howden, made at Howden.
Howdy'e (*v. int. contracted from how do ye*) How do you do.

Howdy'e (*s. from the verb*) A message enquiring after the health of a person, a message of civility.
HOWEL (*s.*) A man's name.
Howev'er (*adv. from how, and ever*) In any manner, in any degree, at all events, nevertheless, notwithstanding.
How'gates (*adv. obsolete*) How, after what manner. *Ch.*
How'ker (*s. a sea term*) A small kind of ship, a hoy.
HOWL (*v. int. from the Lat. ululo*) To cry as a dog or wolf, to utter cries in distress, to make a loud noise.
Howl (*s. from the verb*) The cry of a wolf or dog, the cry of distress and horror.
How'let (*s. a local word*) The night bird, the owl.
Howling (*p. a. from howl*) Crying as a wolf or dog, making a noise as in distress and horror.
Howling (*s. from the part.*) The noise of a dog or wolf, the cry of lamentation and misery.
How'pede (*adj. obsolete*) Hooped, hollowed. *Chaucer.*
How'so (*adv. from how, and so*) Howsoever. *Chaucer.*
Howsoever (*adv. from h'w, so, and ever*) In what manner so ever, although, notwithstanding.
HOX (*v. t. from the Sax. hog*) To hough, to hamstring; to make dirty by striking one leg against another.
Hox'ed (*p. from hox*) Hamstringed, made dirty by striking one leg against another.
Hox'ing (*p. a. from hox*) Hamstringing, dirtying by striking one leg against the other.
HOY (*s. a sea term, from the French hou*) A large boat, a small ship.
Hoyse (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To hoise. *D. of A.*
Hoze (*v. t.*) To law, to take off the balls of a dog's foot to prevent his running. *Scott.*
Ho'zing (*p. a. from hoze*) Lawing, expediting. *D. of A.*
Hub'blehub'ble (*s. a cant word*) A device for smoking tobacco through water. *Scott.*
Hub'bub (*s. perhaps a cant word*) An uproar, a tumult.
HU'BERT (*s.*) A man's name.
Huck'aback (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Linen cloth woven with raised figures.
HUCK'LEBACKED (*adj. supposed to be from the German hacker a bunch, and back*) Crooked in the shoulders.
HUCK'LEBONE (*s. supposed to be from the Dutch hucken to sit down, and bone*) The hipbone.
HUCK'STER (*s. from the German hock a pedlar*) One who sells small articles retail, a pedlar, a low tricking dealer.
Huck'ster (*v. int. from the sub.*) To deal in petty bargains.
Huck'sterer (*s. not so common a spelling*) A huckster.
Huck'stering (*p. a. from huckster*) Dealing in petty bargains.
HUD'DLE (*v. t. probably from hood*) To mobble, to dress up close, to cover up in haste, to perform in a hurry, to throw together in confusion.
Hud'dle (*v. int.*) To come in a crowd, to come in a hurry.
Hud'dle (*s. from the verb*) A crowd, a tumult, a confusion.
Hud'dled (*p. from huddle*) Mobbled, dressed up in a close manner, done up in haste, thrown together in confusion.
Hud'dling (*p. a. from huddle*) Mobbling, dressing up closely, clapping up in haste, throwing together in confusion, coming together in a crowd.
HUE (*s. from the Sax. hiewe*) A colour, a dye.
HUE (*s. from the French huee*) An alarm, a clamour, a legal pursuit.
Huler (*s. from hue*) One who is to cry out to another, a barker.
Huff (*v. t. supposed to be from hove*) To swell, to puff, to heftor.
Huff (*v. int.*) To bluster, to bounce, to swell with pride or anger.
Huff (*s. from the verb*) A swell of sudden pride or passion; a wretch puffed up with a vain conceit of his own importance.
Huff'ed (*p. from huff*) Puffed up with pride or passion, affronted.
Huff'er (*s. from huff*) A blusterer, a bully.
Huff'ing (*p. a. from huff*) Blustering, bouncing, swelling with pride or passion.
Huff'ish (*adj. from huff*) Proud, heftoring, arrogant; passionate, apt to be offended.
Huff'ishly (*adv. from huffish*) With pride, with passion, with arrogance.
Huff'ishness (*s. from huffish*) Pride, petulance, arrogance, passion.
HUG (*v. t. from the Sax. hugian*) To press in a fond embrace, to treat with tenderness, to hold fast.
Hug (*s. from the verb*) A close embrace.

HUGE (*adj. from the Dutch hoogh*) Vast, immense, great, large beyond proportion.

Hu'gely (*adv. from huge*) Greatly beyond proportion, enormously.

Hu'geness (*s. from huge*) Greatness, bulk beyond proportion.

Hu'geous (*adj. not much used, from huge*) Great, large, enormous.

Hu'geously (*adv. from hugeous, but not much used*) Hugely. *Scott.*

Hugg (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To hug. *Scott.*

Hugg (*s. from the verb, but not so common a spelling*) A hug, a fond embrace. *Scott.*

Hug'ged (*p. from hug*) Embraced with fondness, held fast in the arms.

Hug'ger (*s. from hug*) One that embraces, one that hugs.

Hug'germug'ger (*s. a cant word*) Secrecy, privacy. *Hud.*

Hug'ging (*p. a. from hug*) Embracing with fondness, holding fast.

Hug'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing, a fond embrace.

HUGH (*s.*) A man's name.

HUGO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HU'GUENOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A French protestant so called by the papists in contempt.

HU'GUENOTE (*s. from the French*) A kind of stove to set a pot on.

Hu'guenotism (*s. from Huguenot*) The profession or principles of the Huguenots, protestantism in France.

Hu'gy (*adj. not much used, from huge*) Huge, vast, large. *Carew.*

Hu'ike (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A huik, a cloak. *Pb.*

Hu'ishte (*adj. obsolete*) Silent, still. *Chaucer.*

Hu'ishte (*v. int. obsolete*) Hush. *Chaucer.*

Hu'issier (*s. not much used*) An usher, a servant. *D. of Arts.*

HUKE (*s. from the French haque*) A cloak.

HUL (*s. from the Heb. signifying pain*) A man's name.

Hul (*s. obsolete*) The cheek. *Chaucer.*

HUL'DAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the world*) The name of a woman.

Hul'fere (*s. obsolete*) The holly. *Chaucer.*

HULK (*s. from the Sax. hulc*) The body of a ship, any thing bulky, the hull of a large vessel used in fitting the masts of ships; a bulky fat man.

Hulk (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take out the bowels of a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HULL (*s. from the Gothic hulgan to cover*) The husk, the outward tegument; the body of a ship, the hulk.

Hull (*v. int. from the sub.*) To float on the water as the hulk of a ship without mast or rudder.

Hull (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take off the husk, to clear from the outward covering.

HULL (*s. in geography*) A river in Yorkshire.

HULL (*s.*) A large borough and port town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 172 miles from London.

Hull (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hull, made at Hull.

Hull'ed (*p. from hull*) Stripped of the husk, cleared from the outward covering.

Hul'lid (*adj. obsolete*) Kissed. *Chaucer.*

Hull'ing (*p. a. from hull*) Floating as a hull without mast or rudder, stripping off the husk.

Hul'lock (*s. a sea term*) An additional sail to keep the ship's head to the sea in a storm.

Hul'ly (*adj. from hull*) Full of hulls, full of husks.

Hul'frid (*adj. obsolete*) Hidden, retired. *Chaucer.*

Hul'ver (*s. a local word*) The holly. *Tusser.*

HUM (*v. int. from the Dutch hommelen*) To make the noise of bees, to make a buzzing sound, to pause in speaking, to sing low; to applaud. *Johnson.*

Hum (*s. from the verb*) The noise of bees, the noise of insects, the noise of bustling crowds, a low dull continued noise, a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause.

Hum (*interj.*) Expressive of doubt and hesitation.

HUMAN (*adj. from the Lat. humanus belonging to a man*) Having the qualities of a man, belonging to the race of man.

Huma'ne (*adj. from human*) Kind, civil, benevolent, tender, compassionate.

Huma'nely (*adv. from humane*) Kindly, tenderly, compassionately.

Hu'manist (*s. from human*) One skilled in human literature, a grammarian. *Johnson.*

Human'ity (*s. from human*) The nature of man, human kind; tenderness, benevolence; philology, grammatical studies.

Humanize (*v. t. from human*) To make humane, to soften, to reduce from savageness.

Humanized (*p. from humanize*) Softened, made tender, reduced from savageness.

Humanizing (*p. a. from humanize*) Softening, making tender.

Hu'mankind (*s. from human, and kind*) The race of man, mankind.

Hu'manly (*adv. from human*) After the manner of man, according to the notions of man; kind, with good dispositions, humanely; but this is not so proper. *Pope.*

Hu'manness (*s. from human*) Humanity. *Scott.*

HUM'BER (*s. in geography*) A large river formed by the conflux of many lesser streams dividing Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and emptying itself into the German ocean.

Hum'bird (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird.

HUM'BLE (*adj. from the Lat. humilis low*) Unassuming, modest, meek; low, obscure.

Humble (*v. t. from the adj.*) To subdue pride, to make submissive, to put on humility, to endue with humility; to bring down, to mortify; to crush, to subdue; to bring into subjection.

Hum'blebee (*s. from hum, and bee*) A buzzing kind of wild bee.

Hum'blebee (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ains.*

Hum'blebeeeater (*s. from humblebee, and eater*) A fly that feeds on the humble bee.

Hum'bled (*p. from humble*) Made humble, brought into subjection, mortified.

Hum'blemouthed (*adj. from humble, and mouth*) Mild, meek, using smooth words.

Hum'bleness (*s. from humble*) Humility, the state of being humble.

Hum'bleplant (*s. in botany*) A species of the sensitive plant.

Hum'bler (*s. from humble*) One that humbles.

Hum'bler (*adj. comp. of humble*) Humble in a greater degree.

Hum'bles (*s. with hunters*) The intrails of the deer kind.

Hum'blefs (*s. obsolete*) Humility. *Spenser.*

Hum'blest (*adj. from the sup.*) Humble in the greatest degree.

Hum'bling (*p. a. from humble*) Bringing down, subduing, mortifying, submitting, condescending.

Hum'bling (*s. obsolete, from humble*) A humming noise. *Chaucer.*

Hum'bly (*adv. from humble*) In a humble manner.

Hum'drum (*adj. a kind of cant word*) Dull, dronish, stupid. *Hudibras.*

HUME'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. humecto to moisten*) To wet, to moisten. *Wise man.*

Humectan'tia (*s. with physicians, from humect*) Medicines which have a power to moisten by insinuating themselves into the pores of the body. *Scott.*

Humect'ate (*v. t. from humect*) To wet, to moisten.

Humect'ated (*p. used by scientific writers*) Wetted, moistened.

Humect'ating (*p. a. used by scientific writers, from humectate*) Wetting, moistening.

Humect'a'tion (*s. from humectate*) The act of wetting, a moistening. *Bacon.*

Humect'ed (*p. from humect, a scientific word*) Wetted, moistened.

Humect'ing (*p. a. from humect*) Wetting, moistening. *Wise man.*

Hu'meral (*adj. from humerus*) Belonging to the shoulder.

HU'MERUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The shoulder, the shoulderbone.

HUM'FREY (*s. not so common a spelling*) Humphry, a man's name.

HUMICUBA'TION (*s. from the Lat. humus the ground, and cubo to lie down*) The act of lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID (*adj. from the Lat. humidus moist*) Wet, watery, damp.

Humid'ity (*s. from humid*) Moistness, dampness, wetness.

Hu'midness (*s. from humid*) Humidity. *Scott.*

HUMIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. humus the moist earth, and fero to bring*) Producing moisture. *Bailey.*

HUMIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. humus the moist ground, and facio to make*) Moistening, causing dampness. *Sc.*

Hu'mile (*adj. obsolete*) Humble. *Chaucer.*

HUMILIA'TES (*s. in church history*) A religious order founded in the year 1166.

HUMILIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. humilis humble*) An act of humility; a condescension; an abatement of pride, a mortification.

- HUMILITY** (*s. from the Lat. humilis humble*) The state or quality of being humble, freedom from pride, an act of submission.
- Hu'milly** (*adv. obsolete*) Humbly. *Chaucer.*
- HUMIPETA** (*s. in the history of insects*) The humifuga, the ground fly.
- HUMISUGA** (*s. in the history of insects*) The ground fly. *Phillips.*
- Hu'mling** (*s. obsolete*) The humble bee. *Bailey.*
- Hu'mmed** (*p. from hum*) Performed with a hum, uttered with a hum; applauded.
- Hu'mmer** (*s. from hum*) One that hums, one that applauds. *Ainsworth.*
- Hu'mmerkin** (*s. not much used*) A vessel containing about two thirds of a hoghead. *Scott.*
- Hu'mming** (*p. a. from hum*) Uttering a hum, making a dull protracted noise; applauding.
- Hu'mming** (*adj. from the part.*) Strong, heady as liquor.
- Hu'mmingbird** (*s. in ornithology*) The trochilus, supposed to be the smallest of all birds; it is about the size of a hornet, and is so called from the humming noise which it makes.
- Hu'mmums** (*s.*) A sweating house. *Scott.*
- HU'MOR** (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Humour.
- Hu'mor** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To humour.
- Hu'moral** (*adj. from humour*) Proceeding from the humours.
- Hu'mored** (*p. from humour*) Humoured.
- Hu'moring** (*p. a. from humor*) Humouring.
- Hu'morist** (*s. from humor*) One who is governed by fancy, one who gratifies his own humour, one who is violent in peculiar passions; a member of a certain academy of learned men at Rome.
- HUMOROSI** (*s.*) The members of an Italian academy different from that of the Humorists.
- Humoros'ity** (*s. not used, from humor*) Moistness, a fulness of humours. *Cole.*
- Hu'morous** (*adj. from humor*) Capricious, irregular, full of odd images; pleasant, jocular.
- Hu'morously** (*adv. from humorous*) In a whimsical manner, jocosely, merrily.
- Hu'moroufness** (*s. from humorous*) Capriciousness, fickleness.
- Hu'morsome** (*adj. from humor*) Peevish, petulant, odd, humorous.
- Hu'morsomely** (*adv. from humorsome*) In a humorsome manner.
- Hu'morsomeness** (*s. from humorsome*) The state or quality of being humorsome.
- HU'MOUR** (*s. the common spelling, from the French humeur*) Humor, moisture, the different kinds of moisture in animal bodies, a morbid disposition, petulance, peevishness; a trick, a turn of merriment; whim, caprice.
- Hu'mour** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To gratify, to sooth by compliance, to fit, to comply with.
- Hu'moured** (*p. from humour*) Gratified, soothed by compliance.
- Hu'moring** (*p. a. from humour*) Gratifying, soothing by compliance.
- Hump** (*s. supposed to be corrupted from hump*) A protuberance, the protuberance formed by a deformed back.
- Hump'back** (*s. from hump, and back*) A crooked back, high shoulders.
- Hump'backed** (*adj. from humpback*) Having a humpback.
- Hump'shouldered** (*adj. from hump, and shoulder*) Having high shoulders. *Scott.*
- HU'MULUS** (*s. in botany*) The hop.
- HU'MUS** (*s. in natural history*) The common earth, the ground. *Linnaeus.*
- HUNCH** (*v. t. from the German husch*) To strike, to punch with the fist; to cause a protuberance on one side by striking against the other.
- Hunch** (*s. from the verb*) A protuberance, a pretty large irregular piece.
- Hunch'backed** (*adj. from hunch, and back*) Having a crooked back.
- HUND'RED** (*adj. from the Sax.*) Ten times ten.
- Hund'red** (*s. from the adj.*) The number consisting of ten times ten, a company consisting of ten times ten; a canton or division of a county consisting originally of ten tithings.
- Hund'redcourt** (*s. from hundred, and court*) The court of the hundred, the county court.
- Hund'reder** (*s. from hundred*) The bailiff of a hundred; a man fit to be impannelled on a jury to determine a controversy of landed property, as residing within the hundred in which the lands in question lie.
- Hund'redlagh** (*s. an old law term*) The hundredcourt.
- Hund'redlaw** (*s. an old law term*) The hundredcourt.
- Hund'redpenny** (*s. from hundred, and penny*) A tax formerly raised in the hundred by the sheriff.
- Hund'redfecta** (*s. an old law term*) The performance of suit and service at the hundredcourt.
- Hundredseten'a** (*s. an old law term*) The constitution of a hundred, the inhabitants of a hundred.
- Hund'redth** (*adj. from hundred*) Next to the ninety-ninth.
- Hund'redth** (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the ninety-ninth.
- Hun'dredus** (*s. in old records*) A hundred, a division of a county.
- Hund'redweight** (*s. from hundred, and weight*) A weight consisting of one hundred and twelve pounds.
- Hung** (*v. t. pret. of hang*) Hanged, did hang.
- Hung** (*p. from hang*) Hanged.
- Hunga'rian** (*s. from Hungary*) Belonging to the kingdom of Hungary.
- Hunga'rian** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of the kingdom of Hungary.
- HUN'GARY** (*s. in geography*) A kingdom of Europe situate between the German and Ottoman empires.
- Hun'garywater** (*s. from Hungary, and water*) A particular kind of distilled water.
- HUN'GER** (*s. from the Sax.*) The desire of food, a pain arising from the want of food; any violent desire.
- Hun'ger** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feel the pain of an empty stomach, to have a desire after food; to desire with great eagerness.
- Hun'gerbit** (*adj. from hunger, and bit*) Pained with hunger, weakened with hunger. *Milton.*
- Hun'gerbitten** (*adj. from hunger, and bitten*) Pained with hunger, weakened with hunger. *Job.*
- HUN'GERFORD** (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 64 miles from London.
- Hun'gerford** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hungerford, made at Hungerford.
- Hun'gering** (*p. a. from hunger*) Desiring food, craving after food.
- Hun'gering** (*s. from the part.*) The act of craving after food.
- Hun'gerly** (*adj. from hunger*) Hungry, wanting nourishment.
- Hun'gerly** (*adv. from the adj.*) With keen appetite. *Sb.*
- Hun'gerstarved** (*adj. from hunger, and starve*) Pinched with hunger, famished.
- Hun'gred** (*adj. from hunger*) Pinched with hunger, wanting food.
- Hun'grier** (*adj. comp. of hungry*) Hungry in a greater degree.
- Hun'griest** (*adj. sup. of Hungry*) Hungry in the greatest degree.
- Hun'grily** (*adv. from hunger*) With keen appetite.
- Hun'griness** (*s. from hungry*) The want of food, keenness of desire.
- Hun'gry** (*adj. from hungry*) Wanting food, pinched with hunger; unfruitful, unthrifty; greedy, covetous.
- Hun'gryevil** (*s. from hunger, and evil*) A disease incident to horses, a greediness to devour without chewing.
- HUNCKS** (*s. from the Islandick hunskur sordid*) A covetous wretch, a miser, a curmudgeon.
- HUN'MANBY** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 209 miles from London.
- Hun'manby** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hunmanby, made at Hunmanby.
- HUNS** (*s. in ancient geography*) The old inhabitants of Scythia.
- HUNT** (*v. t. from the Sax. huntian*) To chase with dogs, to pursue, to follow closely; to search for, to seek after; to manage a pack of dogs.
- Hunt** (*v. int.*) To follow the chase, to pursue in search.
- Hunt** (*s. from the verb*) A chase, a pursuit, a pack of hounds.
- Hunt'ed** (*p. from hunt*) Pursued, followed, closely pursued.
- Hunt'er** (*s. from hunt*) A man that uses the diversion of the chase; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
- Hunt'ing** (*p. a. from hunt*) Pursuing in the chase, searching, seeking after, managing a pack of dogs.
- Hunt'ing** (*adj. from the part.*) Belonging to the chase, used in the chase.
- Hunt'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of chasing with dogs, the act of pursuing closely.
- HUNT'INGDON** (*s.*) The capital town of Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.
- Hunt'ingdon** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Huntingdon, made at Huntingdon.
- Hunt'ingdonshire

Hunt'ingdonshire (*s. from Huntingdon, and shire*) A small inland county of England; it is divided into four hundreds, contains six market towns and seventy-nine parishes, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Huntingdon.

Hunt'ingdonshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Huntingdon, produced in the county of Huntingdon.

Hunt'inghorn (*s. from hunting, and horn*) A horn used to cheer the hounds, a bugle.

Hunt'ingmoon (*s. from hunting, and moon*) The lunation in which the moon about the full rises nearly at the same time for several nights together, the harvest moon.

Hunt'refs (*s. from hunter*) A woman that follows the chase.

Hunts'man (*s. from hunt, and man*) One who delights in the chase; a servant who hunts a pack of dogs.

Hunts'manship (*s. from huntsman*) The office of a huntsman, the character or skill of a huntsman.

HU'PHAM (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Hu'phamite (*s. from Hupham*) A descendant of Hupham.

HUR (*s. from the Heb. signifying liberty*) A man's name.

HURA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the sandbox-tree.

Hur'clys (*v. int. obsolete*) Sits as a hare. *Cole.*

HURD'LE (*s. from the Sax. hyrdel*) A texture of sticks woven together, a light kind of gate, a cradle.

Hurds (*s. perhaps from hards*) The refuse of flax or hemp.

HURE (*s. in heraldry*) The head of a wild beast inferior to that of the lion kind. *Swift.*

Hure (*s. obsolete*) Hire. *Chaucer.*

Hure (*s. a local word*) Hair. *Cole.*

HURL (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To throw with violence, to utter with vehemence, to play at a kind of game.

Hurl (*s. from the verb*) A tumult, a noise, a commotion.

Hurl'bat (*s. from hurl, and bat*) A whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

Hurl'bone (*s. in farriery*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse very apt to be dislocated.

HURLE (*s. a local word*) The hair or filaments of flax.

Hurl'ed (*p. from hurl*) Thrown with violence, uttered with vehemence.

Hur'len (*v. int. obsolete*) To rush. *Spenser.*

Hur'ler (*s. from hurl*) One that hurls, one that plays at hurling.

Hurl'ing (*p. a. from hurl*) Throwing with violence, uttering with vehemence.

Hurl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing with violence; a kind of play.

Hurl'wind (*s. from hurl, and wind, but not used*) A whirlwind, a violent gust. *Sandys.*

Hur'ly (*s. probably from hurl*) A tumult, a commotion.

Hur'lybur'ly (*s. perhaps a cant word*) A tumult, a burly, a commotion.

Hur'lythrum'bo (*s. a cant word*) A bawling noisy orator.

Hurn (*s. obsolete*) A corner. *Cole.*

HUR'RICANE (*s. from the Spanish huracan*) A violent storm, a dreadful tempest.

Hurricane (*s. not so common a spelling*) A hurricane.

Hur'ried (*p. from hurry*) Hastened, driven on with confusion, moved with precipitation.

HUR'RY (*v. t. from the Sax. hergian*) To hasten, to drive confusedly.

Hur'ry (*v. int.*) To move on with precipitation.

Hur'ry (*s. from the verb*) A hasty motion, a tumult, a commotion.

Hur'rying (*p. a. from hurry*) Hastening, driving on with confusion, moving with precipitation.

HURST (*s. from the Sax. hyrst, but now grown obsolete*) A wood, a thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

HUR'STLY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

HURT (*v. t. from the Sax. hyrt*) To harm, to mischief, to put to pain, to injure, to wound.

Hurt (*s. from the verb*) Harm, mischief, injury, a wound, a bruise.

Hurt (*v. t. pret.*) Did hurt.

Hurt (*p. from hurt*) Injured, wounded, bruised.

Hurtar'dus (*s. in old records*) A ram.

Hur'tel (*v. int. obsolete*) To skirmish. *Cole.*

Hur'telen (*v. int. obsolete*) To skirmish, to provoke. *Ch.*

Hur'ter (*s. from hurt*) One that hurts.

Hurt'ful (*adj. from hurt*) Injurious, pernicious.

Hurt'fully (*adv. from hurtful*) Injuriouly, perniciously.

Hurt'fulness (*s. from hurtful*) Injurioufulness, perniciousness.

HURTLE (*v. int. from the French heurter*) To clash, to skirmish. *Shakespeare.*

Hur'tle (*v. t.*) To move with violence, to move with impetuosity. *Spenser.*

Hur'tle (*s. a local word*) A pimple.

Hur'tleberry (*s.*) The bilberry. *Johnson.*

Hurt'less (*adj. from hurt*) Innocent, harmless; receiving no hurt.

Hurt'lessly (*adv. from hurtless*) Without hurt.

Hurt'lessness (*s. from hurtless*) Harmlessness. *Johnson.*

Hurt'lin (*v. int. obsolete*) To skirmish, to dash against, to provoke. *Chaucer.*

Hurt'ling (*p. a. from hurtle*) Clashing, skirmishing, moving with violence.

Hurt'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of skirmishing. *Sh.*

Hurts (*s.*) A small blue berry, a kind of bilberry; the representation of bilberries in a coat armorial.

Hurt'sickle (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Scott.*

HUS'BAND (*s. from the Sax.*) A married man, the male of animals, a tiller of the ground, a farmer, an economist.

Hus'band (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supply with a husband, to cultivate the ground, to manage with frugality.

Hus'banded (*p. from husband*) Managed with frugality, provided with a husband.

Hus'banding (*p. a. from husband*) Managing with frugality, cultivating the ground.

Hus'bandless (*adj. from husband*) Having no husband, deprived of a husband.

Hus'bandly (*adj. from husband*) Frugal, thrifty.

Hus'bandman (*s. from husband, and man*) One who is employed in husbandry.

Hus'bandry (*s. from husband*) The culture of land, frugality, care of domestic affairs.

Hus'brece (*s. an old law term*) The crime of breaking open a house, burglary. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hus'carle (*s. from the Sax. obsolete*) An household servant. *Scott.*

HUSE (*s. in ichthyology*) The huse. *Scott.*

HU'SEANS (*s. from the French huseaux*) A kind of boot, spatterdashers. *Scott.*

Husepos'tene (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) One that holds house and land. *Scott.*

Hus'gale (*s. in old records*) Housferent, a tax on a house. *Dict. of Arts.*

HUSH (*v. t. perhaps from the sound*) To still, to silence, to appease.

Hush (*v. int.*) To keep silence. *Shakespeare.*

Hush (*adj. from the verb*) Still, silent.

Hush (*v. imper. of hush*) Be silent, be still.

HU'SHAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying silence*) A man's name.

Hush'ed (*p. from hush*) Appeased, quieted.

Hush'ing (*p. a. from hush*) Quieting, appeasing.

Hush'money (*s. from hush, and money*) A bribe to prevent a discovery, money given to keep any one quiet.

Husht (*p. from hush*) Hushed, quieted. *Shakespeare.*

HUSK (*s. from the Dutch huys*) The outward covering of some sorts of fruit; the refuse of grain.

Husk (*v. t. from the sub.*) To strip off the outward covering.

HUSKAN'NAWING (*s. with the Indians of Virginia*) An institution or discipline which their young men must pass through before they are permitted to hold any important office in their state. *Scott.*

Husk'ed (*adj. from husk*) Covered with a husk.

Husk'ing (*p. a. from husk*) Stripping off the husks.

Husk'y (*adj. from husk*) Full of husks.

HU'SO (*s. in ichthyology*) The isinglassfish.

HUSSA'R (*s. from huzza*) One of the Hungarian horsemen so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.

Hussa'r (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of coat or cloak such as is worn by the irregular horse of the Hungarian army.

Hus'sel (*v. obsolete*) The Sacrament. *Bailey.*

Hus'seling (*adj. from hus'sel, obsolete*) Going to the sacrament, receiving the sacrament. *Scott.*

Hus'sites (*s. in church history*) The followers of John Hus one of the first reformers.

Hus'sy (*s. corrupted from housewife*) A sorry woman, a worthless wench; a young woman in droll style; a kind of work bag, a contrivance to keep needles and thread.

Hust (*v. imp. mode, obsolete*) Be still, be silent. *Chaucer.*

HUST'INGS (*s. from the Sax. husting*) A council, the supreme court of the city of London; the place where the court is held.

Hus'tle (*v. t. perhaps from hurtle*) To shake together.
 Hus'tled (*p. from hustle*) Shook together.
 Hus'tling (*p. a. from hustle*) Shaking together.
 Hus'wife (*s. corrupted from housewife, and generally used in a bad sense*) A hussy, a bad woman, a worthless wench; an economist, a thrifty woman.
 Hus'wife (*v. t. from the sub.*) To manage with economy.
 Hus'wifed (*p. from huswife*) Managed with economy.
 Hus'wifing (*p. a. from huswife*) Managing with economy.
 Hus'wifry (*s. from huswife*) Frugal management, the management of a family, the management of country business committed to a woman.
 HUT (*s. from the Sax. hütte*) A poor cottage, a mean abode.
 HUTCH (*s. from the Sax. hwæcca*) A corn chest, a long kind of box.
 Hute'fium (*s. an old law term*) A hue and cry.
 HUTH'ERSFIELD (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 194 miles from London.
 Huth'ersfield (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Huthersfield, made at Huthersfield.
 Hux (*v. t. with anglers*) To catch a pike by means of a line fastened to a bladder.
 Hux'ed (*p. from hux*) Caught by a line fixed to a bladder.
 Hux'ing (*p. a. from hux*) Catching a pike by means of a line fastened to a bladder.
 Hux'ing (*s. from the part.*) The diverting method of catching pike by a line fastened to a bladder. *D. of A.*
 Huzz (*v. t. from the sound*) To hum, to buzz, to murmur.
 Huzza' (*interj.*) Expressive of applause, expressive of joy and triumph.
 Huzza' (*s. from the interj.*) A shout, an exclamation of joy and triumph.
 Huzza' (*v. int. from the interj.*) To utter exclamation.
 Huzza' (*v. t.*) To receive with exclamation.
 HUZ'ZAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying molten*) The name of a place, the name of a people. *Nabum.*
 Huzza'ed (*p. from huzza*) Received with exclamation.
 Huzza'ing (*p. a. from huzza*) Uttering exclamation.
 Hy (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To hie, to make haste. *Scott.*
 HY'ACINTH (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone.
 HY'ACINTH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Hy'acinth (*s. in heraldry*) The tawny colour in the coats armorial of the nobility.
 HYACIN'THIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in honour of Apollo.
 Hyacin'thian (*adj. from hyacinth*) Having the colour of the hyacinth, resembling the hyacinth.
 Hyacin'thine (*adj. from hyacinth*) Made of hyacinths, belonging to the hyacinth.
 HYACINTHIZON'TES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of emeralds.
 HY'ADES (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek υαδες υα to rain*) The stars in the bull's head, famous with the poets for producing rain.
 Hy'ads (*s. from hyades*) The hyades.
 HYÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A wild beast very fierce, much like a wolf.
 HY'ALINE (*adj. from the Greek υαλος glass*) Glassy, crystalline, made of glass.
 HYALOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The vitreous humour of the eye.
 Hybena'gium (*s. in old records*) The season for sowing winter corn.
 HYBER'NAL (*adj. from the Lat. hybernus winter*) Belonging to winter. *Scott.*
 Hyber'nial (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Hybernal. *Co.*
 HYBIS'TRICA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in honour of Venus in which the men appeared in women's cloaths, and the women in men's.
 HYB'LA (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain in Sicily famous for thyme and bees.
 Hyblæ'an (*adj. from Hybla*) Belonging to Hybla, produced on mount Hybla.
 HYBO'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A curvature of the back bone.
 Hy'brid (*adj. from hybrida*) Begotten between animals of a different species, produced from plants of different kinds.
 HY'BRIDA (*s. from the Greek υβρις*) An animal whose sire is of one kind and dam of another.
 Hy'bridous (*adj. from hybrida*) Begotten between animals of different species.
 HYDAR'THRON (*s. in surgery, from the Greek υδωρ water,*

ter, and αεθρον a joint) The thin matter issuing from a wounded joint.
 HYDAS/PES (*s.*) The name of a place. *Judith.*
 HYDA'TIDES (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water*) Small bladders of water in dropical subjects supposed to arise from the rupture of the lymphatic vessels.
 HYDA'TIS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek υδωρ water*) A disease of the eye, a kind of watery puffle on the upper eyelid.
 HYDATOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek υδωρ water, and ειδος a shape*) The aqueous or watery humour of the eye.
 HYDATOSCO'PIA (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and σκοπεω to view*) A kind of hydromancy. *Scott.*
 Hyde (*s. not so common a spelling*) The hide, the skin; a quantity of land.
 Hy'degeld (*s. an old word*) A ransom or fine in lieu of a whipping.
 HY'DEROS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek υδωρ water*) The hydrops, the dropsy.
 HYD'NOM (*s. in botany*) A genus of fungi, a kind of fungus.
 HY'DRA (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water*) A monstrous kind of water serpent with many heads supposed to have been slain by Hercules; a complicated mischief.
 HYDRÆ'LON (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and ελαιον oil*) A composition of water and oil. *Scott.*
 HYDRAG'OGA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek υδωρ water, and αγω to lead*) Medicines to purge off humours.
 HYDRAGOG'ICAL (*adj. from hydragogy*) Conveying water.
 HY'DRAGOGUES (*s. from hydragoga*) Medicines to discharge watry humours.
 HY'DRAGOGY (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and αγω to lead*) The art of conveying water, the conveyance of water from one place to another.
 HYDRAN'GÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
 Hydrar'gyral (*adj. from hydrargyrum*) Belonging to quicksilver.
 HYDRAR'GYRUM (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and αργυρον silver*) Quicksilver.
 HYDRAU'LIC (*adj. from the Greek υδωρ water, and αυλος a pipe*) Conveying water, belonging to the method of conveying water by pipes.
 Hydraul'ical (*adj. from hydraulic*) Hydraulic, belonging to the method of conveying water through pipes.
 Hydraul'ics (*s. from hydraulic*) The art or method of conveying water through pipes, a treatise of water-works, the science of conveying water by pipes.
 HYDRAU'LOPNEUMA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek υδωρ water, αυλος a pipe, and πνευματι wind*) Belonging to the method of forcing water by the elasticity of the air.
 HYDRAU'LUS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and αυλος a pipe*) An organ played by the motion of water. *Pb.*
 HYDRE'LÆUM (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and ελαιον oil*) A mixture of water and oil. *Dict. of Arts.*
 HYDRETEROC'ELE (*s. in surgery, from the Greek υδωρ water, εντερον the entrails, and κηλη a tumour*) A kind of rupture in which the intestines, together with a quantity of water, descend into the scrotum. *D. of A.*
 HY'DROA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek υδωρ water*) A kind of watery pimples which makes the skin rough.
 HYDROCAR'DIA (*s. in surgery*) The dropsy of the pericardium.
 HYDROCANISTE'RIMUM (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and κανιστρον a canister*) An engine which spouts water in great quantities.
 HYDROC'ELE (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and κηλη a tumour*) A kind of watery rupture.
 HYDROCEPH'ALUS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and κεφαλη the head*) A dropsy in the head.
 HYDROCERATOPHYLLUM (*s. in botany*) The ceratophyllum.
 HY'DROCHARIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the water lily.
 HYDROCO'RAX (*s. in ornithology*) The water raven.
 HYDRO'COTYLE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the marsh pennywort.
 HYDROCRI'TICS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and κρινω to judge*) A judgment formed of a disease from the discharge of sweat.
 HYDROENTEROC'ELE (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, εντερον the entrails, and κηλη a tumour*) That kind of rupture in which the intestines, together with a quantity of water, falls into the scrotum. *Scott.*
 HYDROG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and γραφω to write*) One who describes or draws maps of the sea.
 Hydrograph'ic (*adj. from hydrography*) Belonging to hydrography.

Hydrograph'ical

Hydrographical (*adj. from hydrographic*) Belonging to hydrography, belonging to a description or map of the seas.

HYDROGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and γραφω to write*) A description of the seas.

HYDROLAPATHUM (*s. in botany*) The waterdock.

Hy'dromancer (*s. from hydromancy*) One that practices hydromancy. *Cole.*

HYDROMANCY (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and μαντεια magic*) A kind of divination by means of water.

Hydromantic (*adj. from hydromancy*) Belonging to hydromancy. *Cole.*

HYDROMEL (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and μελι honey*) Mead, a decoction of water and honey.

HYDROMETER (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and μετρεω to measure*) An instrument to measure water.

HYDROMETRIA (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and μετρον a measure*) The art of measuring water and other fluids. *Scott.*

Hydrometry (*s. from hydrometria*) The art of measuring the extent and other properties of water.

HYDROMPHALUS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and ομφαλος the navel*) A tumour of the navel arising from a collection of watery humour.

HYDROMYSTES (*s. in the Greek church*) Certain officers whose business it is to make holy water and sprinkle it on the people.

HYDRONOSUS (*s. with physicians, from the Greek υδωρ water, and νοσος a distemper*) A fever in which the patient sweats profusely, the sweating sickness.

HYDROPAROSTATÆ (*s. in church history*) A branch of the Manichees who held that water and not wine ought to be used in the sacrament.

HYDROPEGE (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and πηγη a fountain*) Spring water.

HY'DROPHACE (*s. in botany*) The lemna.

HYDROPHANÆ (*s. in natural history*) A genus of semipellucid gems.

HYDROPHOBIA (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and φοβια fear*) The dread of water, a species of madness, the insanity occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.

Hy'drophobia (*s. from hydrophobia*) The hydrophobia. *Cole.*

HYDROPHORIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in memory of those who perished in the deluge.

HYDROPTHALMION (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and οφθαλμος the eye*) That part under the eyes which usually swells in those that have the dropsy.

Hy'drophthalmia (*s. from hydrophthalmion*) The swelling of the part under the eye.

HYDROPHYLUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hydropic (*adj. from hydrops*) Dropical, diseased with extravasated water.

Hydropica (*s. from hydropic*) Medicines to discharge the watery humour in a dropsy. *Scott.*

Hydropical (*adj. from hydropic*) Dropical, belonging to the dropsy.

Hydropics (*s. from hydropic*) Medicines to discharge the watery humour in a dropsy. *Scott.*

HY'DROPIPER (*s. in botany*) The water pepper.

HYDROPOTA (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and ποω to drink*) One that drinks nothing but water. *D. of A.*

Hy'dropote (*s. from hydropota*) A water drinker. *Scott.*

Hydropotæ (*s. plu. of hydropota*) Water drinkers. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hy'dropotist (*s. from hydropota*) One that drinks water. *Cole.*

HY'DROPS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and ωψ an appearance*) The dropsy.

HYDROPYRETOS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and πυρ fire*) The hydropicus, the sweating sickness. *Ph.*

HY'DROS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, but not much used*) Sweat. *Phillips.*

HYDROSACCHARUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A syrup made of water and sugar. *Phillips.*

HY'DROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument for measuring time by water, a kind of water clock.

HYDROSE'LINUM (*s. in botany*) The water parsley.

HYDROSTAT'IC (*adj. from the Gr. υδωρ water, and στατικη the science of weights*) Belonging to the art of weighing in water, used in hydrostatics. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hydrostatical (*adj. from hydrostatic*) Belonging to hydrostatics, used in hydrostatics.

Hydrostatically (*adv. from hydrostatical*) According to the laws of hydrostatics.

Hydrostatics (*s. from hydrostatic*) The science of weighing fluids, the art of weighing bodies in fluids, the doctrine of fluids.

HYDROT'IC (*adj. from the Greek υδωρ water*) Having

a power or quality of purging watery humours. **Hydrot'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge off water or phlegm.

HY'DRUS (*s. from the Greek υδωρ water*) A water snake.

Hye (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To hie, to haste. *Ch.*

Hye (*s. obsolete*) Haste. *Chaucer.*

HY'EMAL (*adj. from the Lat. hyems winter*) Belonging to winter.

HYEMA'TION (*s. from the Lat. hyems winter, but not much used*) The act of wintering. *Cole.*

Hy'en (*s. in zoology*) The hyæna. *Shakespeare.*

Hy'ena (*s. a different spelling*) The hyæna. *Thomson.*

Hyerds (*s. an old word*) Guides. *Cole.*

Hygh (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To hie, to make haste. *Chaucer.*

Hygh'in (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) High. *Chaucer.*

Hygias'tic (*adj. from hygiera*) Tending to the preservation of health.

HY'GIEA (*s. from the Greek υγεια*) Health, a good temperament of the several constituent parts of the body. *Scott.*

HYGIE'NA (*s. from the Greek υγεινος sound*) That part of medicine which prescribes rules of health. *Scott.*

HY'GIEINE (*s. from the Greek υγεια health*) That part of medicine which prescribes rules for the preservation of health. *Dict. of Arts.*

HYGRAU'LIC (*adj. from the Greek υγρος moist, and αυλος a pipe*) Belonging to a method of conveying water or moisture in pipes.

HYGROCIRSOC'ELE (*s. with the surgeons*) The branch of a vein distended with bad blood or other humours. *Scott.*

HYGROCOLLY'RIMUM (*s. from the Greek υγρος moist, and κολλυριον a medicine for the eyes*) A liquid medicine for the eyes.

HYGROMETER (*s. from the Greek υγρος moist, and μετρεω to measure*) An instrument to measure several degrees of moisture in the air.

HY'GROORGAN'ICAL (*adj. from the Greek υγρος moist, and οργανον an instrument*) Belonging to any contrivance for conveying water.

HY'GROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek υγρος moist, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument to shew the different degrees of moisture in the air.

Hygrosco'pic (*adj. from hygroscope*) Belonging to the hygroscope.

Hygrosco'pical (*adj. from hygrosopic*) Belonging to the hygroscope.

HYGROSTAT'IC (*adj. from the Greek υγρος moist, and στατικη the science of weights*) Belonging to the art of determining the specific weight of moist bodies.

Hygrostat'ical (*adj. from hygrotatic*) Pertaining to hygrotatics.

Hygrostatics (*s. from hygrotatic*) The art of determining the specific weight of moist bodies.

Hy'id (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Hasted, did haste. *Chau.*

HYLARCH'IAL (*adj. from the Greek υλη matter, and αρχη the beginning*) Presiding over matter, belonging to the origin of matter.

Hylde (*v. t. obsolete*) To pour out. *Chaucer.*

HYLE (*s. from the Greek υλη matter*) The first matter, the original chaos.

HY'LEC (*s. with alchymists*) The hyle, the origin of matter. *Dict. of Arts.*

HY'LECH (*s. in astrology*) The planet or point in the heavens which is considered as the significator of life.

HY'LEG (*s. in astrology*) The hylech.

Hylegi'al (*adj. from hyleg*) Belonging to the hyleg.

Hyl'ed (*p. obsolete*) Healed, covered. *Chaucer.*

HYLO'BII (*s. from the Greek υλη wood, and βιος life*) Philosophers who retired into woods and desert places for the purposes of contemplation.

Hy'lye (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Highly. *Chaucer.*

Hym (*s. of unknown etymology*) A species of dog. *Sh.*

HY'MEN (*s. from the Greek υμην, in heathen mythology*) The god of marriage.

HY'MEN (*s. in anatomy*) The virginal membrane.

HYMENÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hymene'al (*adj. from hymen*) Belonging to marriage.

Hymene'al (*s. from the adj.*) A marriage song.

Hymene'an (*adj. from hymen*) Belonging to marriage.

Hymene'an (*s. from the adj.*) A wedding song.

HYMENE'US (*s.*) A man's name.

HYMN (*s. from the Greek υμνος*) An encomiastic song, a divine song, a song of praise.

Hymn (*v. t. from the sub.*) To praise in songs, to worship with hymns.

Hymn (*v. int.*) To sing hymns.

Hymn'ick (*adj. from hymn, but not much used*) Relating to hymns.

L 112 HYMNIFEROUS

- HYMNIFEROUS** (*adj. from the Greek ὕμνος a hymn, and φέρω to bear*) Bringing hymns. *Cole.*
- HYMNIGRAPHER** (*s. from the Greek ὕμνος a hymn, and γραφω to write*) A writer of hymns.
- Hymn'ing** (*p. a. from hymn*) Celebrating in hymns.
- Hymn'ist** (*s. from hymn*) One that sings hymns. *Cole.*
- HYMNOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek ὕμνος a hymn, and λογος a word*) The act of singing spiritual songs, psalmody.
- HYMNOP'OLIST** (*s. from the Greek ὕμνος a hymn, and πωλειω to sell*) A seller of hymns.
- Hyn'gin** (*p. obsolete*) Hung, hanged. *Chaucer.*
- HY'OIDES** (*s. from the Greek ὕψιλον, and εἶδος a shape*) A bone at the root of the tongue resembling the Greek upsilon.
- HYOSCY'AMUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, henbane.
- HY'OSERIS** (*s. in botany*) The yellow succory.
- HYOTHYROI'DES** (*s. in anatomy*) The two muscles of the larynx which proceed from the hyoides.
- Hyp** (*v. t. from hypochondria*) To dispirit, to make melancholy.
- Hyp** (*s. from hypochondria*) The hypochondria, a kind of melancholy, lowness of spirits.
- HYPÆ'THRON, HYPÆ'THROS** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ under, and αἶθρ the air*) A kind of temple exposed to the air, a temple open at the top.
- HYPAL'LAGE** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ under, and ἀλλάγη an exchange*) A figure in rhetoric in which the cases or the order of the words are exchanged.
- HYPAN'TE, HYPAPANTE** (*s. in the Greek church*) The feast of the purification.
- HY'PATE** (*s. in old music*) The lowest note of a tetrachord, the lowest note of a third.
- Hy'pate** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the lowest note of the hypaton.
- HY'PATON** (*s. in old music*) The lowest third in the scale of music.
- Hy'paton** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the lowest tetrachord. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Hype** (*v. int. a local word*) To displease, to do mischief, to put the mouth awry, to push. *Bailey.*
- HYPE'COUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the wild cumin.
- HY'PELATE** (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.
- Hy'per** (*s. a contraction of hypercritic*) A hypercritic, one over critical. *Prior.*
- HYPER'BATON** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ over, and βαίνω to pass*) A figure of speech in which there is a confused arrangement of the thoughts expressive of some strong or violent passion of the speaker.
- HYPER'BOLA** (*s. in geometry*) One of the curvilinear spaces formed by the section of a cone.
- HYPERBO'LEON** (*s. in ancient music*) The highest tetrachord in the scale of music.
- HYPER'BOLE** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ over, and ἑλλω to throw*) A figure in rhetoric in which the expression is heightened beyond the truth.
- Hyperbol'ic** (*adj. from hyperbole*) Belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola.
- Hyperbolic** (*adj. from hyperbole*) Exaggerated, extenuated beyond the truth.
- Hyperbol'ical** (*adj. from hyperbolic*) Belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola, belonging to that mode of expression in which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.
- Hyperbol'ically** (*adv. from hyperbolical*) In the form of an hyperbola; with the exaggeration or extenuation of an hyperbole.
- Hyperbol'iform** (*adj. from hyperbola, and form*) Having the form of an hyperbola, resembling the hyperbola.
- HYPERBO'LIUM** (*s. with civilians*) That which is given by the husband to the wife over and above the dowry.
- Hyper'bolize** (*v. int. from hyperbole*) To use hyperboles.
- Hyper'bolizing** (*p. a. from hyperbolize*) Using hyperboles.
- HYPERBOLOI'DES** (*s. in geometry*) Hyperbolas of the higher kinds.
- HYPERBO'REAN** (*adj. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and βορρæ the north wind*) Northern, coming from the north.
- Hyperbo'rean** (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of a northern region, one of the people who inhabit far north.
- HYPERCATALEC'TIC** (*adj. in poetry, from the Greek ὑπερ above, and καταλεγω to number*) Having one or two syllables too much.
- HYPERCATHAR'TIC** (*adj. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and καθαιρω to purge*) Purging too violently, purging too long.
- Hypercathar'tics** (*s. from hypercathartic*) Medicines that purge too violently, medicines that purge too long.
- HY'PERCRISIS** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and κρισις a turn*) An immoderate critical exertion, a sudden and dangerous turn of a disease.
- HYPERCRIT'IC** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and κρινω to judge*) Overcritical, too much given to censure.
- Hypercrit'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) A too captious critic, one too much disposed to find fault.
- Hypercrit'ical** (*adj. from hypercritic*) Critical beyond necessity or reason.
- Hypercrit'icism** (*s. from hypercritic*) A criticism severe beyond necessity or reason.
- HYPERDISSYL'ABLE** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ above, δις twice, and συλλαβον a syllable*) A word of more than two syllables.
- HYPERDU'LIA** (*s. in the Roman church, from the Greek ὑπερ above, and δουλια worship*) A kind of worship paid to the Virgin Mary, a middle kind of adoration between the dulia and latria.
- HYPEREPHID'OSIS, HYPEREPHID'ROSIS** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ὑπερ above, and εφιδρω to sweat*) A profuse and dangerous sweat.
- HYPERICOI'DES** (*s. in botany*) The ascyrum.
- HYPER'ICON** (*s. in botany*) St. John's wort. *Scott.*
- HYPER'ICUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, St. John's wort. *Dict. of Arts.*
- HYPER'METER** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and μετρον a measure*) Any thing greater than the standard requires.
- HYPERCÆ'A** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) The roof of the mouth.
- HYPEROU'N** (*s. in anatomy*) The palate of the mouth.
- HYPERPHYS'ICAL** (*adj. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and φυσικ nature*) Metaphysical, superior to physics.
- HYPERSAR'COSIS** (*s. from the Greek ὑπερ above, and σαρκος flesh*) The growth of fungous or proud flesh, a continued growth of protuberant flesh.
- HYPERTHY'RON** (*s. in ancient architecture, from the Greek ὑπερ above, and θυρος a door*) A kind of tablet or frieze over a door or window.
- HY'PETHRE** (*s. in architecture*) Two rows of pillars all round and ten on each side with a peristyle within of six columns. *Scott.*
- HY'PHEN** (*s. from the Greek ὑφειν*) A note (-) which joins the parts of a word together.
- HYPNOT'IC** (*adj. from the Greek ὑπνος sleep*) Belonging to sleep, producing sleep.
- Hypnot'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) An opiate, a medicine to cause sleep.
- HYP'NUM** (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.
- HYPOB'OLE** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and ἑλλω to throw*) A figure in rhetoric by which the opponent is answered before he has made his objection. *Scott.*
- HYPOB'OLUM** (*s. an old law term*) That which is given by the husband to the wife at his death above her dowry. *Phillips.*
- HYPOCATHAR'SIS** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and καθαιρω to purge*) A weak purge, a feeble purgation.
- HY'POCAUST** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and καω to burn, but not much used*) A stove, a hot house. *Cole.*
- HYPOCAUS'TRIA** (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) Public feasts in honor of Minerva who was supposed to rescue people from casual fire.
- HYPOCAUS'TRUM** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and καω to burn*) A kind of subterraneous funnel or stove used by the ancients to warm their baths.
- HYPO'CHÆRIS** (*s. in botany*) The sow thistle, a genus of plants.
- HYPOCHON'DRES** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ὑπο under, and χονδρæ a grumous concretion*) That part of the body which lies under the false ribs comprehending the internal viscera.
- HYPOCHON'DRIA** (*s. a different spelling*) The hypochondriac region; the hypochondriac passion; a kind of melancholy arising from a languid motion of the blood and vital juices in the coats of the viscera.
- Hypochon'driac** (*adj. from hypochondria*) Belonging to the hypochondria; disordered in the imagination, producing melancholy.
- Hypochon'driac** (*s. from the adj.*) One affected with melancholy, one disordered in the hypochondria.
- Hypochondri'acal** (*adj. from hypochondriac*) Belonging to the hypochondria, disordered in the imagination, producing melancholy.
- HYPOCH'YMA** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and χυμα an effusion*) A suffusion of the sight which occasions an appearance of threads and draws before the eyes.
- HYPOCH'YSIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The hypochyma.
- HY'POCIST, HYPOCIS'TIS** (*s. from the Greek ὑπο under, and κισς a kind of fruit*) The inspissated juice of the arium, *HYPOCCE'ION*

HYPOCE'ELON (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *κοιλος* hollow) The hollow part of the eye.

HYPOCOPH'OSIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *κωφος* deaf) A small degree of deafness.

HYPOCRISIS (s. from the Greek) A figure in rhetoric which the Latins call *pronuncatio*, a kind of dissimulation.

HYPOCRISY (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *κρινω* to judge) A dissimulation in matters of religion and morality, the practice of an hypocrite.

HYPOCRITE (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *κριτης* a judge) A disssembler in morality or religion.

Hypocrit'ic (adj. from hypocrite) Belonging to an hypocrite, insincere.

Hypocrit'ical (adj. from hypocrite) Belonging to an hypocrite, disssembling, putting on a cloak of morality or religion.

Hypocrit'ically (adv. from hypocritical) After the manner of an hypocrite, with insincerity.

HYPO'DESIS (s. in surgery, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *δεσις* a band) A bandage under the bolster, the *epidemesus*.

HYPOGÆ'UM (s. in astrology) The fourth house of the heavens.

HYPOGAS'TRIC (adj. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γαστρο* the belly) Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γαστρο* the belly) The lower part of the belly.

HYPOGE (s. from the Greek, but not used) A vault, a cellar under ground. *Cole.*

HYPOGE'SUM (s. in botany) The seagreen, the house-leek. *Scott.*

HYPOGE'UM (s. in architecture, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γη* the earth) That part of the building which is under the ground floor, the cellarage.

HYPO'GION (s. not much used) A violent inflammation and swelling of the eyes. *Cole.*

HYPOGLOS'SIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γλωσσα* the tongue) A tumour under the tongue.

HYPOGLOS'SUM (s. in botany) The horse tongue.

Hypoglot'tian (adj. from hypoglot'tis) Lying under the tongue. *Cole.*

HYPOGLOT'TIDES (s. in anatomy) The two large glands situate under the tongue.

HYPOGLOT'TIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γλωσσα* the tongue) An inflammation and ulceration under the tongue.

HYPOGLUT'TIS (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γλητος* the buttock) The fleshy part under the buttocks.

HY'POGRAM (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *γραμμα* a letter, but not much used) A subscription, an under-writing. *Cole.*

HY'POLAIS (s. in ornithology) The hedgeparrow. *Ph.*

HYPOMOCH'LION (s. in mechanics, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *μοχλιον* a lever) A kind of fulcrum, something to be set under a lever.

HYPOM'ONE (s. from the Greek) A figure in rhetoric, a kind of paradox. *Phillips.*

HYPON'OMON (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *νεμω* to corrode) An ulcer with several sinuses.

HYPOPHAU'LUM (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *φαυλος* easy) A moderate diet between plain and exquisite.

HYPOPH'ORA (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *φερω* to carry) A rhetorical figure producing the objection.

HYPOPH'ORÆ (s. in surgery) Deep ulcers tending downwards. *Scott.*

HYPOPH'THAL'MIA (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *οφθαλμος* the eye) A pain under the horny coat of the eye.

HYPOPHYLOCARPODEN'DRON (s. in botany, from the Greek *υπο* under, *φυλλον* a leaf, *καρπος* fruit, and *δενδρον* a tree) A tree that bears fruit on the back of its leaves, the leucodendron.

HYPOPHYLOS'PER'MOUS (adj. in botany, from the Greek *υπο* under *φυλλον* a leaf, and *σπερμα*, a seed) Bearing seeds on the backside of the leaf.

HYPOPH'YSIS (s. from the Greek) The hypochyma.

HYPOPHYTYS (s. in botany) The monotropa.

HYPOPO'DIUM (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *πους* a foot) A plaster to be applied to the bottoms of the feet.

HYPOPY'ON (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *πυον* pus) A collection of matter under the horny coat of the eye.

HYPORCHE'MA (s. in Greek poetry) An irregular kind of composition abounding with Pyrrhic feet.

HYPOSPADIE'AS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and

σπαιδων an *eunuch*) One whose urethra is situate behind the glands.

HYOSPA'ITHIS'MUS (s. in surgery, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *σπαθη* the spatula) An incision made by three lines or divisions on the forehead in such a manner that the spatula may be thrust under quite to the pericranium.

HYOSAR'CA (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *σαρξ* the flesh) A kind of dropsy, the *anasarca*.

HYOSARCI'DIUM (s. a different spelling) The *hypofarca*.

HYOSPHAG'MA (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *σφαινω* to hurt) The extravasation of blood in the eye occasioned by a blow.

HYOS'TASIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *στασις* a standing) A distinct substance, a distinct personality.

Hypostat'ic (adj. from hypostasis) Belonging to an hypostasis; constituting a distinct substance, having distinct personality, constituting a distinct person.

Hypostat'ical (adj. from hypostatic) Hypostatic, belonging to the hypostasis.

Hypostat'ically (adv. from hypostatical) In an hypostatical manner.

HYPOTHE'CA (s. in civil law) An obligation to secure the payment of a debt.

Hypothecary (adj. from hypotheca) Belonging to a pledge. *Cole.*

HYPOTHE'NAR (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *θεναρ* the hollow of the hand) The muscle that draws the little finger from the rest; the space between the fore finger and the little finger.

Hypothenu'al (adj. from hypothenu'se) Belonging to the hypothenu'se.

HYPOTH'ENUSE (s. in geometry, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *τεινω* to stretch out) The longest side of a right angled triangle.

HYPOTH'ESIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *θεσις* a position) A supposition, a system formed on principles not absolutely certain.

Hypothet'ic (adj. from hypothesis) Belonging to an hypothesis, put by way of supposition.

Hypothet'ical (adj. from hypothetic) Belonging to an hypothesis, conditional, including a supposition.

Hypothet'ically (adv. from hypothetical) Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYPOTRACHE'LION (s. in architecture, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *τραχηλιον* the neck) That part of the column which is next to the capital.

HYPOTRACHE'LIIUM (s. in anatomy) The lower part of the neck.

HYPOTRIOR'CHIS (s. in ornithology) A kind of buzzard. *Phillips.*

HYPOTYP'OSIS (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *τυπος* a type) A figure in rhetoric, a striking and lively description.

HYPOZEUG'MA (s. from the Greek *υπο* under, and *zeugμα* a joining) A kind of zeugma, a figure in grammar, in which several subjects are joined to one predicate.

HYPOZO'MA (s. in anatomy, from the Greek *υπο* under, and *ζωμα* a bandage) A membrane dividing two cavities of the body, the *midriff*.

HYPSILOGLOS'SUM (s. in anatomy) One of the muscles that draw the tongue downwards. *Scott.*

HYPSILOI'DES (s. in anatomy) The *hyoides*.

HYPSISTRA'RIANS (s. in church history) A sect in the fourth century who seem to have held the medium between Judaism and Paganism.

HYRCAN'IA (s. in geography) A country in Asia bordering on Armenia.

Hyrcean'ian (adj. from Hyrcania) Belonging to Hyrcania, produced in Hyrcania.

Hyrcean'ian (s. from the adj.) A native of Hyrcania, an inhabitant of Hyrcania.

Hyrn (s. obsolete) A corner. *Cole.*

Hyrse (s. in botany) The millet. *Cole.*

Hyrst (s. obsolete) A grove, a small wood. *Gibson.*

HYSGI'NUM (s. in botany) A plant which dyes a kind of scarlet. *Phillips.*

HY'SON (s. in commerce) A kind of fine tea.

Hy'son (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to a fine kind of tea.

HYS'SOP (s. in botany, from the Lat. *hyssopus*) The name of a plant.

Hyssop'ic (adj. from hyssop) Belonging to hyssop, belonging to the art of chymistry, chymical. *Scott.*

HYSSO'PUS (s. in botany, from the Lat.) Hyssop.

HYS'TERA (s. in anatomy, from the Greek) The womb.

HYSTERAL'GIA (s. from the Greek *υστερα* the womb, and *αλγος* pain) A pain in the womb.

Hyster'ic (adj. from hysteric) Troubled with fits, disordered

dered in the regions of the womb, proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Hyster'ica (*s. from hysteric*) Medicines to cure disorders of the womb, medicines good in hysterical complaints.

Hyster'ical (*adj. from hysteric*) Belonging to the womb, troubled with fits, proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Hyster'ics (*s. from hysteric*) The fits of women supposed to arise from disorders in the womb; the hysteric passion; remedies against hysterical affections.

HYSTEROC'ELE (*s. from the Greek υστερα the womb, and κηλη a rupture*) The prolapsion of the womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY (*s. from the Greek υστερον the last, and λογος a word*) The hysteronproteron, a preposterous inversion of words.

HYSTEROL'ITHOS (*s. from the Greek υστερα the womb, and λιθος a stone*) A stone having some resemblance to the womb.

HYS'TERONPROT'ERON (*s. from the Greek υστερος the last, and προτερος the first*) A preposterous inversion of words, the act of putting that first which should have been last.

HYSTOPH'ORUS (*s. in botany*) The parthenium.

HYSTEROPOT'MOI (*s. from the Greek υστερον after, and ποταμος death*) Those persons who return home after they have been thought dead in some foreign country.

HYSTEROTO'MIA (*s. from the Greek υστερα the womb, and τεμνω to cut*) The operation in which the child is cut out of the womb.

HYSTEROTOMATO'CIA (*s. from the Greek υστερα the womb, τομη a cutting, and τοκος a birth*) The Cæsarian operation, the operation in which the child is cut out of the womb.

HYS'TRIX (*s. in zoology, a different spelling*) The hystrix, the porcupine.

HYTH, HYTHE (*s. in old writers*) A port, a small haven, a wharf. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hysht (*v. imp. mode, obsolete*) Hush, be silent. *Ch.*

I.

I. (*s.*) The third vowel and ninth letter in the English alphabet; it has, at least, three different sounds; the broad, the narrow, and the intermediate: "Fire, fir, fin." As a numeral it stands for one.

I (*pron. from the Sax. ic; Myself, I myself.*)

I (*adv. but now grown obsolete*) Yes, ay, verily. *Shake.*

J (*s.*) The ja; properly the tenth letter of the English alphabet; it is a consonant, and has invariably the sound of the soft g.

Ja (*s.*) The I consonant, so called by some grammarians to distinguish it from the vowel.

JA'ALAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a young man*) The son of Esau, a man's name.

JAAZANI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who is attentive to the Lord*) A man's name.

JABA'JAHITES (*s.*) A sect of the Mahometans who deny the preëxistence of the Divine Being. *Dict. of Arts.*

JA'BAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying that which glides away*) A man's name.

JABA'RIL (*s.*) A sect among the Musselmans who hold that God may deal with good and bad in the day of judgement without any regard to their moral character. *Sc.*

JAB'BER (*v. int. from the Dutch gabberen*) To prate, to chatter, to talk without meaning.

Jab'ber (*s. from the verb*) Prate, idle talk.

Jab'berer (*s. from jabber*) One who jabbbers, one who talks unintelligibly.

Jab'bering (*p. a. from jabber*) Talking unintelligibly.

Jab'ble (*v. t. in the Scotch dialect*) To soil or bespatter with travelling. *Scott.*

JAB'BOK (*s. from the Heb. signifying dissipation*) A river on the border of the land of Israel.

JA'BESH (*s. from the Heb. signifying dryness*) The name of a man, the name of a place.

JA'BESHGIL'EAD (*s. from the Heb.*) A city in the land of Israel.

JA'BEZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying sorrow*) A man's name.

JA'BIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a builder*) A man's name.

JABINEE'L (*s. from the Heb. signifying the building of God*) The name of a city. *Joshua 19.*

JABOTAP'ITA (*s. in botany*) The ochna.

JA'CEA (*s. in botany*) The knapweed.

JA'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. jaceo to lie along*) Lying at length.

JA'CHIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that strengthens*) A man's name.

Ja'chinite (*s. from Jachin*) A descendant of Jachin.

IACI'NTH (*s. from hyacinth*) The hyacinth, a plant; the hyacinth, a precious stone.

JACK (*s. supposed to be from the French Jaques*) A man's name, the diminutive of John, a saucy fellow; an instrument to pull off boots; an engine to turn the spit, that part of a musical instrument which strikes the string and then falls back to its natural position, a support to saw wood on; a young pike; the male of animals; a kind of leather cup, a large jug for liquor; the colours; the ensign of a ship; a small bowl thrown out as a mark for bowlers; a coat of mail; a cunning dexterous fellow.

JACK'AL (*s. in zoology, from the French chacal*) A small animal of the dog kind supposed to start prey for the lion.

Jack'alent (*s. from Jack, and lent*) A poor starved simple fellow. *Shakespeare.*

Jack'anapes (*s. from Jack, and ape*) A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow. *Shakespeare.*

Jack'boots (*s. from Jack, and boots*) Strong boots which serve as armour for the legs.

Jack'daw (*s. from Jack, and daw*) A daw, a species of corvus; it is reckoned the smallest of the crow kind.

JACK'ET (*s. from the French jaquet*) A short coat, a close waistcoat.

Jack'flag (*s. from Jack, and flag*) The flag which is hoisted at the top mast head of the sprit sail.

Jack'ketch (*s. supposed to be from John Ketch a noted hangman*) The common hangman in the city of London.

Jack'pan (*s. from Jack, and pan*) A device with barbers to heat water. *Scott.*

Jackpu'ding (*s. from Jack, and pudding*) A buffoon, a merry andrew, a zani.

Jack'ey (*s. from Jack*) A man's name, the diminutive of John.

JA'COB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a supplanter*) A man's name.

JACOBÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The ragwort.

JACOBÆAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the othonna.

Ja'cobine (*s. in church history*) A monk of a particular order.

Ja'cobine (*s. in ornithology*) A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

Ja'cobine (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pottage. *Bailey.*

JA'COBITE (*s. from Jacobus James*) One who in the late revolution adhered to the abdicated king James and his family, one who vindicates the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, one who holds high notions of the king's prerogative.

JA'COBITES (*s. in church history*) A branch of the Eutychians.

Jacobi'tish (*adj. from Jacobite*) Attached to the principles of the Jacobites, leaning to the interest of James the second.

Jac'obitism (*s. not much used, from Jacobite*) The doctrine or principles of the Jacobites.

JACOBOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The comfrey, the consound.

Ja'cobsladder (*s. in botany*) The valerian.

Ja'cobstaff (*s. from Jacob, and staff*) A pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a crossstaff, a kind of astrolabe.

JACO'BUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A gold coin of James the first.

Jacla'tion (*s. from the Lat. jacto to throw, but not used*) A vain boast. *Bailey.*

Jacla'tor (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) A vain boaster. *Bailey.*

JACTITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. jactito to toss*) A tossing, a restlessness, a heaving. *Harvey.*

Jacti'vus (*adj. an old law term*) Losing by default. *Bai.*

Jac'ulable (*adj. from the Lat. jaculabilis, but not used*) Capable of being darted. *Bailey.*

JACULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. jaculor to throw*) The act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton.*

JAC'ULATORY (*adj. from the Lat. jaculor to dart*) Thrown suddenly, thrown like a dart.

JADE (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) A horse of no spirit, a horse apt to tire; a sorry woman; a young woman in droll style; a species of stone, a kind of jasper.

Jade (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tire, to harass, to dispirit; to overbear, to employ in vile offices, to ride, to rule with tyranny.

Jade (*v. int.*) To sink, to become dispirited.

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Ja'ded (*p. from jade*) Tired, dispirited, overborn, ridden too hard.

Ja'destone (*s. from jade, and stone*) A kind of jasper.

Ja'ding (*p. a. from jade*) Tiring, dispiriting, overbearing.

Ja'dish (*adj. from jade*) Dull, vitious, bad; unchaste, incontinent.

JAE'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a kid*) The name of a woman.

Jag (*s. a local word*) A small load. *Bailey.*

JAGG (*v. t. from the Brit. gagaw*) To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like a saw.

Jagg (*s. from the verb*) A ragged kind of cut, a ragged protuberance, a denticulation; a small load. *Bailey.*

Jag'ged (*p. from jagg*) Cut in notches, indented, uneven on the edge.

Jag'gedness (*s. from jagg*) Unevenness on the edge, the state of being denticulated.

Jag'ging (*p. a. from jagg*) Cutting in notches, indenting.

Jag'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting with inequalities, the inequality of the edge, a denticulation. *Bacon.*

Jag'gingiron (*s. from jagg, and iron*) An instrument used by pastry cooks.

Jag'gy (*adj. from jagg*) Uneven, indented.

Jague (*s. a local word*) A ditch. *Bailey.*

JAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying everlasting*) One of the names of the true God.

JAH'HAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dispute*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.

JAH'HAZA (*s. from the Heb.*) Jahaz.

JAH'LEEL (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Jahleelite (*s. from Jahleel*) A descendant of Jahleel.

Jahzeel (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Jahzeelite (*s. from Jahzeel*) A descendant of Jahzeel.

JAIL (*s. a modern spelling*) A gaol, a prison, a place where criminals are confined.

Jail'bird (*s. from jail, and bird*) One who has been confined in a jail.

Jail'er (*s. from jail*) A gaoler, the keeper of a prison.

JAIR (*s. from the Heb. signifying my light*) A man's name.

JAI'RUS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

JAKES (*s. the etymology is uncertain*) A house of office, a small house accommodated with a place to receive the excrements.

JAL'AP (*s. in pharmacy*) A purgative root brought from America.

JAM (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water; a kind of frock for children.

Jam (*s. with builders, but not so correct a spelling*) A jamb.

Jam (*s. with miners*) A thick bed of stone separating the vein of ore.

Jam (*v. t. a sea term*) To inclose any thing between two bodies so as to render it immoveable. *Falkner.*

JAMAICA (*s. in geography*) One of the sugar islands in America subject to Great Britain.

Jamai'ca (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Jamaica, produced in Jamaica, imported from Jamaica.

JAMB (*s. from the French jambe a leg*) A supporter on either side, the post of a door, the side of a window frame; the post or pier on one side of a fire place; the bed of stone that separates a vein of ore.

Jamb (*v. t. a local word*) To confine as between two posts.

JAM'BE (*s. with the poets*) The daughter of Pan and Echo who was supposed to have been the inventress of iambic verse.

Jamb'ed (*p. from jamb, a local word*) Confined or wedged in as between two posts.

Jambu'x (*s. obsolete*) Jackboots, armour for the legs. *Ch.*

Iam'bic (*s. from the adj.*) A verse consisting of iamboes.

JAMBIE'R (*s. from the French jambe a leg*) A greave, a piece of armour for the leg.

IAMBOLIFE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

JAM'BRES (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

JAM'BRI (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac.*

JAM'BUS (*s. in poetry, from iambe*) A foot consisting of two syllables the first short and the last long.

Jam'ed (*p. from jam*) Inclosed between two bodies so as to be immoveable. *Falconer.*

JAMES (*s. from the Heb. signifying a supplanter*) The name of a man, the title of one of the books of the New Testament.

JAM'IN (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Ja'minite (*s. from Jamin*) A descendant of Jamin.

Jam'ing (*s. a sea term*) The act of inclosing any thing

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between two bodies so as to render it immoveable. *Ed.*

JAM'NIA (*s.*) The name of a place. *1 Mac.*

Jam'nite (*s. from Jamnia*) A native of Jamnia, an inhabitant of Jamnia. *2 Mac.*

Jamp'num (*s. in old records*) Furze, ground overrun with furze.

Jan'ack (*s. a local word*) An oatcake. *Bailey.*

JAN'DEU (*s. in ornithology*) The great ostridge, the yanden, a fowl that exceeds the stature of a man. *Pb.*

Jan'eton (*s.*) A kind of early apple. *Johnson.*

JANE (*s. from John*) The name of a woman.

JAN'GLE (*v. int. from the French jangler*) To quarrel, to bicker in words, to altercate.

Jan'gle (*v. t.*) To make to sound in a confused manner.

Jang'led (*p. from jangle*) Made to sound in a confused manner.

Jang'ler (*s. from jangle*) One that jangles, a wrangler.

Jang'lers (*s. obsolete*) A woman that talks much. *Chau.*

Jang'lin (*v. int. obsolete*) To jangle, to prate, to make an empty noise. *Chaucer.*

Jang'ling (*p. a. from jangle*) Quarrelling, bickering, wrangling.

Jang'ling (*s. from the adj.*) A quarrel, an altercation.

JAN'ITER (*s. in anatomy, but not much used*) The pylorus, the lower orifice of the stomach.

JAN'ITRIX (*s. in anatomy*) The vena porta.

JAN'IZARY (*s. with the Turks*) One of the guards of the Grand Signior.

JAN'IZARY (*s. in the church of Rome*) One of the officers whose business it is to revise and correct the pope's bulls. *Scott.*

JAN'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who answers*) A man's name.

JAN'NES (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Jan'nock (*s. a local word*) Oatbread. *Johnson.*

Jan'senism (*s. in church history, from Janfenius*) The tenets or principles of the Janfenists.

Jan'senist (*s. in the Gallican church, from Janfenius*) A follower of Janfenius, a French Calvinist.

JANSE'NIUS (*s.*) A noted bishop of the Gallican church in the last century, who vindicated the doctrine of grace, as held by St. Augustin, in opposition to that of the Jesuits.

JAN'TY (*adj. supposed to be corrupted from the French gentil*) Showy, fluttering. *Spectator.*

JAN'UARY (*s. from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the Romans*) The first month in the year.

Jan'uary (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to January, produced in January.

JAN'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) Supposed to be the first king of Italy, deified at his death, and depicted with two faces. The temple dedicated to him at Rome was always kept shut in time of peace and open in time of war.

JAPA'N (*s. in geography*) The largest of a cluster of islands in the eastern ocean which are said to constitute a very powerful kingdom.

Japa'n (*adj. from the sub.*) Japanned, belonging to Japan, brought from Japan.

Japa'n (*s. from the foregoing*) Varnished work, work raised in colours after the manner of the Japanese.

Japa'n (*v. t. from the sub.*) To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes. *Gray.*

Japan'earth (*s. in medicine*) The catechu.

Japan'ed (*p. not so correct a spelling*) Japanned. *Swift.*

Ja'panese (*s. from Japan*) The natives of Japan, a native of Japan.

Ja'panese (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Japan, produced in Japan.

Japan'ed (*p. from japan*) Varnished, raised in gold and figures.

Japan'ner (*s. from japan*) One that japans; a shoeblacker.

Japan'ning (*p. a. from japan*) Varnishing; raising with gold and figures; blacking shoes.

Japan'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of varnishing, the act of drawing figures as done by the natives of Japan.

Jape (*s. obsolete*) A tale, a jest. *Chaucer.*

Jape (*v. int. from the sub. obsolete*) To jest, to make sport, to cheat.

Ja'ped (*p. obsolete, from jape*) Cheated, deceived.

Ja'per (*s. obs. from jape*) A deceiver, a cheat, a buffoon. *Ob.*

Ja'perie (*s. obsolete, from jape*) Jestings, buffoonery. *Ch.*

Ja'peworthy (*adj. obsolete*) Ridiculous. *Chaucer.*

JA'PHETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying handsome*) A man's name.

JA'PHIA (*s. from the Heb. signifying that which enlightens*) A man's name.

Ja'pin (*v. int. obsolete*) To jest, to mock, to cheat. *Cha.*

JAQUE'T (*s.*) The name of a woman.

JAR (*v. int. from the old Teut. garren*) To strike together

ther with a short rattling sound, to clash, to quarrel, to sound untuneably.

JAR (*s. from the verb*) A kind of rattling sound, a clash, a debate, a discord; the state of being partly open.

JAR (*s. from the Italian giarro*) An earthen vessel.

JARCK (*s. a cant word*) A seal. *Bailey.*

JARDES (*s. from the French*) A disease in horses, tumours a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jar'dons (*s. not so common a spelling*) The jardes. *Scott.*

JAR'EB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a revenger*) A man's name.

JAR'ED (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ruler*) A man's name.

JAR'GON (*s. from the French*) Unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberish.

JARGONEL/LE (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Jarr (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To jar. *Phillips.*

Jarr (*s. from the verb, but not so common a spelling*) A jar.

JARRETIE'R (*s. in the manage, from the old French*) A horse bound in the hoof. *Scott.*

Jar'ring (*p. a. from jar*) Striking together with a short rattle, clashing, quarrelling, sounding untuneably.

Jar'ring (*s. from the part.*) A clash, a discord, a quarrel.

Jar'rock (*s. not much used*) A kind of cork. *Phillips.*

Jas'hawk (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk. *Ainsw.*

JA'SHER (*s. from the Heb. signifying righteous*) The name of a book, a chronicle mentioned *Josua x. 13.*

JA'SHUB (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

Ja'shubite (*s. from Jashub*) A descendant of Jashub.

JAS'IONE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of with-wind. *Phillips.*

JAS'MINE (*s. in botany, from the French jasmin*) A shrub which bears very fragrant flowers; a genus of plants.

Jas'mine (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to jasmine, consisting of jasmine. *Thomson.*

JAS'MINEPER'SIAN (*s. in botany*) A species of lilac. *Jo.*

JASMINO'DES (*s. in botany*) The lycium.

JA'SON (*s. from the Greek ιασων health*) A man's name.

JAS/PACHITES (*s. with ancient naturalists*) A kind of agate.

JAS'PER (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a beautiful green colour; a genus of scrupi.

JAS'PER (*s.*) A man's name.

JASPICAM'E'A (*s. in natural history*) A kind of camæa, a species of gems.

JASPO'NYX (*s. in natural history*) A kind of onyx.

Jasf'hawk (*s. a different spelling*) The jashawk. *Scott.*

IATRALIP'TA, IATRALIP'TES (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The officer of the gymnasium who was to anoint the athlete; a physician who pretended to cure all diseases by external unctions. *Dict. of Arts.*

IATROCHY'MIST (*s. from the Greek ιατρος a physician, and χυμια chymistry*) A chymical physician. *Sc.*

IATROLEP'TES (*s. a different spelling*) The iatraliptes. *Sc.*

IATROLEP'TIC (*adj. from the Greek ιατρος a physician, and αλειψω to anoint*) Curing by unction, belonging to the method of cure by anointing.

IATROMATHEMATIC'IAN (*s. from the Greek ιατρος a physician, and μαθηματικος a mathematician*) A physician who considers diseases and prescribes mathematically. *Scott.*

IATRO'PHA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cascada.

JA'VAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a deceiver*) A man's name.

JAVA'RIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild swine found in America.

Jav'el (*v. t. in the northern dialect*) To bemire, to draggle, to soil by travelling in the dirt.

Jav'el (*s. from the verb*) A wandering fellow. *Sp.*

Jav'eled (*p. from javel*) Bemired, daggled.

JAV'ELIN (*s. from the French javeline*) A kind of spear, a half pike.

Jav'eling (*p. a. a local word, from javel*) Bemiring, daggling.

Jaumb (*s. an unusual spelling*) A jamb. *Bailey.*

JAUND'ICE (*s. from the French jaune yellow*) A disease arising from obstructions in the glands of the liver.

Jaund'iced (*adj. from the jaundice*) Infected with the jaundice.

JAUNT (*v. t. from the French janter*) To wander here and there, to gad about.

Jaunt (*s. from the verb*) A ramble, an excursion; the felly of a wheel. *Scott.*

Jaunt'iness (*s. from jaunty*) The state of being janty. *Ad.*

Jaunt'y (*adj. a different spelling*) Janty, showy, fluttering. *Johnson.*

JAUR'AIA (*s. in botany*) The rajania.

JAW (*s. from the French joue a cheek*) The bone of the

mouth in which the teeth are fixed, the mouth.

Jaw'lap (*s. from jaw, and lap*) One of the bits of red skin that hangs under the jaws of a cock.

JAY (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

JA'ZAR (*s.*) The name of a place. *Mac.*

JA'ZEL (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of an azure colour. *Scott.*

JA'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying help*) A district in the land of Israel.

Ibar'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Fortified with bars. *Chaucer.*

Iba'thid (*adj. obsolete*) Bathed. *Chaucer.*

Ibe' (*v. neut. obsolete*) To be.

Ibe' (*p. obsolete*) Been. *Chaucer.*

IBE'RIA (*s. in old geography*) Spain.

IBE'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of watercress.

Iberna'gium (*s. in old records*) The season for sowing winter corn.

IBE'RUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of watercress. *Pb.*

Ibe'te (*adj. obsolete*) Beaten. *Chaucer.*

Ibe'tte (*adj. obsolete*) Set forth, stamped. *Chaucer.*

I'BEX (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the goat kind.

I'BHAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying election*) The name of a man.

IBIBO'CA (*s. in zoology*) A serpent found in the Brazils. *Phillips.*

I'BIS (*s. in ornithology*) A tall bird in Egypt, said to have eaten up the serpents which infested that country, and therefore worshiped by the inhabitants.

IBIS'CUS (*s. in botany*) The marshmallow. *Phillips.*

Iblov'e (*adj. obsolete*) Blown, published. *Chaucer.*

Ibo're (*adj. obsolete*) Born. *Chaucer.*

ICA'DES (*s. from the Greek εικοσι twenty*) A festival celebrated on the twentieth day of every month in honour of Epicurus.

ICE (*s. from the Sax. is*) Water or other liquor congealed by frost; concreted sugar. "To break the ice," To open a matter.

Ice (*v. t. from the sub.*) To turn to ice, to cover with ice, to cover with concreted sugar.

I'cebird (*s. from ice, and bird*) A bird in Greenland so called from its running on the ice.

I'ced (*p. from ice*) Turned into ice, covered with ice, covered with concreted sugar.

Ice'house (*s. from ice, and house*) A house in which ice is kept.

ICE/LAND (*s. in geography*) An island in the North Sea subject to Denmark.

Ice'lander (*s. from Iceland*) A native of Iceland.

Ice'landick (*adj. from Iceland*) Belonging to Iceland, pertaining to the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'NI (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) The people who formerly inhabited the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

Ich (*pron. obsolete*) I. *Chaucer.*

ICH'ABOD (*s. from the Heb. signifying where is the glory*) The name of a man.

ICH'DIEN (*s. from the Sax. ich I, and dien serve*) The motto belonging to the arms of the prince of Wales.

Ich (*pron. obsolete*) I, myself. *Chaucer.*

ICHNEU'MON (*s. in zoology*) A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEU'MONFLY (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of fly generated in the body of a caterpillar. *Derham.*

Ichnograph'ical (*adj. from ichnography*) Representing the ground plot.

ICHTNOGRAPHY (*s. from the Greek ιχνη a mark, and γραφω to write*) The ground plat; a platform.

ICH'OGLAN (*s. in Turkey*) One of the pages that serve in the seraglio, a white eunuch.

I'CHOR (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ιχνη a thin matter, and ειδος a shape*) A moisture resembling an ichor.

Ich'orous (*adj. from ichor*) Thin, undigested, sanious.

ICHTHYACOL'LA (*s. from the Greek ιχθυς a fish, and κolla glue*) Iinglass, glue made of the skin of fishes.

ICHTHYOG'RAPHY (*s. not much used, from the Greek ιχθυς a fish, and γραφω to write*) A description of fishes.

Ichthyol'ogist (*s. from ichthyology*) One skilled in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek ιχθυς a fish, and λογος a description*) A minute description of fishes, the doctrine of the nature and properties of fishes.

ICHTHYOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek ιχθυς a fish, and μαντεια divination*) The art of divination by inspecting the intrails of fishes.

Ichthyoph'agist (*s. from ichthyophagy*) A fish eater, one that lives on fish.

- ICHTHYOPH'AGY** (*s. from the Greek ιχθυος a fish, and φάγω to eat*) The practice of eating fish, fish diet.
- ICHTHYE'RIA** (*s. in natural history*) The fossil bony palates and mouths of fishes. *Dr. Hill.*
- ICH'THYS** (*s. in antiquity*) The celebrated acrostic of the Erythraean Sibyl so called from its initials.
- I'cicle** (*s. from ice*) A shoot of ice hanging down from the part to which it adheres.
- I'ciness** (*s. from icy*) The state of being icy.
- I'cing** (*p. a. from ice*) Turning to ice, covering with ice, covering with concremented sugar.
- Icle'a** (*adj. obsolete*) Clad, cloathed. *Chaucer.*
- Iclep'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Called, named. *Chaucer.*
- Icoign'id** (*adj. obsolete*) Coined. *Chaucer.*
- Icol'erid** (*adj. obsolete*) Coloured. *Chaucer.*
- Icom'en** (*p. obsolete*) Come. *Chaucer.*
- I'CON** (*s. from the Greek εἰκων an image*) A picture, a representation.
- Ico'nd** (*p. obsolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
- I'conism** (*s. from icon*) A true and lively description. *Sc.*
- ICO'NIUM** (*s. from the Greek ἰκνω to come*) A city in the Lesser Asia.
- ICONOCLAST** (*s. from the Greek εἰκων an image, and κλαω to break*) A breaker of images.
- Iconoclas'tes** (*s. from iconoclast*) The title of the emperors who were zealous against the worship of images and would not suffer them to be kept in the churches.
- ICONOGRA'PHIA** (*s. from the Greek εἰκων an image, and γραφω to write*) A description of statues and images. *Sc.*
- Iconog'raphy** (*s. from iconographia*) The art of description by images or pictures. *Phillips.*
- ICONOL'ATER** (*s. from the Greek εἰκων an image, and λατρεύω to worship*) A worshiper of images. *Scott.*
- ICONOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek εἰκων an image, and λογος a word*) A description of pictures and statues, the doctrine of representation by statues or pictures.
- Icor'vin** (*p. obsolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*
- ICOSAE'DRON** (*s. in geometry, from the Greek εἰκοσι twenty, and εδρα a base*) A regular solid consisting of twenty equal triangular sides. *Scott.*
- Icosahed'ron** (*s. a different spelling*) The icosaedron. *Dict. of Arts.*
- ICOSAN'DRIA** (*s. in botany*) A class of plants comprehending all plants with more than twelve stamens, and not much exceeding twenty.
- Icou'ght** (*p. obsolete*) Caught. *Chaucer.*
- ICTE'RIAS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone supposed to be a remedy for the yellow jaundice.
- Ict'e'ric** (*adj. from icterus*) Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.
- Ict'e'rical** (*adj. from icteric*) Afflicted with the jaundice, good in the jaundice.
- ICTE'RUS** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ικτερος*) The jaundice.
- ICTIOR** (*s. in Turkey*) An officer who has gone through all the steps requisite to entitle him to a seat in the Divan. *Dict. of Arts.*
- IC'TIS** (*s. in zoology*) The white weasel, a ferret.
- IC'TUS** (*s. in old writings*) A blow, a stroke, a puff, a blast.
- I'cy** (*adj. from ice*) Full of ice, covered with ice, frozen, cold, backward, frigid, void of passion.
- I'DA** (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain of the Lesser Asia celebrated by the poets for the judgement of Paris on the beauty of the three goddesses Minerva, Juno, and Venus.
- IDÆ'US** (*s. from Ida, with the poets*) One of the names of Jupiter.
- Ida'lian** (*adj. from Ida*) Belonging to the mount Ida, belonging to Venus who was there declared by the judgement of Paris to be the fairest of all the goddesses.
- Idamp'nid** (*adj. obsolete*) Condemned. *Chaucer.*
- Idart'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Shot as an arrow. *Chaucer.*
- ID'DO** (*s. from the Heb. signifying power*) A man's name.
- IDE'A** (*s. from the Greek*) Mental representation, the image of any thing in the mind.
- Ide'al** (*adj. from idea*) Mental, formed in the mind, imaginary.
- Ide'ally** (*adv. from ideal*) Mentally, intellectually. *Br.*
- I'del** (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Vain, futile. *Chaucer.*
- IDEN'TIC** (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. idem the same*) Constituting the same person, comprising the same idea, same.
- Ident'ical** (*adj. from identic*) Constituting sameness.
- Ident'ically** (*adv. from identical*) With sameness, in an identical manner.
- Ident'icalness** (*s. from identical*) Sameness.
- Iden'tity** (*s. from identic*) Sameness.
- I'deot** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An idiot. *Scott.*
- IDES** (*s. from the Lat. idus, in the Roman calendar*) The fifteenth day of May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of every other month in the year.
- I'dleness** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Vanity, want of effect. *Ch.*
- IDIOC'RACY** (*s. from the Greek ἰδιος peculiar, and κρασις a constitution*) A peculiar constitution.
- Idiocrat'ical** (*adj. from idiocracy*) Peculiar to a constitution, belonging to idiocracy.
- I'diocy** (*s. from idiot*) The want of understanding.
- I'DIOM** (*s. from the Greek ἰδιωμα*) A mode of expression peculiar to a language, the peculiar cast of a language, phraseology.
- Idiomat'ic** (*adj. from idiom*) Peculiar to a language, phraseological.
- Idiomat'ical** (*adj. from idiomatic*) Comprising an idiom, phraseological.
- Idiomat'ically** (*adv. from idiomatical*) In the manner of an idiom.
- Idiopathet'ical** (*adj. from idiopathy*) Primary, peculiar to itself.
- IDIOP'ATHY** (*s. with physicians, from the Greek ἰδιος peculiar, and παθος a passion*) A primary disease, a disease which neither depends upon nor proceeds from another.
- IDIOSYN'CRASY** (*s. from the Greek ἰδιος peculiar, συν with, and κρασις a constitution*) A peculiar temper, a peculiar disposition, a temper common to no other.
- Idiosyncrat'ical** (*adj. from idiosyncrasy*) Peculiar in temper or constitution.
- I'DIOT** (*s. from the Greek ἰδιωτης*) A fool, a person void of understanding.
- I'diotism** (*s. from idiot*) A natural imbecillity of mind, the state of an idiot; a peculiar mode of expression, the peculiar phraseology of a language.
- I'DLE** (*adj. from the Sax. ydel*) Lazy, indisposed for labour; unactive, having leisure; trifling, useless, worthless, unimportant.
- I'dle** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To waste time in useless pursuits, to lose time in laziness.
- Idlehead'ed** (*adj. from idle, and head*) Foolish, unreasonable.
- I'dleness** (*s. from idle*) Laziness, sloth; omission of business, want of employment; trivialness, barrenness, vacancy, want of understanding.
- I'dler** (*s. from idle*) A sluggard, an idle fellow, one that spends his time to little purpose.
- I'dler** (*adj. comp. of idle*) Idle in a greater degree.
- I'dless** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Idleness. *Spenser.*
- I'dlest** (*adj. sup. of idle*) Idle in the greatest degree.
- I'dly** (*adv. from idle*) Lazily, carelessly, ineffectually, vainly, foolishly.
- Ido', Ido'e** (*v. t. obsolete*) To do, to cause. *Chau.*
- Ido'en** (*p. obsolete*) Done, undone, spoiled. *Chaucer.*
- I'DOL** (*s. from the Greek εἰδωλον*) An image worshipped as God, an image, a representation, a counterfeit; any thing loved or honoured to adoration.
- Idol'ater** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An idolater. *Chaucer.*
- IDOL'ATER** (*s. from the Greek εἰδωλον an idol, and λατρεύω to worship*) The worshipper of an idol, one that pays that homage to a creature which is due to the Creator.
- Idol'atress** (*s. from idolater*) A woman that worships an idol, a female who practises idolatry.
- Idol'atrize** (*v. t. from idolater*) To worship idols. *Ains.*
- Idol'atrizing** (*p. a. from idolatrize*) Committing idolatry, worshipping idols. *Scott.*
- Idol'atrous** (*adj. from idolater*) Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.
- Idol'atrously** (*adv. from idolatrous*) In an idolatrous manner.
- Idol'atry** (*s. from idolater*) The worship of images, that worship paid to the creature which is only due to the Creator, the worship of a false god.
- I'dolet** (*s. not much used*) A little idol. *Bailey.*
- I'dolist** (*s. from idol*) A worshipper of idols. *Shakesp.*
- I'dolize** (*v. t. from idol*) To love or honour to adoration, to make an idol of any thing.
- I'dolized** (*p. from idolize*) Loved or honoured to adoration, converted into an idol.
- I'dolizing** (*p. a. from idolize*) Reverencing to adoration, making an idol of any thing.
- IDO'NEOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. idoneus, but rather bombastic*) Fit, proper, adequate. *Lyfz.*
- Idraw'e** (*p. obsolete*) Drawn, extracted. *Chaucer.*
- Id're** (*s. obsolete*) The hydra. *Chaucer.*
- IDUME'A** (*s. in geography*) A district of Arabia.
- Idume'an** (*adj. from Idumea*) Belonging to Idumea.
- Idume'an** (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Idumea.
- I'dyl** (*s. from Idyllion*) A short poem, a kind of eclogue. *C.*

IDYL/LION (*s. from the Greek*) A poem of moderate length, a pastoral.
Idyllion (*s. a different spelling*) An idyllion. *Scott.*
JEALOUS (*adj. from the French jaloux*) Suspicious in love, emulous, suspiciously fearful, suspiciously cautious.
Jealously (*adv. from jealous*) Suspiciously, emulously.
Jealousness (*s. from jealous*) The state of being jealous.
Jealously (*s. from jealous*) Suspicion in love, suspicious fear, suspicious caution.
Jear (*s. a sea term*) An assemblage of tackle.
Jear'block (*s. a sea term*) A block fastened at the mast head, a block lashed to the yard. *Falconer.*
Jear'rope (*s. a sea term*) The rope by which the jear-blocks are lashed.
JEAT (*s. in natural history*) A fossil stone of a beautiful black colour.
JE'BUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a contemner*) The ancient name of Jerusalem. *Judges.*
Je'busite (*s. from Jebus*) An inhabitant of Jebus, a native of Je'bus.
JECONI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the faithfulness of God*) A man's name.
JECORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The liverwort, woodrow.
JECORINUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The hepatus.
JECTIGATION (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. jacto to toss, but not much used*) The trembling of the pulse which in some disorders indicates a convulsion of the brain. *Scott.*
JE'CUR (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The liver.
JED'BURGH (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland; the capital of the county of Roxburgh.
JEDI'DAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying amiable*) The name of a woman.
JEDIDI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying beloved of the Lord*) A name given to Solomon. *2 Sam.*
JEDU'THAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that praises*) A man's name.
JEER (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To scoff, to flout, to make mirth.
Jeer (*v. t.*) To scoff at, to treat with scoffs.
Jeer (*s. from the verb*) A scoff, a taunt, a biting jest.
JEER (*s. a sea term*) An assemblage of tackle so contrived as to hoist up the yard to the mast. "To bring to the jeers." To punish.
Jeer'block (*s. a sea term, from jeer, and block*) One of the blocks belonging to the jeer.
Jeercap'ston (*s. a sea term, from jeer, and cap'ston*) The cap'ston employed in working the jeers.
JEER'ET (*s.*) A sort of combat on horseback, an exercise in Turkey. *Scott.*
Jeer'ed (*p. from jeer*) Scoffed at, treated with scoffs.
Jeer'er (*s. from jeer*) One that jeers, a scoffer.
Jeer'ing (*p. a. from jeer*) Scoffing, mocking, scorning.
Jeer'ingly (*adv. from jeering*) In a jeering manner, scornfully.
Jeer'rope (*s. a sea term*) The rope with which the jeer-blocks are lashed.
JE'EZER (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
Je'ezerite (*s. from Jeezer*) A descendant of Jeezer.
JE'FRY (*s.*) The name of a man.
JE'GARSAHAD'UTHA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the house of witness*) The name given to a place. *Gen. 31.*
JEG'GET (*s. in cookery*) A kind of sausage. *Ainsw.*
JEHO'AHAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying the prize*) A man's name.
JEHO'ASH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fire of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHO'ACHIN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the strength of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHO'ADA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the knowledge of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHO'AKIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the confirmation of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHON'ADAB (*s.*) Jonadab, a man's name.
JEHO'RAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the exaltation of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHOSHAPHAT (*s. from the Heb. signifying the judgement of the Lord*) A man's name.
JEHO'VAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying self subsisting*) The proper name of God, the Lord.
JEHO'VAH'I'RETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord will see*) The name given to a place. *Gen. 22.*
JEHO'VAHNIS'SI (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord is my banner*) The name given to an altar. *Exod. 17.*
JEHO'VAHSHA'DOM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord send peace*) The name given to an altar. *Judg. 6.*
JEHO'VAHSHAM'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Lord is there*) The name given to a city. *Ezek. 48.*
JEHO'VAHTED'KENU (*s. from the H. signifying the Lord*

our righteousness) A name given to the Messiah. *Jer. 23.*
JE'HU (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who exists*) A man's name.
JEHU'DAH (*s. from Judah*) A man's name.
JEHU'DIAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the praise of the Lord*) The name of a woman.
JEJU'NE (*adj. from the Lat. jejunos*) Empty, vacant, hungry, dry, unaffected.
Jeju'neness (*s. from jejune*) Dryness, poverty.
JEJU'NUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The second of the small intestines so called because often found empty.
Jel'lied (*adj. from jelly*) Formed into a jelly, glutinous. *Cleveland.*
Jel'ly (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gelly.
Jeman (*s. in old records*) A yeoman.
JEMI'MA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Jem'mard (*s. obsolete*) The peculiar attachment or affection which we have for any thing. *Dr. More.*
Jem'mard (*adj. obsolete*) Creased and scolloped. *Scott.*
Jemme (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A gem, a jewel. *Chaucer.*
JE'NESCAYQUOI' (*s. from the French je n, ne not, savoir to know, and quoi what*) Something which cannot be explained, something we feel but cannot express.
JENK'INS (*s. the diminutive of John*) A man's name.
JENKS (*s. from Jenkins*) A man's name.
JEN'NET (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Jen'net (*s. not so common a spelling*) A gennet, a Spanish horse. *Prior.*
Jen'neting (*s. supposed to be corrupted from juneting*) A species of apple.
JEN'NY (*s. the diminutive of Jane*) The name of a woman.
Jen'nywren (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a fine singing bird, the wren. *Bailey.*
JEN'I'LING (*s. in ichthyology*) The blue chub. *D. of A.*
Jeoffail (*s. an old law term*) An oversight in pleading.
JEOP'ARD (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obsolete*) To hazard, to put in danger. *Judges 5.*
Jeop'arded (*p. from jeopard, but not much used*) Brought into danger. *Scott.*
Jeop'ardin (*v. t. obsolete*) To put in jeopardy, to hazard. *Chaucer.*
Jeop'ardise (*s. obsolete*) Jeopardy. *Chaucer.*
Jeop'ardouslie (*adv. obsolete*) With hazard. *Chau.*
Jeop'ardous (*adj. from jeopard*) Hazardous, dangerous.
Jeop'ardousness (*s. from jeopardous, but little used*) Hazardousness. *Scott.*
Jeop'ardy (*s. from jeopard*) Hazard, danger.
JEPH'THAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that opens*) A man's name.
JEPHUN'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that holds*) A man's name.
JE'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a mouth*) A man's name.
JEREME'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mercy of God*) A man's name.
JEREMI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the exaltation of the Lord*) A man's name; the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
JEREMI'AS (*s. a different spelling*) A man's name.
JE'REMY (*s.*) A man's name.
Jer'guer (*s.*) An officer of the customhouse who superintends the waiters. *Phillips.*
JER'ICHO (*s. from the Heb. signifying the moon*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.
JER'IMOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying eminences*) A man's name.
JERK (*v. t. from the Sax. gereccan*) To strike with a quick sharp blow, to lash.
Jerk (*v. int. but little used*) To accost with some degree of eagerness. *Dryden.*
Jerk (*s. from the verb*) A smart quick lash, a sudden spring, a jolt.
Jerk'ed (*p. from jerk*) Struck with a quick blow, dismissed with a sudden motion.
JERK'EN (*s. from the Sax. cyrtelkin*) A jacket, a short coat.
Jerk'in (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A gyrkin, a kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
Jerk'ing (*p. a. from jerk*) Striking with a sudden blow, dismissing with a sudden motion.
Jerk'ing (*s. a different spelling*) A jirkin, a short coat. *St.*
JEROBO'AM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a rejecter of the people*) A man's name.
IEROM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek ιερος sacred, and μαντεια a divination by sacrifice*)
IEROMONARCH'ES (*s. from the Greek ιερος sacred, and μοναρχος a chief*) The regular priests among the Greeks.
IEROSCOPIST (*s. from the Greek ιερος sacred, and σκοπεω*

- new to view*) The priest who was to observe any evil omen that might occur at the time of sacrificing, and pray that the misfortune portended might fall on the head of the victim.
- JER'SEY** (*s. in geography*) An island on the coast of France subject to Great Britain.
- Jer'sey** (*s. from the foregoing*) Combed wool prepared for spinning, yarn spun from combed wool.
- Jer'sey** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Jersey; made of Jersey.
- JERUBBA'AL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a disputer*) A man's name.
- JERUB'BESHETH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying let the idol of confusion defend itself*) A man's name. *2 Sam.*
- JERU'SALEM** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the vision of peace*) The chief city in the land of Israel.
- Jerusalem artichoke** (*s. in botany*) A species of sunflower.
- JERU'SHA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying rejected*) The name of a woman.
- JESDEGER'DIC** (*s. in the Persian chronology*) Belonging to the epocha which commenced at the time when the Persians were conquered by the Saracens, which was in the year of Christ 633.
- JES'IMON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying solitude*) The name of a desert. *1 Sam.*
- JESH'UA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a saviour*) A man's name.
- JESH'URUN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying upright*) A name given to the people of Israel.
- JESS** (*s. in falconry*) A short strap of leather tied about the leg of a hawk.
- Jes'iamin** (*s. a different spelling*) The jasmine. *Scott.*
- Jessamin** (*adj. in heraldry*) Argent, white. *Scott.*
- JES'SANT** (*adj. in heraldry*) Budding, shooting forth.
- JESSE** (*s.*) A scone, a branched candlestick. *Dict. of A.*
- JES'SE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying to be*) A man's name.
- Jes'femin** (*s. a different spelling*) The jasmine. *Phil.*
- JEST** (*v. int. from the Lat. gesticular to make jestures*) To divert, to make merry by words or actions.
- Jest** (*s. from the verb*) An expression or action intended only to raise mirth; the object of mirth or laughter.
- Jest'er** (*s. from jest*) One given to merriment, a buffoon.
- Jest'ing** (*p. a. from jest*) Diverting, making mirth, doing any thing in jest.
- Jest'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking in order to raise mirth. *Eph. 5.*
- Jest'ingly** (*adv. from jesting*) In a jesting manner.
- JE'SU** (*s.*) The name of a man. *1 Efd.*
- JE'SU** (*s. from Jesus*) Jesus. *Westley.*
- JESUA'TI** (*s. in church history*) An order of monks.
- JES'UI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying an equal*) A man's name.
- Jesuit** (*s. from Jesus, in church history*) One of the order of Jesus; a member of a numerous and powerful society in the Roman church, famous for equivocation and attachment to the interest of the Pope.
- Jesuite** (*s. from Jesui*) A descendant of Jesui.
- Jes'uited** (*adj. from Jesuit*) Made like a Jesuit, admitted into the society of Jesus. *Scott.*
- Jesuit'ical** (*adj. from Jesuit*) Belonging to the Jesuits, given to equivocation.
- Jesuit'ically** (*adv. from Jesuitical*) After the manner of the Jesuits, equivocally.
- Jes'uitsbark** (*s. in medicine*) The bark of Peru, the virtues of which were first discovered by the Jesuits.
- Jes'uitspowder** (*s. in medicine*) The bark of Peru reduced to powder.
- JESUS** (*s. of Hebrew origin, signifying a saviour*) One of the names of Christ, the Saviour.
- JET** (*s. from the Sax. gagat*) A fossil of a beautiful deep black colour.
- JET** (*s. from the French*) A spout, a shoot of water.
- Jet** (*s. obsolete*) A yard or court. *Taffer.*
- JET** (*v. int. from the French jetter*) To shoot forward, to jut out, to intrude; to strut, to jolt; *with on, or upon*: "To jet upon a prince's right."
- JET'DEAU** (*s. from the French jet a shoot, de of, and eau water*) A fountain which throws the water to a considerable height in the air.
- JE'THER** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that excels*) A man's name.
- JE'THRO** (*s. from the Heb. signifying excellence*) A man's name.
- JET'SAM, JET'SON** (*s. a law term*) Any kind of wreck thrown on shore and claimed by the lord of the manor.
- Jet'sen** (*s. a different spelling*) Jetsam. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Jet'ty** (*adj. from jet*) Made of jet, black as jet.
- Jet'tyhead** (*s. a sea term*) That part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest, the front of a wharf.
- JE'TUR** (*s. from the Heb. signifying succession*) A man's name.
- Jeu'se** (*s. obsolete*) Judgment, legal trial. *Britton.*
- Jeuse** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Juice. *Chaucer.*
- JE'USH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying assembled*) Aman's name.
- JEW** (*s. from Judah*) An Hebrew, one who professes Judaism.
- JEW'EL** (*s. from the French joyau*) A precious stone, a gem, an ornament of great value; a word of tenderness. "My jewel."
- Jew'elblock** (*s. a sea term*) One of the little blocks suspended at the extremity of the main top sail yard.
- Jew'elhouse** (*s. from jewel, and house*) The office where the regal ornaments are repositied.
- Jew'eller** (*s. from jewel*) One who deals in precious stones.
- Jew'eloffice** (*s. from jewel, and office*) The office where the regal ornaments are repositied.
- Jew'elry** (*s. from jewel*) The place or office where jewels are kept; the art or trade of a jeweller.
- Jew'ess** (*s. from Jew*) A Hebrew woman, a woman professing Judaism.
- Jew'ise** (*s. obsolete*) An act of revenge, a gibbet. *Chau.*
- Jew'ish** (*adj. from Jew*) Belonging to the Jews, pertaining to the Hebrews.
- Jew'ry** (*s. from Jew*) The country of the Jews, a place where Jews are permitted to reside.
- Jews'ears** (*s. in botany*) The auricular, a spongy substance growing about the root of the eldertree.
- Jews'harp** (*s. from Jew, and harp*) A kind of musical instrument held in the teeth and played with the hand.
- Jews'mallow** (*s. in botany*) An edible plant.
- Jew'stone** (*s. in medicine*) The petrified spine of the echinus.
- Jews'trump** (*s.*) The Jewsharp. *Scott.*
- JEZ'EBEL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dunghill*) The name of a woman.
- Je'zer** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Je'zerite** (*s. from Jezer*) A descendant of Jezer.
- Jezi'des** (*s.*) A sect among the Mahometans reputed heretical.
- JEZRAH'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the brightness of the Lord*) A man's name.
- JEZREE'L** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the seed of God*) The name of a man, the name of a district in the land of Israel.
- Jez'reelite** (*s. from Jezreel*) An inhabitant of Jezreel.
- IF** (*conj. from the Sax. gif*) Suppose that, allowing that, whether, whether or no.
- Ifa're** (*v. int. obsolete*) To fare, to go. *Chaucer.*
- Ifa're** (*p. obsolete*) Gone. *Chaucer.*
- Ifel'lowshipped** (*adj. obsolete*) Joined in company. *Chau.*
- Ife'tte** (*s. obsolete*) An effect. *Chaucer.*
- Ife'tte** (*p. obsolete*) Fetched. *Chaucer.*
- If'ched** (*adj. obsolete*) Fixed. *Bailey.*
- Ifi'tte** (*adj. obsolete*) Fleeting, passing away. *Chaucer.*
- Ifound'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Sunk, foundered. *Bailey.*
- Ifre'ten** (*adj. obsolete*) Devoured. *Bailey.*
- IGDA'LIA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the greatness of the Lord*) A man's name.
- Iglos'ed** (*p. obsolete*) Flattered. *Chaucer.*
- Ignaro** (*s. not used*) A foolish fellow. *Phillips.*
- IGNA'VUS** (*s. in zoology*) The sloth, the sluggard.
- Ignesfa'tui** (*s. plu. of ignis fatuus*) Vapours supposed to arise from stagnant water, resembling the light of a candle blown about in the air. *Newson.*
- IG'NEOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. igneus*) Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire, having the nature of fire.
- IGNIF'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ignis fire, and fero to bring*) Producing fire, bringing fire.
- Ignif'luous** (*adj. from the Lat. ignis fire, and fluo to flow*) Flowing with fire. *Scott.*
- Ignig'enous** (*adj. from the Lat. ignis fire, and gigno to beget*) Ingendered in the fire, produced by fire. *Sc.*
- IGNIP'OTENCE** (*s. from the Lat. ignis fire, and potentia power*) Efficacy against fire, power over fire.
- IGNIP'OTENT** (*adj. from the Lat. ignis fire, and potens able*) Presiding over fire. *Pope.*
- IG'NIS** (*s. from the Lat.*) Fire.
- IG'NISA'QUA** (*s. from the Lat. ignis fire, and aqua water*) The alkahelt. *Helmount.*
- IG'NISFAT'UUS** (*s. in meteorology, from the Lat. ignis fire, and fatuus foolish*) A vapor, as some suppose, resembling the light of a lantern blown about by the wind; a flying insect, as others suppose, which gives light in the night; Jack with a lantern, Will with the wife.
- IG'NISGEHEN'NÆ** (*s. with the chymists*) The alkahelt. *Dict. of Arts.*
- IG'NISJUDI'CII** (*s. in old customs*) The fire ordeal, judgment by fire.
- IG'NISPI'C'IUM** (*s. in antiquity*) A species of divination by fire.

- IGNITE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ignis fire*) To kindle, to set on fire.
- ignited** (*p. from ignite*) Kindled, set on fire.
- IGNITEGIUM** (*s. from the Lat. ignis fire, and tego to cover*) The curfew, the bell which rings at eight o'clock.
- Ignitable** (*adj. from ignite*) Capable of being ignited. *Br.*
- igniting** (*p. a. from ignite*) Kindling, setting on fire.
- IGNITION** (*s. from the Lat. ignis fire*) The act of setting on fire, the act of kindling.
- IGNIVOMOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ignis fire, and vomo to vomit*) Vomiting fire.
- Ignobility** (*s. from ignoble, but not used*) Meanness of birth. *Bailey.*
- IGNOBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. ignobilis*) Mean of birth, born of obscure parents; worthless, degenerate.
- Ignobly** (*adv. from ignoble*) Meanly, dishonourably.
- Ignominious** (*adj. from ignominy*) Mean, dishonourable, reproachful.
- Ignominiously** (*adv. from ignominious*) Meanly, reproachfully.
- IGNOMINY** (*s. from the Lat. in against, and nomen a name*) Meanness, reproach, dishonour, infamy.
- IGNORAMUS** (*s. from the Lat. ignoro to be ignorant*) An ignorant fellow; the indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution.
- Ignorance** (*s. from ignorant*) Unskillfulness, want of knowledge, want of information, a defect of knowledge discovered in external effects.
- Ignorances** (*s. plu. of ignorance, but not much used*) Defects in duty, faults arising from ignorance. *Com. Pray.*
- IGNORANT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and gnarus skilful*) Unskillful, wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninformed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with, void of; done ignorantly.
- Ignorantly** (*adv. from ignorant*) Unskillfully, without knowledge, without information.
- IGNORE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ignoro, but not sufficiently authorized*) To be ignorant of. *Boyle.*
- IGNOSCIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. ignosco to pardon, but not much used*) Capable of pardon.
- Ignusfatuus** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The ignisfatuus. *Sc.*
- Igra've** (*p. obsolete*) Dug. *Chaucer.*
- IGU'NA** (*s. in zoology*) A species of American lizard.
- Igu'rde** (*v. t. obsolete*) To fly round, to fly in a circle. *Ch.*
- Iher'ied** (*p. obsolete*) Praised. *Chaucer.*
- Iho'lpe** (*p. obsolete*) Helped. *Chaucer.*
- JIB** (*s. a sea term*) The foremost sail of a ship.
- jib** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shift the boom sail from one side of the mast to the other.
- jib'bing** (*p. a. from jib, the analogical spelling*) Shifting the boom sail.
- jib'bing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of shifting the boom sail.
- jib'boom** (*s. from jib, and boom*) A boom run out from the extremity of the bowsprit.
- jib'ing** (*p. a. from jib*) Shifting the boom sail from one side of the mast to the other. *Falconer.*
- jib'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of shifting the boom sail. *Falconer.*
- JID'LAPH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that distils*) A man's name.
- Jiff** (*v. t. not used*) To laugh at, to jest. *Bailey.*
- JIG** (*s. from the Italian giga a fiddle*) A light careless dance, a light careless tune.
- jig** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To dance, to dance carelessly, a dance in contempt.
- jig'ger** (*s. from jig*) One that jigs.
- jig'ger** (*s. a sea term*) A machine to hold on the cable when heaved into the ship.
- jig'gertackle** (*s. a sea term*) A small light tackle consisting of a double and single block.
- jig'ging** (*p. a. from jig*) Dancing, dancing carelessly.
- jig'ging** (*s. from the part.*) The act of dancing in a careless manner.
- jig'gumbob** (*s. a cant word*) A trinket, a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*
- jig'maker** (*s. from jig, and make*) One who makes jigs, one who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare.*
- I'JON** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fountain*) The name of a city.
- Jill** (*s. a different spelling*) A gill, a quarter of a pint.
- JILL** (*s. from Julia*) The name of a woman, a doxy, a woman of ill fame. *Scott.*
- Jill'firt** (*s. from jill, and firt*) A sorry wench, an idle baggage. *Scott.*
- JILT** (*v. t. from the Islandick gilia to entrap in love*) To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes and then leaving him for another.
- jilt** (*s. from the verb*) A woman who deceives a man in love, a woman so called in contempt.
- jilt'ed** (*p. from jilt*) Deceived in love by a woman.
- jilt'ing** (*p. a. from jilt*) Deceiving a man in love.
- Jim'mers** (*s. a local word*) Jointed hinges. *Bailey.*
- JIM'NA** (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a man.
- Jim'nite** (*s. from Jimna*) A descendant of Jimna.
- Jin'gle** (*v. int. supposed to be from jangle*) To clink, to correspond in sound.
- Jin'gle** (*s. from the verb*) A correspondence in sounds, a rattle, something that sounds.
- Jing'ling** (*p. a. from jingle*) Clinking, corresponding in sounds.
- Jing'ling** (*s. from the part.*) A clinking sound, correspondence of sounds.
- Jip'po** (*s. not sufficiently authorized*) A shabby fellow. *Ba.*
- Iki'nde** (*p. obsolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
- Ikni'tt** (*p. obsolete*) Knitt, bound. *Chaucer.*
- Iknow'e** (*p. obsolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
- Ila'd** (*p. obsolete*) Led, carried, layed. *Chaucer.*
- Ila'it** (*p. obsolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*
- Ilche** (*adj. obsolete*) Same, having sameness. *Chaucer.*
- IL'CHESTER** (*s.*) The county town of Somersetshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 128 miles from London.
- Il'chester** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ilchester, made at Ilchester.
- Ile** (*s. corrupted from aile*) A walk or alley in a church, a walk in a public building. *Pope.*
- ILE** (*s. from the French aile*) An ear of corn, the beard on the ears of corn. *Answorth.*
- ILE** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ειλειος an involution*) The cavity from the chest to the thighbones. *Scott.*
- Ilet** (*s. from ille*) A little island.
- Ilethole** (*s. from ile, and hole*) A hole wrought in a garment to receive a point; a kind of needlework.
- I'LEUM** (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek ειλειος an involution*) The third of the small intestines so called from its various windings.
- I'LEUS** (*s. in surgery*) The iliac passion, the twisting of the guts.
- I'LEX** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the evergreen oak.
- IL'FRACOMB** (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 186 miles from London.
- Il'fracomb** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ilfracomb, made at Ilfracomb.
- I'LIA** (*s. in anatomy*) The flanks, the smaller intestines.
- I'liac** (*adj. from ilia*) Belonging to the smaller intestines, affecting the smaller intestines.
- Ili'al** (*adj. from iliac*) Iliac, belonging to the lower bowels.
- ILVACUS** (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the thigh.
- Iliad** (*s. from Ilium*) The title of one of Homer's heroic poems.
- Ili'che** (*adj. obsolete*) Like, resembling. *Chaucer.*
- Ili'ke** (*adj. obsolete*) Like, alike. *Chaucer.*
- Ili'med** (*p. obsolete*) Taken. *Bailey.*
- IL'ION** (*s. in ancient geography*) Troy.
- IL'OS** (*s. with physicians*) The iliac passion, a convulsion of the bowels.
- IL'IUM** (*s. with physicians*) The iliac passion, the twisting of the smaller intestines.
- IL'IUM** (*s. in ancient geography*) Troy.
- ILK** (*adv. from the Sax. ealc, still retained in Scotland*) Likewise, also.
- Ilke** (*adj. obsolete*) Same, like. *Chaucer.*
- Ill** (*adj. contracted from evil*) Bad, evil; sick, disordered.
- Ill** (*s. from the adj.*) Harm, injury, wickedness, misfortune, misery.
- Ill** (*adv. from the adj.*) Unfavourably, wickedly; not easily, with difficulty. It is sometimes used in composition: as, ill-designing, ill-chosen: but for the most part it may be as well to make it a distinct word. "Ill judged." "Ill ordered." "Ill organed."
- Illab'orate** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Elaborate. *Bai.*
- ILLAC'ERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in against, and laceto to tear*) Incapable of division. *Scott.*
- ILLACH'RYMABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in against, and lachryma a tear, but not much used*) Incapable of weeping.
- ILLACRYMA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. lacryma a tear, but not much used*) The act of weeping. *Cole.*
- ILLA'PSE** (*s. from the Lat. in into, and lapsus a fall*) A gradual entrance of any one thing into another, a sudden attack, a casual coming.
- Illap'sed** (*adj. from illapse*) Fallen upon, casually come. *Sc.*
- ILLAQ'UEATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and laqueus a snare*) To ensnare, to entangle.
- Iliaqueated** (*p. from illaqueate*) Ensnared, entangled. *Mj.*
- Iliaqueation**

Illaqueation (*s. from illaqueate*) A snare, the act of ensnaring.

ILLATEBRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. latebra a hiding place, but not used*) The act of hiding in secret places, the act of seeking in secret places. *Bailey.*

ILLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and latus brought*) An inference, a conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and latus brought*) Relating to inference, comprising an inference.

Il'latively (*adv. from illative*) By way of inference. *Sc.*

ILLA'UDIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in against, and laus praise*) Unworthy of praise, unworthy of commendation.

ILLECE'BRA (*s. in botany*) The wallpepper, the stone crop.

ILLEC'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. illiceo to allure, but not used*) Alluring, enticing.

Illec'tive (*s. from the adj. but not much used*) An allurement. *Scott.*

ILLE'GAL (*adj. from the Lat. in against, and lex law*) Contrary to law.

Illega'lity (*s. from illegal*) The state or quality of being illegal, contrariety to law.

Ille'gally (*adv. from illegal*) In an illegal manner, in a manner contrary to law.

Ille'galness (*s. from illegal*) The state of being illegal, illegality. *Scott.*

ILLE'GIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in against, and lego to read*) Incapable of being read.

Illegit'imacy (*s. from illegitimate*) The state of being illegitimate, the state of bastardy.

ILLEGIT'IMATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and legitimus lawful*) Unlawfully begotten, born of unmarried parents.

Illegit'imately (*adv. from illegitimate*) Out of wedlock.

Illegitima'tion (*s. from illegitimate*) The state of one born out of wedlock.

ILI EP'ID (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and lepidus pleasant, but not used*) Unpleasant, dull in conversation. *Bailey.*

ILLE'VIABLE (*adj. from the French lever*) Incapable of being levied, incapable of being exacted. *Hale.*

Ilfa'voured (*adj. from ill, and favoured*) Deformed.

Ilfa'vouredly (*adv. from illfavoured*) With deformity.

Ilfa'vouredness (*s. from illfavoured*) Deformity.

ILLIB'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and liber free*) Contracted, sparing, disingenuous, ungenerous.

Illiberal'ity (*s. from illiberal*) The want of generosity, parsimony, meanness of spirit.

Illib'erally (*adv. from illiberal*) Meanly, disingenuously.

ILLIC'IT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and licitus lawful*) Unlawful, contraband.

Illicht'en (*v. t. from in, and lighten, but not sufficiently authorized*) To enlighten.

Illicht'ened (*p. from illichten, but little used*) Enlightened, illuminated. *Raleigh.*

ILLIM'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and limes a limit*) Boundless, incapable of being limited.

Ilлим'itably (*adv. from illimitable*) Without bounds, in a manner that cannot be limited.

ILLIM'ITED (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and limes a bound*) Unbounded, having no limits.

Ilлим'itedness (*s. from illimited*) Boundlessness. *Claren.*

ILLINC'TUS (*s. in medicine*) A thin kind of electuary.

ILLI'QUATED (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and liqueo to melt*) Melted down. *Scott.*

ILLIQUA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and liqueo to melt*) The act of melting one thing into the other. *Sc.*

ILLIT'ERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and literatus learned*) Unlearned, untaught, unenlightened by science.

Ilлит'erately (*adv. from illiterate*) Without learning.

Ilлит'erateness (*s. from illiterate*) The want of learning.

Ilлит'erature (*s. from illiterate*) The want of learning, illiterateness.

Ilina'ture (*s. from ill, and nature*) Malevolence, want of humanity.

Ilina'tured (*adj. from illnature*) Habitually malevolent, mischievous; untractable, unfriendly.

Ilina'turedly (*adv. from illnatured*) In an illnatured manner, with illnature.

Ilina'turedness (*s. from illnatured*) The want of kindness, the state or quality of being illnatured.

Il'ness (*s. from ill*) Sickness, badness, wickedness.

ILLO'CABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and locus a place*) Incapable of being placed out, incapable of being hired. *Bailey.*

ILLOG'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and the Greek λογος reason*) Contrary to the rules of reason, ignorant of the art of reasoning, unacquainted with logic.

Illog'ically (*adv. from illogical*) In a manner contrary to logic.

ILLU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and ludo to play*) To play upon, to mock, to deceive.

Illu'ded (*p. from illude*) Played upon, mocked, deceived.

Illu'ding (*p. a. from illude*) Playing upon, mocking, deceiving.

ILLU'ME (*v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and lumen light*) To illuminate, to enlighten, to brighten, to adorn.

Illu'med (*p. from illumine*) Enlightened, adorned; with: as, "illumed with fluid gold."

Illu'minable (*adj. from illumine*) Capable of being illuminated.

Illu'minary (*adj. from illumine*) Pertaining to illumination. *Scott.*

ILLU'MINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and lumen light*) To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn, to decorate with pictures, to inform the understanding, to illustrate.

Illu'minated (*p. from illuminate*) Enlightened, adorned, decorated with pictures, illustrated, informed; with: as, "All nature is illuminated by a single light."

Illu'minating (*p. a. from illuminate*) Enlightening, adorning, informing, illustrating, decorating with pictures.

Illumina'tion (*s. from illuminate*) The act of supplying with light, brightness, splendour, that which gives light; the act of putting up lights as an expression of joy; the infusion of intellectual light.

Illu'minative (*adj. from illuminate*) Having power to give light, illustrative.

Illu'minator (*s. from illuminate*) One who gives light, one who decorates books with pictures at the beginning of the chapters.

ILLU'MINE (*v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and lumen light*) To illuminate, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

Illu'mined (*p. from illumine*) Supplied with light, decorated, adorned; baptized, admitted to the ordinance of baptism; from an old superstitious custom of putting a lighted taper into the hand of the baptized person in token of that grace and faith which was supposed to have been received in that ordinance.

Illu'miner (*s. from illumine*) An illuminator, one who paints or adorns the frontispieces and capital letters of a book or manuscript. *Scott.*

ILLU'SION (*s. the s is sounded soft, from the Lat. in into, and ludo to play*) A deception, a counterfeit appearance, an error.

ILLU'SIVE (*s. the s is sounded hard, from the Lat. in into, and ludo to play*) Deceiving, imposing upon, tending to deceive.

Illu'siveness (*s. from illusive*) Deception, false appearance.

ILLU'SORY (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and ludo to play*) Fraudulent, deceiving.

ILLUS'TRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and lustrare to view*) To explain, to clear, to elucidate, to brighten with honour.

Illus'trated (*p. from illustrate*) Explained, elucidated, expounded.

Illus'trating (*p. a. from illustrate*) Explaining, elucidating.

Illustra'tion (*s. from illustrate*) An exposition, an explanation.

Illus'trative (*adj. from illustrate*) Having the power of elucidating, tending to explanation.

Illus'tratively (*adv. from illustrative*) By way of illustration.

ILLUS'TRIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in upon, and lustrare to view*) Conspicuous, obvious to view, noble, eminent in honour or excellence.

Illus'triously (*adv. from illustrious*) Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

Illus'triousness (*s. from illustrious*) Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM (*s. in medicine, from the Lat. in on, and lutum clay*) The caroma, an ointment.

ILLYR'ICUM (*s. in ancient geography*) A province situate on the eastern side of the gulph of Venice now chiefly subject to the Grand Signior.

ILLYR'ICUS (*adj. in botany, from Illyricum*) Growing in Dalmatia.

IL'MINSTER (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 142 miles from London.

Il'minster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ilminster, made at Ilminster.

Illog'id (*p. obsolete*) Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Illo'rn (*p. obsolete*) Loft. *Chaucer.*

ILS'LEY (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on

- on Wednesday, and is 53 miles from London.
 Il'sley (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ilsey, made at Ilsey.
- IM'AGE (*s. from the Lat. imago*) A statue, a picture, a corporeal representation; a resemblance, an appearance; an idea, a representation in the mind; an idol, a false god.
- Im'age (*v. t. from the sub.*) To copy, to imagine; *with to; as, "Image to thy mind."*
- Im'aged (*p. from image*) Formed in the mind, imagined.
- Im'agery (*s. from image*) Pictures, statues, sensible representations; shallow appearances, false ideas.
- Imag'inable (*adj. from imagine*) Capable of being imagined, capable of being conceived.
- Imag'inableness (*s. from imaginable*) The state of being imaginable.
- Imag'inant (*adj. from imagine*) Forming ideas, imagining. *Bacon.*
- Imag'inariness (*s. from imaginary*) The state of being imaginary. *Scott.*
- Imag'inary (*adj. from imagine*) Existing only in the imagination, visionary.
- Imag'inatise (*adj. obsolete*) Suspicious, jealous. *Chau.*
- Imag'ination (*s. from imagine*) The power of representation in the mind, the fancy, a conception in the mind; a contrivance, a scheme.
- Imag'inative (*adj. from imagine*) Full of imagination, fanciful.
- Imag'inativeness (*s. from imaginative*) Fantasticalness; suspiciousness, jealousy. *Scott.*
- Imag'ine (*v. t. from image*) To fancy, to represent in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.
- Imag'ined (*p. from imagine*) Represented in the mind, fancied; schemed, contrived.
- Imag'iner (*s. from imagine*) One that imagines.
- IMAG'INES (*s. plu. with the Romans*) The images of ancestors. *Scott.*
- Imag'ining (*p. a. from imagine*) Representing in the mind, contriving, scheming.
- IMAN (*s. with the Mahometans*) The head man or president in their religious assemblies.
- Imas'kid (*p. obsolete*) Masked. *Chaucer.*
- Imba'lm (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To embalm.
- Imba'nk (*v. t. from in, and bank*) To inclose with a bank, to keep up with banks.
- Imbank'ed (*p. from imbank*) Inclosed with banks, kept up with banks.
- Imbank'ing (*p. a. from imbank*) Inclosing with banks, keeping up with banks.
- Imbank'ment (*s. from imbank*) That which is inclosed with a bank, the bank that incloses.
- Imbar'go (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An embargo. *Scott.*
- Imba'rk (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To embark. *Sc.*
- Imbarka'tion (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An embarkation. *Scott.*
- Imba'se (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To embase.
- Imba'sed (*p. from imbase, but not so common a spelling*) Embased.
- Imbat'tle (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To embattle. *Sc.*
- IMBE'CILE (*adj. from the Lat. imbecilis*) Weak, slender, feeble.
- Imbe'cile (*v. t. from the adj.*) To weaken, to embezzle. *Taylor.*
- Imbe'ciled (*p. from imbecile*) Weakened, embezzled. *Taylor.*
- Imbe'cileness (*s. from imbecile*) Imbecility, weakness. *Sc.*
- Imbecil'ity (*s. from imbecile*) Weakness, feebleness of body or mind.
- Imbel'lick (*adj. not used*) Unwarlike, cowardly. *Cole.*
- Imbel'lish (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To embellish.
- Imbel'lished (*p. not so correct a spelling*) Embellished.
- Imbel'lishing (*p. a. from embellish, but not so correct a spelling*) Embellishing.
- Imbel'lishing (*s. from the part.*) An embellishment. *Sc.*
- Imbel'lishment (*s. from embellish*) An embellishment. *Sc.*
- Im'ber (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Ember. *Cole.*
- Imbe'fil (*v. t. an incorrect spelling*) To imbecile. *Bailey.*
- Imbez'zle (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To embezzle.
- Imbez'zled (*p. from imbezzle*) Embezzled.
- Imbez'zlement (*s. from imbezzle*) Embezzlement.
- Imbez'zling (*p. a. from imbezzle*) Embezzling.
- IMBI'BE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and bibo to drink*) To drink in, to receive into the mind, to drench, to soak; *but this sense is uncommon.*
- Imbi'bed (*p. from imbibe*) Drank in, received into the mind; imbued. *Newton.*
- Imbi'bement (*s. from imbibe*) The act of imbibing. *Ph.*
- Imbi'ber (*s. from imbibe*) One that imbibes, any thing that drinks or sucks in.
- Imbi'bing (*p. a. from imbibe*) Drinking in, receiving into the mind.
- Imbib'ition (*s. from imbibe*) The act of imbibing.
- Imbit'ter (*v. t. from bitter*) To make bitter, to make unhappy, to exasperate, to make ill-natured.
- Imbit'tered (*p. from imbitter*) Made bitter, made unhappy, exasperated.
- Imbit'tering (*p. a. from imbitter*) Making bitter, making unhappy, exasperating.
- Imbla'ze (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To emblaze, to blazon.
- Imbla'zed (*p. from imblaze, but not so common a spelling*) Emblazed, blazoned.
- Imbla'zonary, Imbla'zonry (*s. not much used*) A coat of arms. *Milton.*
- Imbo'died (*p. from imbody*) Formed into a body, invested with matter.
- Imbo'dy (*v. t. from body*) To form into a body, to invest with matter.
- Imbo'dy (*v. int.*) To coalesce, to unite into one mass.
- Imbod'ying (*p. a. from imbody*) Forming into a body, investing with matter, coalescing.
- Imboil' (*v. int. from boil*) To boil, to boil with rage.
- Imboiling (*p. a. from boil*) Boiling, boiling with rage. *Spenser.*
- Imbold'en (*v. t. from bold*) To encourage, to make bold, to raise to confidence.
- Imbold'ened (*p. from imbolden*) Encouraged, made confident.
- Imbold'ening (*p. a. from imbolden*) Encouraging, making confident.
- Imbor'der (*v. t. from border*) To border, to furnish with borders, to embroider.
- Imbor'dered (*p. from imborder*) Bordered, furnished with borders. *Milton.*
- Imbor'dure (*v. t. from bordure*) To encompass with a border.
- Imbor'during (*p. a. from imbordure*) Furnishing a border.
- Imbor'during (*s. in heraldry, from the part.*) A bordure of the same tincture with the field. *Scott.*
- Imbo'som (*v. t. from bosom*) To hold on the bosom, to admit to the heart, to treat with tenderness and affection.
- Imbo'somed (*p. from imbosom*) Received on the bosom, received into the bosom, inclosed in the bosom, admitted to the heart; treated with tenderness and affection.
- Imbo'ss (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To emboss. *Sc.*
- Imbo'ss (*v. t. with hunters*) To chase into a thicket.
- Imbos'sed (*p. from imboss, but not so common a spelling*) Embossed, raised with embossments. *Scott.*
- Imbos'sement (*s. from imboss, but not so common a spelling*) An embossment. *Scott.*
- Imbos'sing (*p. a. from imboss, but not so common a spelling*) Embossing. *Scott.*
- Imbos'sing (*s. from the part.*) An embossment, embossed work. *Scott.*
- Imbo'st (*adj. a hunting term*) Hunted hard so as to foam at the mouth; swelled on the knees with hard running. *Shakespeare.*
- Imbou'nd (*v. t. from bound*) To close, to shut in.
- Imbound'ed (*p. from imbound*) Inclosed, shut in. *Sh.*
- Imbow' (*v. t. from bow*) To arch, to vault.
- Imbow'ed (*p. from imbow*) Arched, vaulted; *with as, "Imbowed with gold."*
- Imbow'el (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To embowel.
- Imbow'elled (*p. from embowel, but not so common a spelling*) Embowelled. *Scott.*
- Imbow'er (*v. t. from bower*) To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
- Imbow'ered (*p. from imbower*) Covered with a bower, sheltered with trees.
- Imbow'ering (*p. a. from imbower*) Covering with a bower, sheltering with trees.
- Imbow'ing (*p. a. from imbow*) Arching, vaulting.
- Imbow'ment (*s. from imbow*) An arch, a vault. *Bacon.*
- Imbra'cery (*s. a law term*) The crime of tampering with a jury.
- Imbran'gle (*v. t. a low word, from brangle*) To intangle.
- Imbran'gled (*p. from imbrangle*) Intangled. *Hud.*
- IMBRICATED (*adj. from the Lat. imbrex a tile*) Indented, bent and hollowed like a gutter tile.
- IMBRICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. imbrex a tile*) A concave indenture.
- IMBROCA'DO (*s. from the Spanish*) Cloth of gold or silver.
- Imbro'cus (*s. in old records*) A brook, a drain, a water-courie.
- Imbroi'der (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To embroider. *Imbroi'dered*

Imbroi'dered (*p. from imbroider, but not so common a spelling*) Embroidered.
Imbroi'derer (*s. from imbroider, but not so common a spelling*) An embroiderer.
Imbroi'dering (*p. a. from imbroider, but not so common a spelling*) Embroidering.
Imbroi'dery (*s. from imbroider, but not so common a spelling*) Embroidery.
Imbroil (*v. t. but not so common a spelling*) To embroil. *Scott.*
Imbroil'ed (*p. from imbroil, but not so common a spelling*) Embroiled, disturbed.
Imbroil'ing (*p. a. from imbroil, but not so common a spelling*) Embroiling, disturbing.
Imbrow'n (*v. t. from brown*) To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
Imbrow'n'ed (*p. from imbrown*) Made brown, darkened, obscured; *with with: as, "Imbrow'ned with native bronze."*
Imbrow'n'ing (*p. a. not much used, from imbrown*) Making brown, obscuring, clouding.
IMBRUE' (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and buo inusit. to cover*) To steep, to soak, to wet to a certain degree.
Imbru'ed (*p. from imbrue*) Steeped, soaked, wetted; *with in and with: as, "The merciless Turks imbru'ed with the Christians blood."* "His hands imbru'ed in blood." To pour, to emit moisture; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Spenser.*
Imbru'ing (*p. a. from imbrue*) Steeping, soaking, wetting.
Imbru'te (*v. t. from brute*) To degrade to brutality, to make a brute of. *Milton.*
Imbru'te (*v. int.*) To sink down to brutality, to become a brute. *Milton.*
IMBUE' (*v. t. from the Lat. imbue, but little used*) To tincture deep, to infuse a tincture or dye.
Imbu'ed (*p. from imbue*) Deeply tintured, imbru'ed.
IMBU'RSE (*v. t. a correct, but not so common a spelling, from the French embourser*) To emburse, to stock with money, to lay out, to lay to a stock.
Imbu'rsement (*s. from imburse*) Money laid out, money laid up in stock.
Ime'int, Ime'nte (*p. obsolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Ch.*
Ime'nt (*p. obsolete*) Meant. *Chaucer.*
Imitabil'ity (*s. from imitable*) The quality of being imitable.
IMITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. imitabilis*) Capable of imitation, fit to be imitated; *with by: as, "As being imitable by greater numbers."*
Im'itableness (*s. from imitable*) The state or quality of being imitable.
Im'itary (*adj. obsolete*) Belonging to imitation. *Shakes.*
IMITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. imitor*) To copy, to endeavour to resemble, to counterfeit, to pursue a parallel.
Im'itated (*p. from imitate*) Copied, counterfeited.
Im'itating (*p. a. from imitate*) Copying, counterfeiting.
Imita'tion (*s. from imitate*) The act of copying, an attempt to resemble, that which is produced as a copy, a loose translation.
Im'itative (*adj. from imitate*) Inclined to copy, disposed to follow an example, tending to imitation.
Im'itatives (*s. in grammar*) Verbs expressing imitation.
Im'itator (*s. from imitate*) One that imitates, one that copies another.
Im'itatrix (*s. from imitator*) A woman that imitates, a female copiest.
IMITAZ'ZIONE (*s. in music*) That kind of composition in which one part is made to imitate the other.
IM'LAH (*s. from the Greek signifying plenitude*) A man's name.
IMMACULATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and macula a spot*) Pure, spotless, undefiled; clear, limpid; *but this sense is judged improper.* *Shakesp.*
Immac'ulateness (*s. from immaculate*) The state of being immaculate, purity. *Scott.*
Imman'acle (*v. t. from manacle*) To fetter, to confine.
IMMA'NE (*adj. from the Lat. immanis huge*) Vast, prodigious in bulk.
IM'MANENT (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and maneo to tarry*) Inherent, internal, intrinsic.
IMMANIFEST (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and manifestus manifest*) Far from being manifest, dark, obscure. *Brown.*
Imman'ity (*s. from immane*) Savageness, barbarity.
IMMAN'SUETE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mansuetus tractable, but not much used*) Wild, untractable. *Cole.*
IMMAN'UEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God with us*) The name given to Christ, the Son of God incarnate.

IMMARCES'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and marcesco to fade*) Unfading.
IMMAR'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and martialis warlike*) Indisposed for war, having no power in war. *Chapman.*
Imma'sk (*v. t. from mask*) To cover, to disguise. *Sb.*
IMMATE'RIAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and materia matter*) Void of matter, incorporeal; unimportant, impertinent.
Immaterial'ity (*s. from immaterial*) The state of being void of matter.
Immater'ialize (*v. t. from immaterial, not much used*) To make void of matter, to make incorporeal.
Immater'ialized (*p. from immaterialize*) Made void of matter, made incorporeal. *Glanville.*
Immater'ially (*adv. from immaterial*) In a manner not depending on matter.
Immater'ialness (*s. from immaterial*) The state of being distinct from matter.
IMMATE'RIATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and materia matter*) Incorporeal, void of matter. *Bacon.*
IMMATU'RE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and maturus ripe*) Unripe, imperfect, hasty, too early.
Immatur'ely (*adv. from immature*) Too soon, too early, before ripeness.
Immatur'eness (*s. from immature*) The state of being immature.
Immatur'ity (*s. from immature*) Unripeness, a state short of completion.
IMMEABIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and meo to pass*) The want of power to pass, obstruction in the circulation of animal juices. *Arbutnot.*
IMMEAS'URABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mensura a measure*) Incapable of being measured, boundless, immense.
Immeas'urably (*adv. from immeasurable*) Beyond a possibility of measuring, immensely.
IMMECHAN'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mechanicus an engineer*) Contrary to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*
Imme'diacy (*s. from immediate, but not sufficiently authorized*) A power of acting without dependance, personal greatness. *Shakespeare.*
IMME'DIATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and medium a means*) Acting without the intervention of any cause, instant, present, proximate, having nothing between.
Imme'diately (*adv. from immediate*) Instantly, at the present time; without the intervention of any cause.
Imme'diateness (*s. from immediate*) The state or quality of being immediate.
IMMED'ICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and medicabilis curable*) Incurable, incapable of being healed.
IMMEMORABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and memorabilis memorable*) Incapable of being remembered, unworthy of remembrance.
IMMEMO'RIAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and memoria memory*) Past the time of memory, too ancient to be remembered.
Immemo'riality (*s. from immemorial*) The state of being immemorial. *Scott.*
Immen'ged (*adj. obsolete*) Mingled. *Chaucer.*
IMMEN'SE (*adv. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mensus measured*) Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.
Immen'sely (*adj. from immense*) Infinitely, immeasurably.
Immen'seness (*s. from immense*) Immensity.
Immen'sity (*s. from immense*) Infinity, unboundedness.
Immen'surabil'ity (*s. from immensurable*) The impossibility of being measured.
IMMENS'URABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mensura a measure*) Incapable of being measured.
IMME'RGE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and mergo to plunge*) To put under water.
Immerg'ed (*p. from immerge*) Put under water.
Immerg'ing (*p. a. from immerge*) Putting under water.
IMMER'IT (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and meritum merit*) The want of merit, unworthiness. *Su'king.*
IMME'RSE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and mergo to plunge*) To put under the water, to cover, to depress.
Immer'se (*adj. from the verb*) Immersed, plunged, sunk. *Bacon.*
Immers'ed (*p. from immerse*) Plunged, put into water, sunk, depressed; *with in: as, "Immersed in the enjoyments of this life."*
Immers'ing (*p. a. from immerse*) Putting under water, sinking deep, depressing.
Immers'ion (*s. from immerse*) The act of putting under water, the state of being sunk below the surface of

of any fluid, the state of being overwhelmed; *with in: as, "Too deep an immersion in the affairs of life."*

IMMETHODICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and methodus a method*) Confused, void of method.

Immethodically (*adv. from immethodical*) Confusedly, without method.

Immethodicalness (*s. from immethodical, not much used*) The want of method, the state or quality of being immethodical.

IMMIGRATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and migro to wander*) To pass into, to come into. *Scott.*

Immigrating (*p. a. from immigrate*) Passing into, coming into.

Imminence (*s. from imminent, but now grown obsolete*) Immediate danger, an impending evil.

IMMINENT (*adj. from the Lat. in upon, and minor to threaten*) Threatening, impending.

Imminentness (*s. from imminent*) The state of being imminent. *Scott.*

IMMINGLE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and misceo to mix*) To mingle, to mix together, to unite. *Thoms.*

IMMINUTION (*s. from the Lat. imminuo to lessen*) A diminution, a decrease. *Ray.*

Immiscibility (*s. from immiscible*) An incapability of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and misceo to mingle*) Incapable of being mingled. *Clar.*

IMMISERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and miserabilis pitiable, but not used*) Void of pity, unworthy to be pitied. *Bailey.*

Immisison (*s. from immit*) The act of sending in, an injection.

IMMIT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and mitto to send*) To send into, to inject.

Immitt'ed (*p. from immit*) Sent into, injected.

Immitt'ing (*p. a. from immit*) Sending in, injecting.

IMMIX (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and misceo to mingle*) To mix, to mingle.

Immix'able (*adj. from immix*) Incapable of being mixed.

Immix'ed (*p. from immix, but not much used*) Mingled, mixed.

Immix'ing (*p. a. from immix, but not much used*) Mingling, mixing.

Immixt (*p. from immix*) Mingled, mixed. *Milton.*

IMMOBILITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mobilis moveable*) The state of being immovable. *Arb.*

IMMODERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and moderatus moderate*) Wanting in moderation, excessive, exceeding due bounds.

Immoderately (*adv. from immoderate*) Without moderation, excessively.

Immoderateness (*s. from immoderate*) Excess, the state or quality of being immoderate. *Scott.*

Immoderation (*s. from immoderate*) The want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and modestus modest*) Deficient in modesty, impure, unchaste, obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.

Immodestly (*adv. from immodest*) Without modesty, impudently, obscenely.

Immodesty (*s. from immodest*) The want of modesty, indecency.

IMMODULATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and modulatus modulated, but not much used*) Wanting proportion. *Bailey.*

IMMOLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. immolo*) To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice. *Pope.*

Immolation (*s. from immolate*) The act of sacrificing, the thing sacrificed.

IMMOMENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and momentum force, but little used*) Trifling, having no importance. *Shakespeare.*

IMMORAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and moralis moral*) Void of morality, dishonest, wicked.

Immorality (*s. from immoral*) The want of virtue, dishonesty, wickedness.

Immorally (*adv. from immoral*) In a manner contrary to morality, dishonestly, wickedly.

IMMORIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and morigerus obedient, but little used*) Disobedient. *Scott.*

IMMORTAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and mors death*) Exempt from death, perpetual.

Immortality (*s. from immortal*) Exemption from death, the state of being immortal, life that shall never end, perpetuity.

Immortalize (*v. t. from immortal*) To exempt from death, to make immortal, to perpetuate.

Immortalized (*p. from immortalize*) Exempted from death, made immortal, perpetuated.

Immortalizing (*p. a. from immortalize*) Exempting from death, making immortal, perpetuating.

Immortally (*adv. from immortal*) With exemption from death, with perpetuity.

IMMOVEABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and moveo to move*) Incapable of being moved, unshaken, unaffected.

Immoveableness (*s. from immoveable*) The state or quality of being immovable.

Immoveably (*adv. from immoveable*) In a manner not to be moved, firmly.

IMMUNITY (*s. from the Lat. immunitas exemption*) A discharge from obligation, freedom, privilege, exemption.

IMMURE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and murus a wall*) To inclose with a wall, to confine, to shut up.

Immure (*s. from the verb*) A wall, an inclosure. *Sh.*

Immured (*p. from immure*) Inclosed with a wall, confined, shut up.

Immuring (*p. a. from immure*) Inclosing with a wall, confining, shutting up.

IMMUSICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and musica the art of music*) Inharmonious, formed contrary to the rules of music.

Immutability (*s. from immutable*) The state of being immutable, unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and muto to change*) Incapable of being changed, unmoved, unalterable.

Immutably (*adv. from immutable*) Unalterably, unchangeably.

IMMUTATION (*s. in rhetoric*) The hypallage, a figure in which the cases or order of words in a sentence are changed.

Imov'ed (*p. obsolete*) Moved. *Chaucer.*

IMP (*s. from the Brit. but now grown obsolete*) A son, the offspring, a progeny. "That noble imp your son."

Imp (*s. from the foregoing*) A little devil, a subaltern devil, a demon, an evil spirit.

Imp (*s. with grafters*) A kind of shoot or graft to be set in a tree.

Imp (*v. t. from the sub.*) To lengthen out, to enlarge by joining a piece.

IMPACT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and pascus placed*) To drive close together.

Impact'ed (*p. from impact*) Driven close together. *Wb.*

Impaint (*v. t. from paint, but not used at present*) To paint, to decorate. *Shakespeare.*

IMPAIR (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and paro to prepare*) To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

Impair (*v. int.*) To grow worse, to become less.

Impair (*s. from the verb, but little used*) A diminution, a decrease. *Brown.*

Impaired (*p. from impair*) Diminished, injured, grown worse.

Impair'ing (*p. a. from impair, but not much used*) Diminishing, injuring, growing worse.

Impair'ing (*s. from the part, but little used*) A diminution, an injury. *Scott.*

Impairment (*s. from impair, but not much used*) Diminution, injury. *Brown.*

Impale (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To empale, to inclose with pales, to punish by driving a stake through the body. *Scott.*

Impaled (*p. from impale, but not so correct a spelling*) Empaled.

Impaled (*adj. obsolete*) Undaunted. *Milton.*

Impaled (*adj. in heraldry*) Marshallled in pale, born as the arms of a man and his wife one on the right and the other on the left side of the escutcheon.

Impalement (*s. from impale, but not so correct a spelling*) An empalement, an ancient and barbarous custom of punishing malefactors by driving a stake through their bodies.

IMPALPABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and palpo to touch gently*) Imperceptible to the touch.

IMPANATION (*s. in the Lutheran church, from the Lat. in into, and panis bread*) The supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's Supper.

Impan'neled (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Empanneled, sworn to serve on a jury. *Scott.*

Impannulare (*v. t. an old law term*) To empannel a jury.

IMPARADISE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and paradus paradise*) To put into a state resembling paradise, to make happy.

Imparadised (*p. from imparadise*) Put into a state resembling paradise, made happy; *with in; as, "Imparadised in one another's arms."*

Impar'adising

Impar'adising (*p. a. from imparadise, but not much used*) Putting into a state resembling paradise, making happy.

IMPARASYLLAB'IC (*adj. from the Lat. impar unequal, and syllabus a syllable*) Having unequal syllables.

Impargamen'tum (*s. in old records*) The right of impounding cattle.

IMPAR'ITY (*s. from the Lat. impar unlike*) Inequality, disproportion, oddness; the impossibility of being divided into equal parts.

Impa'rk (*v. t. from in, and park*) To inclose for a park, to separate from a common.

Impark'ed (*p. from impark*) Inclosed for a park.

Impark'ing (*p. a. from impark*) Inclosing for a park.

IMPAR'LANCE (*s. a law term*) A motion for a respite or another day to put in an answer; an emparlance. *Sc.*

Imparsonne' (*adj. a law term*) Inducted, inducted into a benefice.

IMPA'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. impartior*) To grant, to give, to communicate.

Impart'ance (*s. from impart, but now grown obsolete*) A grant, a communication. *Shakespeare.*

Impart'ed (*p. from impart*) Granted, given, communicated; *with to:* as, "My image not imparted to the brute."

IMPAR'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and partes a party*) Free from any undue regard to party, equitable, just, disinterested.

Impartial'ity (*s. from impartial*) Equitableness, disinterestedness, justice.

Impar'tially (*adv. from impartial*) Without regard to party, equitably, justly.

Impart'ible (*adj. from impart*) Capable of being imparted. *Digby.*

Impart'ing (*p. a. from impart*) Granting, giving, communicating.

IMPASS'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and the French passe a pass*) Incapable of being passed, impervious.

Impassibil'ity (*s. from impassible*) The impossibility of suffering, an incapacity of receiving injury from external causes.

IMPASS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and patior passus to suffer*) Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

Impass'ibleness (*s. from impassible*) The state of being exempt from suffering.

Impass'ioned (*adj. from in, and passion*) Seized with passion. *Milton.*

IMPASS'IVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and patior passus to suffer*) Exempt from suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASTA'TION (*s. in masonry, from in, and paste*) The formation of any thing from a kind of paste or mortar, that which is formed from a kind of paste or mortar.

Impast'ed (*adj. from in, and paste*) Covered as with paste. *Shakespeare.*

Impat'ience (*s. from impatient*) Uneasiness of mind, fretfulness in suffering, vehemence of temper, eagerness, heat of passion.

Impat'ieney (*s. from impatience, but not used*) Impatience. *Phillips.*

IMPA'TIENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and patior to bear*) Incapable of bearing, fretful under affliction, uneasy in mind, vehement, eager, passionate.

Impat'iently (*adv. from impatient*) Eagerly, ardently, passionately, with impatience.

Impat'ientness (*s. from impatient*) The state of being impatient. *Scott.*

Impatroniza'tion (*s. from impatronize*) The act of putting into the full possession of a benefice.

Impat'ronize (*v. t. from in, and patronize, but not much used*) To put into the possession of a benefice. *Br.*

Impat'ronized (*p. from impatronize*) Put into possession of a benefice. *Scott.*

Impaw'n (*v. t. from in, and pawn*) To pledge, to pawn, to give as a pawn.

Impawn'ed (*p. from impawn*) Pledged, given as a pawn. *Shakespeare.*

IMPEA'CH (*v. t. from the Lat. in against, and pecco to offend*) To accuse, to accuse by public authority; to hinder, to impede; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Sir John Davies.*

Impea'ch (*s. from the verb, now grown obsolete*) A hindrance, an impediment. *Shakespeare.*

Impeach'able (*adj. from impeach*) Accusable, capable of being impeached.

Impeach'ed (*p. from impeach*) Accused, accused by public authority.

Impeach'er (*s. from impeach*) One that impeaches, one that accuses.

Impeach'ing (*p. a. from impeach*) Accusing, accusing in a public manner.

Impeach'ment (*s. from impeach*) A public charge of something criminal, an accusation.

Impear'l (*v. t. from in, and pearl*) To form in resemblance of pearls, to decorate as with pearls.

Impearl'ed (*p. from impearl*) Ornamented with pearls, formed in resemblance of pearls.

Impeccabil'ity (*s. from impeccabile*) Exemption from sin, exemption from fault.

IMPEC'CABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pecco to sin*) Incapable of sin.

IMPEC'CANCE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pecco to sin*) Impeccability. *Scott.*

Imp'ed (*p. from imp*) Lengthened out, enlarged by having something added; *with with:* as, "Till shooting out with legs and impeded with wings."

IMPE'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pes pe-dis a foot*) To hinder, to obstruct.

Impe'ded (*p. from impede*) Hindered, obstructed.

Imped'iment (*s. from impede*) A hindrance, an obstruction.

Impe'ding (*p. a. from impede*) Hindering, obstructing.

IMPE'L (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and pello to drive*) To drive on, to urge forward, to press on.

Impel'led (*p. from impel*) Driven on, urged forward, pressed on; *with with respecting the means, and to respecting the end:* as, "Impelled by hunger." "Impelled to different pursuits."

Impel'lent (*adj. from impel*) Impulsive, driving forward.

Impel'lent (*s. from the adj.*) An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

Impel'ling (*p. a. from impel*) Driving forward, urging on.

IMPE'ND (*v. int. from the Lat. in on, and pendeo to hang*) To hang over, to press nearly.

Impend'ence (*s. from impend*) The state of being impendent. *Hale.*

Impend'ent (*adj. from impend*) Hanging over, pressing closely.

Impend'ing (*p. a. from impend*) Hanging over, pressing closely.

Impenetrabil'ity (*s. from impenetrable*) Hardness, insusceptibility, the state of being impenetrable.

IMPEN'ETRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and penetrabilis penetrable*) Incapable of being penetrated, impervious, hard, unaffected.

Impen'etrableness (*s. from impenetrable*) The state of being impenetrable.

Impen'etrably (*adv. from impenetrable*) With hardness, in a manner not to be penetrated.

Impen'itence (*s. from impenitent*) Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, the state of being impenitent.

Impen'itency (*s. from impenitence, but not so commonly used*) Impenitence.

IMPEN'ITENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and penitus inwardly affected*) Void of remorse, obdurate, unaffected with a sense of guilt.

Inpen'itently (*adv. from impenitent*) Obdurately, without repentance.

Impen'itentness (*s. from impenitent*) The state of impenitence. *Scott.*

IMPEN'INGUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and penna a wing*) Wanting wings, void of wings. *Br.*

IMPENS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pensum expence, but not much used*) Free from expence, having no reward. *Edley.*

IM'PERATE (*adj. from the Lat. impero to command*) Done by direction of the mind, done with consciousness.

IMPER'ATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. impero to command*) Commanding, expressive of command, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses a command or intreaty.

Imper'atively (*adv. from imperative*) In a commanding manner, in the imperative mode.

IMPERA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A title of honour among the Romans.

IMPERATO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the masterwort.

IMPERATO'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman gold coin in value about fifteen shillings.

IMPER'ATRIX (*s. in botany*) The meum, the spignel.

Imperceptibil'ity (*s. from imperceptible*) Imperceptibleness. *Scott.*

Impercep'tible (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and percipio*)

- perceptio to perceive) Incapable of being perceived, evading the sight, small, subtle.
- Imperceptibility (s. from imperceptible) The state of being imperceptible.
- Imperceptibly (adv. from imperceptible) In a manner not to be perceived.
- Imperciable (adj. obsolete) Impenetrable. *Chaucer.*
- IMPERFECT (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and perfectus perfect) Incomplete, unfinished, defective; frail, deficient in virtue.
- Imperfection (s. from imperfect) A defect, a failure, a fault.
- Imperfectly (adv. from imperfect) In an imperfect manner.
- Imperfectness (s. from imperfect) The state of being imperfect. *Scott.*
- IMPERFORABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and perforo to bore through) Incapable of being bored through.
- IMPERFORATE (adj. from the Lat. contrary to, and perforo to bore through) Wanting a vent, not pierced quite through. "Some children are born imperforate."
- IMPERIAL (adj. from the Lat. impero to command) Royal, possessing royalty, belonging to an emperor, regal, monarchical.
- Imperialist (s. from imperial) A subject, a soldier or partizan of an emperor.
- Imperial lily (s. in botany) The name of a flower.
- Imperial table (s. in mathematics) An instrument for measuring land.
- Imperie (s. obsolete) Rule, government. *Chaucer.*
- Imperil (v. t. from in, and peril, but not used) To endanger. *Cole.*
- IMPERIOUS (adj. from the Lat. impero to command) Commanding, powerful, overbearing, haughty, assuming, tyrannical.
- Imperiously (adv. from imperious) In an imperious manner.
- Imperiousness (s. from imperious) The state of being imperious.
- IMPERISHABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pereo to perish) Incapable of perishing, having no tendency to decay.
- IMPERSONAL (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and persona a person) Having no distinction of persons, void of personality.
- Impersonally (adv. from impersonal) Without distinction of persons, in the manner of an impersonal verb.
- IMPERSPICUOUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and perspicuus clear) Wanting clearness. *Bailey.*
- Impertinence (s. from impertinent) Something not at all to the purpose, that which has no relation to the matter in hand, folly, intrusion.
- Impertinency (s. from impertinence, but not so commonly used) Impertinence, folly, intrusion.
- IMPERTINENT (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pertineo to tend to) Having no relation to the matter in hand, having no weight; foolish, trifling, intrusive, importunate.
- Impertinent (s. from the adj.) An intruder, a meddler, a trifier.
- Impertinently (adv. from impertinent) Without any relation to the matter in hand, triflingly, officiously.
- Impertinentness (s. from impertinent) The state of being impertinent, nonsense, extravagance. *Scott.*
- IMPERTRANSIBILITY (s. from the Lat. in contrary to, per through, and transco to pass over) The impossibility of being passed through. *Hale.*
- IMPERTURBABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, per through, and turbo to disturb) Impossible to be disturbed, incapable of being disturbed. *Dict. of Arts.*
- IMPERTURBED (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, per through, and turbo to disturb) Undisturbed, calm. *Ba.*
- IMPERVES'TIGABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, per through, and vestigo to trace, but not much used) Incapable of being found out, unsearchable. *Cole.*
- IMPERVIOUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, per through, and via a way) Impassible, impenetrable; with to, and by: as, "Impervious to the air." "Impervious by the fluids." *Arbutnot.*
- Imperviousness (s. from impervious) The state of being impervious.
- Impes (s. obsolete) Young shoots, twigs. *Chaucer.*
- IMPE'TIBLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and peto to fetch) Incapable of being come at. *Scott.*
- Impetiginosity (s. from impetigo) The state of being impetigenous.
- Impetiginous (adj. from impetigo) Affected with a kind of ringworm, affected with an itching scab.
- IMPETIGO (s. with physicians, from the Lat.) A kind of ringworm, a cutaneous foulness, the scurvey, the itch.
- IMPETRABLE (adj. from the Lat. in into, and peto to intreat, but not much used) Possible to be obtained.
- IMPETRATE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and peto to intreat, but little used) To obtain by intreaty.
- Impetration (s. from impetrate) The act of obtaining by intreaty. *Taylor.*
- Impetren (v. t. obsolete) To intreat. *Chaucer.*
- Impetuousity (s. from impetuous) Violence, fury, force, vehemence.
- IMPETUOUS (adj. from the Lat. impetus force) Violent, forcible, fierce, vehement.
- Impetuously (adv. from impetuous) Violently, vehemently.
- Impetuousness (s. from impetuous) Violence, fury, vehemence.
- IMPETUS (s. from the Lat.) A violent tendency to any point, a violent effort.
- Impiated (adj. not used) Defiled, not purged from sin. *Co.*
- Impicate (v. t. not used) To cover with pitch. *Cole.*
- Impid (p. obsolete) Grafted, set. *Chaucer.*
- Impierceable (adj. from pierce) Incapable of being pierced, impenetrable.
- Impierment (s. in old statutes) The act of impairing, damage done to any thing.
- IMPIETY (s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pius godly) Irreverence to the Divine Being, contempt of religion, an act of wickedness.
- IMPIGNORATE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and pignus a pledge) To pawn.
- Impignorated (p. from impignorate) Pawned.
- Impignoring (p. a. from impignorate) Pawning.
- Impignoration (s. from impignorate) The act of pawning.
- IMPIGNORITY (s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and piger slow, but not much used) Quickness, alertness. *Bai.*
- IMPIGROUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and piger slow) Diligent, ready. *Cole.*
- Imping (p. a. from imp) Grafting, lengthening out.
- IMPINGE (v. int. from the Lat. in upon, and pingo to strike) To strike against, to clash with.
- Impinging (p. a. from impinge) Striking against, clashing with.
- IMPINGUATE (v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and pinguis fat) To fatten, to make fat. *Bacon.*
- Impinguated (p. from impinguate, but not much used) Fattened, made fat.
- IMPIOUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pius godly) Irreligious, wicked, profane.
- Impiously (adv. from impious) Profanely, wickedly.
- Impiousness (s. from impious) Profaneness, wickedness.
- Implacability (s. from implacable) The state or quality of being implacable.
- IMPLACABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and placabilis easy to be pleased) Incapable of being pacified, inexorable, constant in malice.
- Implacableness (s. from implacable) The state of being implacable.
- Implacably (adv. from implacable) With settled malice, inexorably.
- Implant (v. t. from in, and plant) To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft, to set, to sow.
- Implantation (s. from implant) The act of planting, the act of infixing.
- Implanted (p. from implant) Infixed, inserted, planted, placed.
- Implanting (p. a. from implant) Infixing, inserting, planting, placing.
- IMPLAUSIBLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and plaudo to applaud) Unlikely to succeed, having no shew of probability.
- Implead (v. t. from the French plaider to plead) To sue, to prosecute by a course of law. *Scott.*
- Impleaded (p. from implead) Sued, prosecuted by a course of law.
- Implese (v. t. not used) To fill. *Bailey.*
- IMPLEMENT (s. from the Lat. in in, and pleo to fill) A supplement, that which fills up a vacancy, a tool, an instrument, an utensil.
- IMPLETION (s. from the Lat. impleo to fill) The act of filling, the state of being full.
- IMPLEX (adj. from the Lat. in in, and plico to fold) Complicated, entangled.
- IMPLICATE (v. t. from the Lat. in in, and plico to fold) To infold, to involve, to entangle.
- Implicated (p. from implicate) Involved, entangled.
- Implication (s. from implicate) An involution, an entanglement, an inference not clearly expressed.
- IMPLICIT

IMPLICIT (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and plico to fold*) Infolded, entangled, complicated, inferred, comprised, not clearly expressed, resting upon another, connected with another.

Implicitly (*adv. from implicit*) By inference not clearly expressed, by connection, with dependance on another.

Implicitness (*s. from implicit*) The state of being implicit, implication, dependance on the judgment or authority of another. *Scott.*

Implied (*p. from imply*) Involved, comprised.

IMPLORE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and ploro to supplicate*) To ask, to beg, to supplicate.

Implore (*s. obsolete, from the verb*) The act of imploring, solicitation. *Spenser.*

Implored (*p. from implore*) Intreated, supplicated.

Implo'rer (*s. from implore*) One that implores, one that solicits.

Implo'ring (*p. a. from implore*) Asking, begging, soliciting.

Imploy' (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To employ. *Sc.*

Imploy' (*s. from the verb, but not so correct a spelling*) An employ, an employment.

Imploy'ment (*s. from imploy, but not so correct a spelling*) An employment. *Scott.*

IMPLU'MED (*adj. from the Lat. implumis, but not much used*) Deprived of feathers, having no feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and pluo to rain, but not much used*) Wet with rain.

IMPLY' (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and plico to fold*) To infold, to entangle, to involve, to comprise.

ImPLY'ing (*p. a. from imply*) Involving, comprising.

Impos'sion (*v. t. a different spelling*) To empoison, to corrupt with poison.

Impos'sioned (*p. from impos'sion*) Corrupted with poison. *Shakespeare.*

Impos'sioning (*p. a. from impos'sion*) Corrupted with poison.

IMPO'LARILY (*adv. from the Lat. in contrary to, and polaris polar*) In a direction contrary to that of the poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLITE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and politus polished*) Unpolished, rude, coarse. *Scott.*

Impol'tely (*adv. from impolite*) In an unpolished manner, rudely, coarsely. *Scott.*

IMPOLITIC (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and politicus politic*) Indiscreet, void of forecast.

Impolitical (*adj. from impolitic*) Imprudent, void of forecast.

Impol'tically (*adv. from impolitical*) In an impolitic manner.

Impol'tickly (*adv. a different spelling*) Impolitickly. *To.*

Impol'tickly (*adv. the modern spelling*) In an impolitic manner.

Impol'ticness (*s. from impolitic*) The state or quality of being impolitic. *Scott.*

IMPON'DEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pondus a weight*) Void of weight, having no perceptible weight.

IMPORCA'TION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. imporco to make a baulk*) The act of making a baulk or false ridge in ploughing. *Scott.*

Imporos'ity (*s. from imporous*) Compactness, closeness, the contrary to porosity.

IMPO'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and porosus porous*) Void of pores, close, completely solid.

Impo'rouness (*s. from imporous*) Closeness of texture, imporosity. *Scott.*

IMPO'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and porto to carry*) To carry into a country, to bring in from a foreign country; to imply, to infer.

IMPO'RT (*v. t. from the French importer used only in the third pers. sing.*) To be of moment, to be of consequence to. "If importeth thee to know."

Im'port (*s. from the verb*) Any thing imported from abroad, a meaning, a tendency, a matter of moment.

Import'able (*adj. from import, but not sufficiently authorized*) Capable of being imported.

Import'able (*adj. obsolete*) Incapable of being endured, unsupportable. *Spenser.*

Importance (*s. from import*) Weight, moment, consequence; a matter, a subject, a thing implied, importunity; but these last senses are now grown obsolete.

Import'ant (*adj. from import*) Momentous, weighty, forcible, efficacious; importunate; but this sense is judged improper. *Shakespeare.*

Import'antly (*adv. from important*) With importance, with shew of importance.

Importa'tion (*s. from import*) The act of importing, the thing imported.

Import'ed (*p. from import*) Brought from abroad.

Import'er (*s. from import*) One that brings in commodities from a foreign country.

Impo'ring (*p. a. from import*) Bringing in commodities from abroad; implying, conveying a meaning.

Import'less (*adj. from import, but now out of use*) Having no weight, trifling. *Shakespeare.*

IMPOR'TUNATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and portus a place of quiet*) Solicitous, earnest in application, admitting of no denial.

Import'unately (*adv. from importunate*) With incessant solicitation, in a manner not admitting denial.

Import'unateness (*s. from importunate*) Incessant solicitation.

IMPORTU'NE (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and portus a place of rest*) To teize, to harass with incessant solicitation.

Importu'ne (*adj. from the verb*) Incessant in solicitation, troublesome, asking at a wrong time.

Importu'ned (*p. from importune*) Teized, harassed with incessant solicitation.

Importu'nely (*adv. from importune*) Incessantly, unseasonably, improperly.

Importu'ning (*p. a. from importune*) Teizing, harassing with incessant solicitation.

Importu'nity (*s. from importune*) Incessant solicitation.

IMPOR'TUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and portus a harbour*) Void of ports, having no harbours. *Scott.*

IMPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and pono to lay down*) To lay on as a burden or penalty, to enjoin as a duty or law, to fix on, to impute, to obtrude; to prepare the pages for the press. "To impose on." To deceive, to cheat.

Impose (*s. from the verb, but not now in use*) A command, an injunction. *Shakespeare.*

Impos'eable (*adj. from impose*) Capable of being imposed, fit to be imposed.

Impos'ed (*p. from impose*) Laid on as a burden or penalty, enjoined, obtruded; with on, or upon: as, "It was neither imposed on me nor so much as the subject given me by any man."

Impos'er (*s. from impose*) One that imposes, one who lays a burden on another.

Impos'ing (*p. a. from impose*) Laying on, obtruding, enjoining.

Impos'ition (*s. from impose*) The act of laying any thing on another, the act of giving a note of distinction, an injunction, an obtrusion, an act of oppression, a cheat, an impostor.

Impos'itious (*adj. from impose*) First imposed, radical, primitive. *Bailey.*

Impos'itive (*adj. from impose, but not much used*) Imposed, unnatural. *Cole.*

Impos'itor (*s. from impose*) One who puts the pages into proper form for the press.

Impos'sibility (*s. from impossible*) The state of being impossible, the state of being impracticable.

IMPOSS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and possum to be able*) Impracticable, incapable of being effected.

Impos'sible (*s. from the adj. obsolete*) An impossibility. *Ch.*

Impos'sibly (*adv. from impossible*) In an impossible manner.

IM'POST (*s. from the Lat. in in, and pono to put*) A tax, a toll, a custom paid.

IM'POST (*s. in architecture*) The capital of a pillar, the cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch.

Impos'tem (*s. not so common a spelling*) An imposthume. *So.*

Impos'thume (*v. int. from imposthume*) To form an abscess, to form a cyst containing matter.

Impos'thume (*v. t.*) To afflict with an imposthume.

Impos'thumated (*p. from imposthume*) Afflicted with an imposthume.

Impos'thumating (*p. a. from imposthume*) Forming into an abscess, afflicting with an imposthume.

Impos'thumation (*s. from imposthume*) The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOS'THUME (*s. a different spelling, from the Greek αποστημα*) An aposteme, an abscess, an hollow swelling filled with purulent matter.

Impos'thume (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An imposthume. *B.*

Impos'tor (*s. from impose*) One who imposes on another, one who assumes a fictitious character, a cheat.

Impos'tume (*s. an incorrect spelling*) An imposthume. *Ba.*

impos'tuma'tion (*s. a different spelling*) An imposthumation. *Bailey.*

Impos'ture (*s. from impose*) The trick of an impostor, cheat.

cheat, imposition by the assumption of a fictitious character.

Impotence (*s. from impotent*) The want of power, weakness, incapacity.

Impotency (*s. from impotence, but not so commonly used*) Impotence, weakness, incapacity.

IMPOTENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and potens powerful*) Weak, feeble, disabled, having no power of restraint, having no power of propagation.

Impotently (*adv. from impotent*) Without power.

Impoverish (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To impoverish, to make poor.

Impoverishment (*s. from impoverish*) Empoverishment, the state of being made poor. *Scott.*

Impound (*v. t. from in, and pound*) To inclose in a pound, to confine, to shut up in a pincfold.

Impoundage (*s. from impound*) The act of impounding cattle.

Impounded (*p. from impound*) Shut up as in a pound, confined.

Impounding (*p. a. from impound*) Shutting up in a pound.

Impounding (*s. from the part.*) The act of shutting up in a pound.

Impower (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To empower, to put into power. *Johnson.*

IMPRAC'TICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and practicus practical*) Incapable of being performed, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

Impracticableness (*s. from impracticable*) The state of being impracticable, impossibility.

IMPRECATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and precor to pray*) To call for evil, to call for a curse on one's self or another.

Imprecated (*p. from imprecate*) Called for as an evil.

Imprecating (*p. a. from imprecate*) Calling for evil.

Imprecation (*s. from imprecate*) A prayer for evil, a curse.

Imprecatory (*adj. from imprecate*) Comprising a prayer for evil, belonging to imprecation.

IMPRECIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pretium a prize, but not used*) Having no value. *Cole.*

IMPRE'GN (*v. t. from the Lat. imprægno to fill with young*) To impregnate, to make fruitful, to fill.

IMPREG'NABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and prehendo to take*) Incapable of being taken, unmoved, unaffected, invincible.

Impreg'nableness (*s. from impregnable*) The state of being impregnable.

Impreg'nably (*adv. from impregnable*) So as to defy the utmost effort of an enemy.

Impreg'nate (*v. t. from impregn*) To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate, to tincture.

Impreg'nate (*p. from the verb*) Impregnated. *Dryden.*

Impregnated (*p. from impregnate*) Filled with young, filled, saturated.

Impreg'nating (*p. a. from impregnate*) Filling with young, making prolific, filling, saturating.

Impregna'tion (*s. from impregnate*) The act of making prolific, a fecundation, that with which any thing is impregnated, a saturation.

Impregn'd (*p. from impregn*) Made prolific, filled with young.

Impregn'ing (*p. a. from impregn*) Making fruitful, fecundating.

IMPREJU'DICATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, præ before, and judico to judge*) Unprejudiced, impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and præparo to prepare*) Unpreparedness, the want of preparation. *Hooker.*

IMPRESCRIP'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and præscribo to prescribe*) Surpassing the bounds of prescription. *Cole.*

IMPRESS (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and premo pressus to press*) To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

Impress (*s. from the verb*) A mark made by pressure, a stamp, a mark of distinction; a motto or device; the act of forcing into service, a compulsion, a seizure. *Sb.*

Impress'd (*p. from impress*) Marked by pressure, deeply fixed, forced into service.

Impress'ible (*adj. from impress*) Capable of being impressed.

Impress'ing (*p. a. from impress*) Making a mark by pressure, fixing deep.

Impress'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forcing into the public service. *Clarendon.*

Impress'ion (*s. from impress*) The act of pressing one body upon another, the mark made by pressure, an image fixed in the mind, an operation, an influence,

an edition, the number of copies printed off at one time.

Impress'ive (*adj. from impress*) Suited to make impression, making impression.

Impress'money (*s. from impress, and money*) The money paid to a man who is pressed into the public service.

Impress'ure (*s. from impress*) The mark made by pressure, an impression.

Impress't (*v. t. pret. of impress*) Did impress, impressed.

Impress't (*p. from impress*) Impressed. *Shakespeare.*

Impress'money (*s. from impress, and money*) The money given to one who is forced into the public service. *Scott.*

Impri'mery (*s. not much used*) A print, an impression, a printing office, the act of printing. *Cole.*

Impri'ming (*s. with bunters*) The rousing or dislodging of a wild beast; a separation from the herd.

Impri'ming (*s. from in, and prime*) An essay, a beginning.

IM'PRIMIS (*adv. from the Lat.*) In the first place, before the rest.

Impri'nt (*v. t. from in, and print*) To mark by pressure, to fix on the mind.

Imprint'ed (*p. from imprint*) Marked by pressure, printed, impressed; with in, or upon: as, "Imprinted in our minds." "Distinctly imprinted on his mind."

Imprint'ing (*p. a. from imprint*) Printing, impressing.

Imprint'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of impression, an impression. *Locke.*

Impris'on (*v. t. from in, and prison*) To shut up, to confine, to confine in a prison.

Impris'oned (*p. from imprison*) Shut up, confined in prison.

Impris'oning (*p. a. from imprison*) Shutting up, confining, confining in prison.

Impris'onment (*s. from imprison*) The state of being imprisoned, a confinement, a privation of liberty.

Improbabil'ity (*s. from improbable*) The state of being improbable.

IMPROBABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and probabilis allowable*) Unlikely, incredible.

Improb'ably (*adv. from improbable*) Without likelihood; in a manner not to be approved; but this sense is now obsolete. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'BATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and probare to approve*) To disapprove. *Ainsworth.*

Improb'ation (*s. from improbate*) Disapprobation. *Ains.*

IMPROB'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and probus honest*) The want of honesty, baseness.

IMPRO'CEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and procerus tall, but not sufficiently authorized*) Low of stature. *Cole.*

Improcreabil'ity (*s. from improcreable, but not much used*) Incapacity for procreation. *Bailey.*

IMPRO'CREABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and procreo to procreate, but not much used*) Incapable of being produced by procreation. *Bailey.*

IMPRO'CREATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and procreo to procreate, but little used*) Unbegotten.

Impro'created (*adj. from improcreate*) Unbegotten. *Sc.*

IMPROLIF'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and proles an offspring, but not much used*) Barren, unfruitful. *Cole.*

Improlificate (*v. t. from in, and prolific, but not used*) To impregnate, to fecundate. *Brown.*

IMPROMIS'CUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and promiscuus confused, but not used*) Unmixed, void of confusion. *Cole.*

IMPROPER (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and proprius proper*) Unfit, unqualified, ill adapted, inaccurate.

IMPROPERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and propere to do quickly, but not used*) To upbraid, to nickname, to hasten. *Cole.*

Improp'erly (*adv. from improper*) Unfitly, incongruously, inaccurately.

IMPRO'PRIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and proprius proper to any one*) To convert to private use, to seize to one's self; to alienate the possessions of the church, to put the possessions of the clergy into the hands of the laity.

Impro'priated (*p. from inappropriate*) Converted to private use, alienated from the church, put into the hands of the laity.

Impro'priating (*p. a. from inappropriate*) Converting to private use, alienating from the church, putting into the hands of the laity.

Impropria'tion (*s. from inappropriate*) An alienation of the possessions of the church, the lands of the church in the

- the possession of a layman, a church living in the hands of a private person who is obliged to provide a vicar to serve the cure.
- Impropriator** (*s. from impropriate*) A layman who is possessed of a church living and, for the most part, obliged to provide a vicar to serve the cure.
- IMPROPRIETY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and proprius proper*) Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy.
- IMPROSPEROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and prosper successful*) Unsuccessful, unfortunate, unhappy.
- Improsperously** (*adv. from improsperous*) Unsuccessfully, unfortunately.
- Improv'able** (*adj. from improve*) Capable of being improved.
- Improv'ableness** (*s. from improv'able*) The state of being improv'able.
- Improv'ably** (*adv. from improv'able*) In a manner admitting improvement.
- IMPROVE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and probus honest*) To make better, to advance nearer to perfection.
- Improve** (*v. int.*) To advance in goodness.
- IMPROVE** (*v. t. from the Lat. improbo, but not used*) To disprove. *Wbigist.*
- Improv'd** (*p. from improve*) Made better, advanced in goodness.
- Improvement** (*s. from improve*) The act of improving, an advancing from good to better; instruction, edification.
- Improv'er** (*s. from improve*) One that improves.
- IMPROVIDED** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, pro before, and video to see*) Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided.
- Improv'idence** (*s. from improvident*) The want of foresight, the want of caution.
- IMPROVIDENT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, pro before, and video to see*) Wanting foresight, wanting caution, wanting care to provide.
- Improv'idently** (*adv. from improvident*) Without foresight, without care.
- Improv'ing** (*p. a. from improve*) Making better, advancing in goodness.
- Improv'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making better.
- IMPROVISION** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, pro before, and video visus to see*) The want of foresight, improvidence. *Brown.*
- Impru'dence** (*s. from imprudent*) The want of prudence, indiscretion, inattention to interest.
- Impru'dency** (*s. from imprudence, but not so common a word*) Imprudence. *Scott.*
- IMPRUDENT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and prudens wise*) Injudicious, wanting prudence, negligent, indiscreet.
- Impru'dently** (*adv. from imprudent*) Without prudence, injudiciously, negligently.
- Impru'dentness** (*s. from imprudent*) The state of being imprudent. *Scott.*
- Imprudiamen'tum** (*s. in old records*) The improvement of lands by culture.
- Impt** (*v. t. pret. of imp*) Did imp, imp'd.
- Impt** (*p. from imp*) Imp'd, lengthened out, graft-ed. *Southern.*
- Impudence** (*s. from impudent*) Immodesty, shamelessness.
- Impudency** (*s. from impudent, but not so common a word*) Impudence, immodesty.
- IMPUDENT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pudens bashful*) Wanting modesty, shameless.
- Impudently** (*adv. from impudent*) Without modesty, shamelessly.
- Impudentness** (*s. from impudent*) The state or quality of being impudent.
- IMPUDICITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and pudens bashful, but little used*) Lewdness, obscenity. *B.*
- IMPU'GN** (*v. t. from the Lat. in against, and pugno to fight*) To attack, to assault.
- Impug'n'd** (*p. from impugn*) Attacked, assaulted.
- Impugn'er** (*s. from impugn*) One that attacks, one that opposes.
- IMPUIS'SANCE** (*s. from the French*) Impotence, inability, weakness.
- IMPULSE** (*s. from the Lat. in in, and pello to force*) A communicated force, the agency or influence of one body on another, an impression, a motion, an idea.
- Impuls'd** (*adj. from impulse*) Driven on, forced forward. *Scott.*
- Impulsion** (*s. from impulse*) The agency of one body in motion on another; an influence on the mind.
- Impulsive** (*adj. from impulse*) Having the power of impulsion, impelling.
- Impul'siveness** (*s. from impulsive*) The power of impelling.
- IMPU'NITIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and punio to punish, but not much used*) Unpunishable.
- Impu'nitively** (*adv. from impunitive*) Without punishment. *Colq.*
- IMPU'NITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and punio to punish*) Exemption from punishment, freedom from penalty.
- IMPU'RE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and purus pure*) Void of purity, unholy, unchaste, obscene, foul, drossy.
- Impu'rely** (*adv. from impure*) With impurity.
- Impu'reness** (*s. from impure*) Impurity.
- Impu'rity** (*s. from impure*) The want of purity, an act of impurity, a foulness, a feculency.
- Impur'ple** (*v. t. from purple*) To make of a purple colour, to make red.
- Impurpled** (*p. from impurple*) Made of a purple colour, made red; *with with; as, "Empurpled with celestial roses."*
- Impur'pling** (*p. a. from impurple*) Making of a purple colour, dying red.
- IMPU'TABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and puto to account*) Chargeable to any one, capable of being imputed; accusable, chargeable; *but this sense is judged improper.* *Ayliffe.*
- Impu'tableness** (*s. from imputable*) The quality of being imputable.
- Imputa'tion** (*s. from impute*) The act of imputing, that which is imputed; a censure, a reproach; a hint, a reflection. *Shakesp.*
- Impu'tative** (*adj. from impute*) Belonging to imputation, capable of being imputed. *Ainsworth.*
- IMPU'TE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and puto to account*) To charge upon, to attribute to, to reckon to one that which does not properly belong to him.
- Impu'ted** (*p. from impute*) Charged upon, attributed to, set to a man's account though it does not properly belong to him.
- Impu'ter** (*s. from impute*) One that imputes.
- Impu'ting** (*p. a. from impute*) Charging upon, attributing to, setting that to the account of another which does not properly belong to him.
- Imputrescibil'ity** (*s. from imputrescible*) The state or quality of being incorruptible. *Scott.*
- IMPUTRES'CIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and putresco to grow rotten*) Incorruptible. *Bailey.*
- IMPU'TRIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and putridus rotten, but not used*) Free from putrefaction, incorruptible. *Bailey.*
- I'MUM** (*s. in astrology, from the Lat.*) The fourth or lowest house in the figure of the heavens.
- IN** (*prep. from the Lat.*) Within, within the compass of, in the time of, in the state of, at, by, before, in presence of, for, concerning. "In that," because.
- In** (*adv. from the prep.*) Within some place, into some place, in some state, in close connection with.
- INABIL'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and habilis able*) Weakness, incapacity, want of power.
- Ina'ble** (*v. t. but not so common a spelling*) To enable. *Sc.*
- INAB'STINENCE** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, ab from, and teneo to hold*) Intemperance, the want of power to abstain.
- INACCES'SIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ad to, and cedo to go*) Unapproachable, incapable of being approached; *with to: as, "Many other hidden parts of nature are inaccessible to us."*
- Inacces'sibleness** (*s. from inaccessible*) The state of being inaccessible.
- Inac'curacy** (*s. from inaccurate*) The want of exactness.
- INAC'CURATE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ad to, and curo to take care*) Wanting exactness.
- INAC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ago actus to do*) The want of action, idleness.
- INAC'TIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ago actus to do*) Void of action, idle, indolent.
- Inac'tively** (*adv. from inactive*) Without action, idly, indolently.
- Inac'tiveness** (*s. from inactive*) The state of inaction. *Sc.*
- Inac'tiv'ity** (*s. from inactive*) Idleness, sluggishness.
- INAD'EQUATE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ad to, and æquus equal*) Unequal to the purpose, defective, falling below the due proportion.
- Inad'equately** (*adv. from inadequate*) Defectively, below due proportion.
- Inad'equateness** (*s. from inadequate*) The state of being inadequate.
- Inadver'tence** (*s. from inadvertent*) Inattention, carelessness, an act of negligence.
- Inadver'tency**

Inadver'tency (*s. from inadvertence, but not so common a word*) An inadvertence, an act of inattention.

INADVER'TENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ad to, and ver'to to turn*) Inattentive, negligent, careless.

Inadver'tently (*adv. from inadvertent*) Carelessly, inattentively.

Inadver'tentness (*s. from inadvertent*) The state or quality of being inadvertent. *Scott.*

INAD'ULABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and adulo to flatter, but not used*) Incapable of being flattered. *Cole.*

Inaffabil'ity (*s. from inaffable*) Reservedness in conversation. *Cole.*

INAFF'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and affabilis affable*) Reserved, sour, unpleasant in conversation. *Scott.*

INAEFFECTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, ad to, and facio to make*) The state of being void of affection. *Scott.*

INAL'IENTABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and alieno to estrange*) Incapable of being alienated.

Inal'ientableness (*s. from inalienable*) The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

INALIMEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and alimentum nourishment*) Affording no nourishment.

INAM'BULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. in on, and ambulo to walk, but not used*) To walk up and down. *Cole.*

Inam'elling (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An enameling, the art of laying on enamel. *Dict. of Arts.*

INA'MIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and amialis lovely*) Unlovely, unworthy of love. *Scott.*

Inam'iableness (*s. from inamiable*) Unloveliness, the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

Inamissibil'ity (*s. from inamissible*) The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

INAMIS'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and amissum lost*) Incapable of being lost. *Hammond.*

Inamis'sibleness (*s. from inamissible*) The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

INAMORA'TO (*s. from the Lat. in in, and amor love*) A lover, one who is enamoured.

INAM'OUR (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and amor love, but not so common a spelling*) To enamour, to engage in love. *Scott.*

Inam'oured (*p. from inamour*) Enamoured, captivated with love. *Scott.*

INA'NE (*adj. from the Lat. inanis empty*) Empty, void.

INANIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. inanis vain, and loquor to speak, but not used*) Speaking to no purpose. *Bailey.*

INANIL'OQUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. inanis vain, and loquor to speak, but not used*) Speaking to no purpose, babbling. *Bailey.*

INAN'IMATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and animo to give life, but now grown obsolete*) To animate, to quicken. *Donne.*

INAN'IMATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and animo to give life*) Void of life, void of spirit.

Inan'imated (*adj. from inanimate*) Lifeless, dead, void of spirit.

Inani'tion (*s. from inane*) Emptiness, the want of fulness in the vessels of an animal body.

Inan'ity (*s. from inane*) Emptiness, void space.

INAP'ETENCY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and appeto to desire*) Want of stomach, want of appetite.

INAP'PLICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and applico to apply*) Incapable of being applied.

Inap'plicableness (*s. from inapplicable*) The state or quality of being inapplicable. *Scott.*

INAPPLICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and applico to apply*) Indolence, inactivity, negligence.

INAR'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and aro to plough, but little used*) Incapable of tillage.

Inarch (*v. t. from in, and arch*) To graft by approach.

Inarch'ed (*p. from inarch*) Grafted by approach.

Inarch'ing (*p. a. from inarch*) Grafting by approach.

Inarch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of grafting by approach.

INARGENTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and argentum silver*) The act or process of gilding with silver.

INARTIC'ULATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and articulus a joint*) Indistinct, uttered without that distinctness which is observed in speaking.

Inartic'ulately (*adv. from inarticulate*) Indistinctly, without the distinctness of the human voice.

Inartic'ulateness (*s. from inarticulate*) A confusion of sounds, the want of distinction in pronunciation.

INARTIFIC'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ars art, and facio to do*) Done contrary to art.

Inartific'ially (*adv. from inartificial*) Without art, contrary to art.

Inartific'ialness (*s. from inartificial*) The want of art. *Is.*

INATTEN'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and attendo to bend the mind to*) Disregard, neglect, carelessness.

INATTEN'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and attendo to attend*) Careless, negligent.

Inattent'ively (*adv. from inattentive*) Carelessly, with inattention.

INAU'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and audio to hear*) Incapable of being heard, void of sound.

INAU'GURATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inauguro to consecrate*) To set apart to sacred use, to invest with office by solemn rites, to set about, to begin. *Wotton.*

Inauguration (*s. from inaugurate*) Investiture by solemn rites.

INAU'RATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and aurum gold*) To gild with gold. *Scam.*

Inaura'tion (*s. from inaurate*) The act or process of gilding with gold.

INAUSPIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and auspex an augur*) Having ill omens, unlucky, unfortunate.

Inauspic'iously (*adv. from inauspicious*) With ill omens, with bad success.

Inauspic'iousness (*s. from inauspicious*) The state or quality of being inauspicious. *Scott.*

Inbe'ing (*s. from in, and being*) Inherence, inseparableness.

Inblau'ra (*s. in old records*) The produce of land.

Inbo'rh (*s. in old customs*) The observation formerly made of all that came into England from Scotland. *Co.*

Inbo'rn (*s. from in, and born*) Innate, implanted by nature.

Inbo'row (*s. a different spelling*) The inbo'rh, the observation of those that passed between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. *Scott.*

Inbreath'ed (*adj. from in, and breath*) Inspired, infused by inspiration.

Inbre'd (*adj. from in, and breed*) Produced within, generated within.

IN'CA (*s. in Peru*) A king, a prince of the blood.

Inca'ge (*v. t. from in, and cage*) To shut up in a cage, to confine.

Incag'ed (*p. from incage*) Shut up in a cage, confined.

Incag'ing (*p. a. from incage*) Shutting up in a cage, confining.

INCALES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. in in, and caleo to grow warm*) The state of growing warm, warmth.

Incales'cency (*s. from incalcescence, but not so common a word*) Incalcescence, warmth.

INCALES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and caleo to grow warm*) Growing hot by some intestine motion, growing warm by fermentation.

INCAMERA'TION (*s. in the Roman chancery*) An augmentation to the dominion or revenue of the pope. *St.*

Inca'mp (*v. int. from in, and camp, but not so common a spelling*) To encamp, to pitch tents for the accommodation of an army.

Incamp'ment (*s. from incamp, but not so common a spelling*) An encampment. *Scott.*

INCANTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and canto to sing*) A charm uttered by singing, an enchantment.

INCANTA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that uses incantation. *Cole.*

Incan'tatory (*adj. from incantator*) Belonging to incantation, magical.

Incan'ton (*v. t. from in, and canton*) To unite to a canton.

Incan'toned (*p. from incanton*) United to a canton, joined to a separate community.

Incan'toning (*p. a. from incanton*) Uniting to a canton, forming into a separate community.

Incan'toning (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting to a canton.

Incapabil'ity (*s. from incapable*) A natural inability, a legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and capax containing*) Wanting power, unable to receive, disqualified; *with of:* as, "Incapable of purchasing."

Incap'ableness (*s. from incapable*) Incapacity.

INCAPA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and capax containing*) Narrow, containing little.

Incapa'cioufness (*s. from incapacious*) Narrowness, want of room.

INCAPAC'ITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and capax able to contain*) To disable, to weaken, to disqualify.

Incapac'itated (*p. from incapacitate*) Disabled, weakened, disqualified.

Incapac'itating

Incapacitating (*p. a. from incapacitate*) Disabling, weakening, disqualifying.

INCAPACITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and capax able*) Inability, want of natural powers.

INCARCERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and carcer a prison*) To imprison, to confine, to confine in prison.

Incarcerated (*p. from incarcerate*) Imprisoned, confined, shut up in prison.

Incarcerating (*p. a. from incarcerate*) Imprisoning, confining, shutting up in prison.

Incarceration (*s. from incarcerate*) An imprisonment, a confinement.

INCA'RN (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and caro flesh*) To cover with flesh.

Inca'rn (*v. int.*) To breed flesh.

Incar'nadine (*v. t. from incarn*) To die red, to die of a flesh colour. *Shakespeare.*

INCARNAN'TIA (*s. in surgery, from the Lat.*) Medicaments suited to incarn wounds.

Incar'nate (*v. t. from incarn*) To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh.

Incar'nate (*p. from the verb*) Clothed with flesh, embodied in flesh; tinged with a deep red, having a flesh colour. *Scottish dialect.*

Incar'nated (*p. from incarnate*) Embodied in flesh; filled up with new flesh. *Scott.*

Incar'native (*s. from incarnate*) A medicine suited to incarn.

Incarn'ed (*p. from incarn*) Covered with flesh.

Incar'ning (*p. a. from incarn*) Covering with flesh, filling up with new flesh.

Incarnation (*s. in chymistry*) The depart, a method of separating gold from silver.

Inca'se (*v. t. from in, and case*) To cover with a case, to inclose. *Pope.*

Inca'sed (*p. from inca'se*) Covered with a case, inclosed.

Inca'sing (*p. a. from inca'se*) Covering with a case, inclosing.

INCAS'TELLED (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and castellum a castle*) Built round with stone work in the form of a little castle. *Scott.*

INCA'VATED (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and cavo to hollow*) Made hollow. *Scott.*

INCAU'TIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cautus wary*) Unwary, negligent.

Incau'tiously (*adv. from incautious*) Unwarily, negligently.

INCENDIARY (*s. from the Lat. incendo to burn*) One who sets a house on fire; one who promotes quarrels.

INCENSE (*s. from the Lat. incendo to burn*) An odoriferous exhalation made by fire to some deity; a kind of offering.

INCEN'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. incendo incensus to burn*) To enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.

Incens'ed (*p. from incense*) Enraged, provoked, exasperated.

Incen'sement (*s. from incense*) Rage, heat, fury.

Incen'sing (*p. a. from incense*) Enraging, provoking, exasperating.

Incen'sion (*s. from incense*) The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.

Incen'sor (*s. from incense*) One who kindles anger, one who inflames the passions.

Incen'sory (*s. from incense*) A censer, a vessel in which incense is burned.

INCEN'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. incendo to burn*) Inciting, encouraging.

Incen'tive (*s. from the adj.*) A motive, an incitement.

INCEP'TION (*s. from the Lat. incepto to begin*) A beginning. *Bacon.*

INCEP'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. incepto to begin*) Noting a beginning.

INCEP'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who begins.

Incep'tour (*s. an old spelling*) An inceptor, one that begins. *Cole.*

INCER'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and cera wax*) Covered with wax. *Scott.*

INCERATION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and cera wax, but not much used*) The act of covering with wax; the process of reducing any thing to the consistence of wax. *Scott.*

INCER'NING (*s. from the Lat. incerno to sift, but not used*) The act of sifting. *Cole.*

INCER'TITUDE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and certitudo certainty*) Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCES'SANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cedo to cease*) Unceasing, uninterrupted, continual.

Inces'santly (*adv. from incessant*) Without intermission, continually.

Incessant'ness (*s. from incessant*) The state or quality of being incessant. *Scott.*

IN'CEST (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and castus chaste*) Marriage with one too near akin, cohabitation with one too near of kin.

Inces'tuous (*adj. from incest*) Living in incest, chargeable with incest.

Inces'tuously (*adv. from incestuous*) With incest, in an incestuous manner.

Inces'tuousness (*s. from incestuous*) The state of being incestuous.

INCH (*s. from the Sax. ince*) A measure of length, the supposed length of three barley corns; a small length, a point of time.

Inch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drive by slow degrees, to deal out sparingly.

Inch (*v. int.*) To advance a little at a time, to retire by little and little.

Inch (*adj. from the sub.*) Having the measure of an inch, having the thickness of an inch. "An inch board."

Inchai'n (*v. t. from in, and chain, but not so common a spelling*) To enchain. *Scott.*

Incha'nt (*v. t. from in, and chant, but not so common a spelling*) To enchant. *Scott.*

Inchant'ed (*p. from inchant, but not so common a spelling*) Enchanted.

Inchant'er (*s. from inchant, but not so common a spelling*) An enchanter.

Inchant'ing (*p. a. from inchant, but not so common a spelling*) Enchanting.

Inchant'ment (*s. from inchant, but not so common a spelling*) An enchantment. *Scott.*

Inchant'refs (*s. from inchant, but not so common a spelling*) An enchantress. *Scott.*

Incha'se (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To enchase; to set work in gold or silver.

Inch'ed (*p. from inch*) Measured by inches, dealt out sparingly.

Inch'ed (*adj. from inch*) Containing inches, having the thickness of inches. "A two inch plank."

Inch'ing (*p. a. from inch*) Measuring by inches, dealing out by inches.

IN'CHIPIN (*s. with hunters*) The lowest gut of a deer, part of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

Inch'meal (*s. from inch, and meal*) A piece an inch long. *Shakespeare.*

Inch'meal (*adv. from the sub. a colloquial word*) By small quantities, in small portions.

IN'CHOATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inchoo to begin*) To commence, to begin.

In'choate (*p. from the verb*) Begun. *Raleigh.*

In'choated (*p. from inchoate*) Begun. *Scott.*

Inchoa'tion (*s. from inchoate*) A beginning, a commencement.

In'choative (*adj. from inchoate*) Inceptive, noting a beginning.

In'choative (*s. in grammar, from the adj.*) A word which notes the beginning of action, an inceptive.

INCIC'URABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cicur tame*) Incapable of being tamed. *Scott.*

INCIDE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and cado to cut*) To cut, to cut into.

Inci'ded (*p. from incide, by medical writers*) Cut into, divided.

In'cidence (*s. from incident*) The direction with which one body strikes on another; the act of falling in with, a meeting together; an accident, a casualty.

In'cidency (*s. from incidence, but not so common a word*) An incidence.

IN'CIDENT (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and cado to fall*) Happening, falling in by accident, casual, fortuitous.

In'cident (*s. from the adj.*) A casualty, that which falls in beside the main design.

Inciden'tal (*adj. from incident*) Incident, casual, fortuitous.

Incident'ally (*adv. from incidental*) Occasionally, casually, besides the main design.

Incident'alness (*s. from incidental*) Casualty, the state of being incidental.

In'cidently (*adv. from incident*) Casually, occasionally, by the way.

In'cidentness (*s. from incident*) A liability to happen. *Scott.*

Inci'ding (*p. a. from incide*) Cutting, separating.

INCIN'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and cineres ashes*) To reduce to ashes.

Incinerated (*p. from incinerate*) Reduced to ashes.

Incinerating (*p. a. from incinerate*) Reducing to ashes.

Incineration (*s. from incinerate*) The act of burning to ashes.

INCIPATION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and cœpio to begin, but not much used*) The act of beginning, a beginning. *Cole.*

Incir'cle (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To encircle.

Incir'cle (*p. from incircle*) Encircled.

Incir'cling (*p. a. from incircle*) Encircling.

INCIRCUMSPECTION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, circum about, and specio to look*) The want of circumspection, the want of caution.

INCI'SED (*adj. from the Lat. incisus cut*) Cut, made by cutting. *Wiseman.*

INCIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and cædo to cut*) A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument, the separation of the viscid humours by medicine.

INCI'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and cædo to cut*) Having the quality of cutting, having the power of dividing.

INCI'SIVI (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The incisores, the four foremost teeth in each jaw.

INCI'SOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the incisores, one of the fore teeth in each jaw.

INCISO'RES (*s. plu. of incisor, from the Lat.*) The incisivi, the four foremost teeth in the fore part of each jaw.

Incis'ory (*adj. from incisor*) Having the power to cut.

INCI'SURE (*s. from the Lat. in into, and cædo to cut*) A cut, an aperture. *Derham.*

Incita'tion (*s. from incite*) An incitement, an incentive, a motive.

INCI'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and cito to call*) To animate, to push forward, to stir up, to urge on.

Incit'ed (*p. from incite*) Stirred up, urged on.

Incit'ement (*s. from incite*) An incentive, a motive.

Incit'ing (*p. a. from incite*) Stirring up, urging on.

INCIV'IL (*adj. from the Lat. incivilis, but not so commonly used*) Uncivil.

Inciv'ility (*s. from incivil*) The want of courtesy, an act of rudeness.

Inciv'ily (*adv. from incivil, but not so commonly used*) Uncivily, rudely. *Scott.*

INCLAMA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in upon, and clamo to call, but not much used*) The act of calling upon. *Bail.*

INCLAMITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in upon, and clamo to cry out, but not used*) The act of calling upon frequently, a repeated call. *Cole.*

Inclau'sa (*s. in old records*) An inclosure near a house.

In'cle (*s. not so common a spelling*) Inkle, a kind of tape.

Inclem'ency (*s. from inclement*) Roughness, severity, cruelty.

INCLE'MENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and clemens mild*) Unmerciful, void of tenderness, harsh, rugged.

Incli'nable (*adj. from incline*) Having an inclination, having a tendency.

Inclina'tion (*s. from incline*) A tendency towards any point, a natural aptitude, a propension of mind, an affection; the variation of the magnetic needle from the north; a direction to any point below the plane of the horizon; the act of pouring off liquors from the sediment, by inclining the vessel.

Incli'natorily (*adv. from inclinatory*) With inclination to one side or other, with some deviation from north or south, obliquely.

Incli'natory (*adj. from incline*) Bending, having a power of inclining.

INCLI'NE (*v. int. from the Lat. in into, and clino to bend*) To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to begin to have an inclination, to feel the beginning of desire.

Incli'ne (*v. t.*) To bend, to incurvate, to give a direction or tendency, to turn the desires.

Incli'ned (*p. from incline*) Bent, directed to some point, leaning from a perpendicular direction; favourably disposed to any thing.

Incli'ner (*s. from incline*) An inclined dial. *D. of Arts.*

Incli'ning (*p. a. from incline*) Bending, sloping, bending downwards, leaning from a perpendicular direction; feeling an inclination, turning the desires.

Incli'p (*v. t. from in, and clip*) To inclose, to surround. *Shakespeare.*

Incli'ped (*p. from inclip*) Inclosed, surrounded.

Incli'pping (*p. a. from inclip*) Inclosing, surrounding.

Inclois'ter (*v. t. from in, and cloister*) To shut up in a cloister.

Inclois'tered (*p. from incloister*) Shut up in a cloister.

Inclois'tering (*p. a. from incloister*) Shutting up in a cloister.

Inclo'se (*v. t. from in, and close*) To enclose, to shut in, to fence about, to surround.

Inclo'sed (*p. from inclose*) Enclosed, shut in, fenced about.

Inclo'sing (*p. a. from inclose*) Shutting in, fencing about, surrounding.

Inclo'sure (*s. from inclose*) An enclosure, a place inclosed, a piece of ground fenced in.

Incloud (*v. t. from in, and cloud*) To darken, to obscure.

Incloud'ed (*p. from incloud*) Darkened, obscured.

Incloud'ing (*p. a. from incloud*) Darkening, obscuring.

INCLU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and cludo to shut*) To inclose, to shut in; to comprize, to comprehend.

Inclu'ded (*p. from include*) Inclosed, comprized, taken in.

Inclu'ding (*p. a. from include*) Inclosing, comprizing, taking in.

Inclu'sion (*s. from include*) The act of including; a rhetorical figure in which the same word is repeated to give it the greater force.

Inclu'sive (*adj. from include*) Inclosing, encircling, comprehending.

Inclu'sively (*adv. from inclusive*) In a manner that takes in the whole of what has been mentioned.

INCOA'CT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and coactus driven together, but not used*) Uncompelled. *Cole.*

Incoact'ed (*adj. from incoact, but not used*) Unconstrained. *Cole.*

INCOAG'ULABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and coagulo to coagulate*) Incapable of coagulation.

INCOEXIS'TENCE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and existo to exist*) The state or quality of not existing together. *Locke.*

Inco'g (*adv. contracted from incognito*) In a state of concealment, in private.

Incog'itancy (*s. from incogitant*) The want of thought.

INCOG'ITANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cogito to think often*) Void of thought.

Incog'itantness (*s. from incogitant*) Incogitancy. *Scott.*

INCOG'ITATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cogito to think*) Wanting the power of thought.

INCOG'NITO (*adv. from the Lat.*) In a state of concealment, in private.

INCOGNOS'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cognosco to know*) Incapable of being known. *Scott.*

Incohe'rence (*s. from incoherent*) The want of connexion, the want of coherence.

Incoher'ency (*s. from incoherence, but not so common a word*) Incoherence.

INCOHE'RENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cohaereo to stick together*) Wanting connexion, wanting coherence, inconsistent, loose, unconnected.

Incohe'rently (*adv. from incoherent*) Without cohesion, inconsistently.

Incohe'rentness (*s. from incoherent*) Inconsistency, want of cohesion.

INCO'HIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cohibeo to restrain, but not used*) Incapable of being restrained. *Cole.*

INCOLU'MITY (*s. from the Lat. incolumitas safety, but little used*) Safety, security.

Incom'brous (*adj. obsolete*) Cumbersome, troublesome. *Ch.*

Incombustibil'ity (*s. from incombustible*) The state or quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUS'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and comburo to burn*) Incapable of being burned.

Incombust'ibleness (*s. from incombustible*) The state or quality of being incombustible.

In'come (*s. from in, and come*) A revenue, that which comes in as a yearly rent, the produce of any thing.

INCOM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and comes a companion, but not much used*) Unsociableness, the want of civility. *Cole.*

Incommensurabil'ity (*s. from incommensurable*) The state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMEN'SURABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and mensura a measure*) Incapable of being reduced to any fixed standard, incapable of being measured together.

Incommen'surableness (*s. from incommensurable*) The state or quality of being incommensurable, incommensurability.

INCOMMEN'SURATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and mensura a measure*) Incapable of being reduced to one common measure; *with to: as, "Incommensurate to one another."*

Incommen'surateness (*s. from incommensurate*) The state or quality of being incommensurate.

Incommis'cibility (*s. from incommisicible, but not much used*) The state or quality of being incommisicible. *Cole.*

INCOM-

INCOMMIS'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and commisceo to mix, but not much used*) Incapable of being mixed. *Cole.*
Incom'modate (*v. t. from incommode*) To put to inconvenience, to disturb.
INCOMMO'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and modus a form*) To put to inconvenience, to disturb the order without doing much injury.
Incommo'ded (*p. from incommode*) Put to inconvenience, disturbed.
Incommo'ding (*p. a. from incommode*) Putting to some inconvenience.
Incommo'dious (*adj. from incommode*) Inconvenient, troublesome rather than injurious.
Incommo'diously (*adv. from incommodious*) With inconvenience.
Incommo'diousness (*s. from incommodious*) Inconvenience.
Incommo'dity (*s. from incommode*) Inconvenience, trouble.
Incommunicabil'ity (*s. from incommunicable*) The state or quality of being incommunicable.
INCOMMU'NICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and communis common*) Incapable of communication, inexpressible, incapable of being imparted to another.
Incommu'nicableness (*s. from incommunicable*) The state or quality of being incommunicable. *Scott.*
Incommu'nicably (*adv. from incommunicable*) In a manner not to be communicated.
INCOMMU'NICATING (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and communis common*) Having no intercourse.
INCOMMU'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and commuto to exchange*) Incapable of being exchanged. *Scott.*
INCOMPA'CT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and compactus compact*) Disjointed, loose, wanting coherence.
Incompact'ed (*adj. from incompact*) Incompact, loose, wanting coherence.
INCOM'PARABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and paro to compare*) Excellent above comparison, excellent beyond all competition.
Incom'parableness (*s. from incomparable*) Excellence beyond comparison, the state or quality of being incomparable. *Scott.*
Incom'parably (*adv. from incomparable*) Beyond comparison, without competition; in the highest degree, excellently.
Incom'pass (*v. t. but not so common a spelling*) To encompass, to inclose on every side, to surround.
Incom'passed (*p. from incompass*) Encompassed, surrounded.
Incom'passing (*p. a. from incompass*) Encompassing, surrounding.
INCOMPAS'SIONATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and patior to suffer*) Void of pity, void of sympathy.
Incompatibil'ity (*s. a common, but not so correct a spelling, from incompatible*) Incompetibility, the inconsistency of one thing with another.
INCOMPAT'IBLE (*adj. a common but not so analogical a spelling, from the Lat. in contrary to, and competo to agree*) Inconsistent, wanting agreement; *with with: as, "Incompatible with the love of God."*
Incompat'ibly (*adv. from incompatible*) Incompetibly, inconsistently, without proper agreement.
INCOMPENS'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and compenso to recompense*) Incapable of being compensated, incapable of recompense.
Incom'petency (*s. from incompetent*) The want of competency, inability.
INCOMP'ETENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and competo to agree*) Unsuitable, inadequate, wanting proportion; *with for: as, "An incompetent cause for the formation of the world."*
Incom'petently (*adv. from incompetent*) Unsuitably, inadequately.
Incompetibil'ity (*s. a correct but not so common a spelling, from incompetent*) Incompatibility, inconsistency.
INCOMPET'IBLE (*adj. a correct spelling, from the Lat. in contrary to, and competo to agree*) Unsuitable, incompatible.
Incompet'ibleness (*s. from incompetent*) Incompatibility, inconsistency. *Scott.*
Incompet'ibly (*adv. from incompetent*) Incompatibly, unsuitably.
Incomplete't (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Incomplete.
INCOMPLE'TE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and pleo to fill up*) Imperfect, unfinished.

Incomplete'tely (*adv. from incomplete*) Imperfectly.
Incomplete'teness (*s. from incomplete*) Imperfection, the state of being unfinished.
INCOMPLE'X (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and complexus involved*) Uncompounded, simple. *Pbil.*
Incompl'ance (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and compliance*) Untractableness, refusal, uncomplaisance.
INCOMPO'SED (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and compono to compose*) Discomposed, disturbed, disordered.
Incompo'sedly (*adv. from incompo'sed*) With discomposure. *Scott.*
Incompo'sedness (*s. from incompo'sed*) The state of being put out of order, discomposure. *Scott.*
INCOMPOS'ITE (*adj. in arithmetic, from the Lat. in contrary to, and compono to compose*) Uncompounded, simple, prime.
Impossibil'ity (*s. from impossible*) The quality of being impossible, the impossibility of subsisting together.
INCOMPOS'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and possum to be able*) Incapable of subsisting together.
Incomprehensibil'ity (*s. from incomprehensible*) The state or quality of being incomprehensible.
INCOMPREHENS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and comprehendo to comprehend*) Incapable of being comprehended, inconceivable; incapable of being contained; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Hooker.*
Incomprehen'sibleness (*s. from incomprehensible*) The state or quality of being incomprehensible. *Scott.*
Incomprehen'sibly (*adv. from incomprehensible*) In a manner not to be comprehended. *Locke.*
Incompressibil'ity (*s. from incompressible*) An incapacity of being pressed into less room.
INCOMPRES'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and premo to press*) Incapable of being pressed into less room.
Incompres'sibleness (*s. from incompressible*) The state or quality of being incompressible.
Incomput'rible (*adj. not sufficiently authorized*) Incapable of putrefaction. *Cole.*
INCONCEAL'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and celo to hide*) Incapable of being concealed. *Brown.*
INCONCEIV'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and capio to take*) Incapable of being conceived.
Inconceiv'ableness (*s. from inconceivable*) The state or quality of being inconceivable.
Inconceiv'ably (*adv. from inconceivable*) In a manner not to be conceived of.
INCONCEP'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and capio to take, but now grown obsolete*) Inconceivable, incomprehensible. *Hale.*
INCONCIN'NITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and concinnus fit*) Unfitness, incompetibility. *Scott.*
INCONCLU'DENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and concludo to conclude*) Having no consequence, inconclusive. *Ayliffe.*
INCONCLU'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and concludo to conclude*) Having no consequence, wanting in argument, defective in evidence.
Inconclu'sively (*adv. from inconclusive*) Without just conclusion, without evidence sufficient to determine the understanding.
Inconclu'siveness (*s. from inconclusive*) The state or quality of being inconclusive.
INCONCO'CT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and concoquo to concoct*) Immature, unripened, undigested.
Inconcoct'ed (*adj. from inconcoct*) Immature, unripened, undigested.
Inconcoction (*s. from inconcoct*) Immaturity, unripeness, a state of indigestion.
INCONCUR'RING (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and concurro to run together*) Wanting concurrence. *Br.*
INCONCU'SS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cussus shaken, but not used*) Unshaken. *Bailey.*
Inconcus'sable (*adj. from inconcus, but not used*) Incapable of being shaken. *Bailey.*
INCON'DITE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and condo to build*) Unpolished, rude, irregular. *Phillips.*
INCONDITIONAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and do to give*) Having no exception, having no condition, void of stipulation.
Incondi'tionate (*adj. from unconditional*) Unlimited, unrestrained by conditions, absolute. *Boyle.*
INCONFOR'MITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, con with, and forma a form*) The want of compliance with the forms or practices of others.
INCONFUS'ION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and confundo*

confundo confusus to confound) Distinctness. *Bacon.*
INCONGEALABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and congelo to congeal*) Incapable of being congealed. *S.*
INCONGEALABLENESS (*s. from incongealable*) The impossibility of being congealed. *Scott.*
INCONGRUENCE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and congruo to come together*) Unsuitableness, inconsistency, disagreement. *Scott.*
INCONGRUITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and congruo to come together*) Unsuitableness, impropriety, disagreement of parts, want of symmetry. *Brown.*
INCONGRUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and congruo to come together*) Unsuitable, unfit, inconsistent, absurd.
Incongruously (*adv. from incongruous*) Improperly, unfitly.
INCONNEXEDLY (*adv. from the Lat. in contrary to, and connecto to knit together, but little used*) Without any connexion. *Brown.*
INCONNEXION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and connecto to join together*) The want of connexion, the want of coherence. *In rhetoric, the asyndeton.*
INCONSCIONABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and conscientia conscience*) Void of conscience, unreasonable.
Inconsequence (*s. from inconsequent*) The want of consequence, inconclusiveness.
Inconsequency (*s. from inconsequence, but little used*) Inconsequence.
INCONSEQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sequor to follow*) Having no just consequence, void of just conclusion.
Inconsequently (*adv. from inconsequent*) Without consequence, inconclusively, without force of argument.
Inconsequentness (*s. from inconsequent*) Inconsequence, inclusiveness. *Scott.*
INCONSIDERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and confidero to consider*) Unimportant, unworthy of consideration.
Inconsiderableness (*s. from inconsiderable*) The state of being unimportant. *Scott.*
INCONSIDERANCY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and confidero to consider*) Inconsiderateness. *Scott.*
INCONSIDERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and confidero to consider*) Inattentive, thoughtless, rash.
Inconsiderately (*adv. from inconsiderate*) Inattentively, carelessly, without consideration.
Inconsiderateness (*s. from inconsiderate*) Inattention, want of thought, rashness.
Inconsideration (*s. from inconsiderate*) Inattention, the want of thought, rashness.
Inconsistence (*s. from inconsistent*) The opposition of one thing to another, incongruity, absurdity, unsteadiness.
Inconsistency (*s. from inconsistency*) Inconsistence, absurdity, unsteadiness; *with with: as, "Inconsistency with ourselves is the greatest weakness of human nature."*
INCONSISTENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sto to stand*) Unsuitable, incongruous, contrary, absurd; *with with: as, "Inconsistent with politeness, and good humour."*
Inconsistently (*adv. from inconsistent*) Absurdly, incongruously, with self contradiction.
Inconsistencies (*s. from inconsistent*) Inconsistence, incongruity, absurdity, unsteadiness.
INCONSOLABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and consolor to comfort*) Incapable of comfort, sorrowful beyond a possibility of receiving comfort.
Inconsolableness (*s. from inconsolable*) The state of being inconsolable. *Scott.*
Inconsolably (*adv. from inconsolable*) In an inconsolable manner.
INCONSONANCY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and consono to sound together*) Inconsistency, disagreement with itself.
INCONSPICUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and specio to look*) Indiscernible, imperceptible by the sight.
Inconstancy (*s. from inconstant*) Unsteadiness, mutability of temper.
INCONSTANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sto to stand*) Unsteady, mutable, irresolute, unsteady in affection.
Inconstantly (*adv. from inconstant*) Without constancy. *Scott.*
INCONSUMABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and consumo to spend*) Incapable of being consumed: *with by: as, "Inconsumable by fire."* *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and consumo to consume*) Incapable of being spent, incapable of being consumed. *Digby.*
INCONTES'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and contestor to be proved*) Indisputable, admitting of no debate.
Incontestableness (*s. from incontestable*) The state or quality of being incontestable. *Scott.*
Incontestably (*adv. from incontestable*) Without dispute, in a manner that admits of no debate.
INCONTIGUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and contiguus very near*) Separated, placed so as not to touch.
Incontinence (*s. from incontinent*) An incapacity of restraining the appetites; unchastity.
Incontinency (*s. from incontinent*) Incontinence.
INCONTINENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and contineo to contain*) Incapable of restraining the appetites: unchaste, indulging to unlawful pleasures; immediate, admitting no delay; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*
Incontinently (*adv. from incontinent*) Without due restraint of the appetites, unchaste; immediately, without delay; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Arb.*
Incontinentness (*s. from incontinent*) Incontinence. *Sc.*
Incontrovertibility (*s. perhaps not sufficiently authorized, from incontrovertible*) The state of being incontrovertible.
INCONTROVERTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and controverfus controverted*) Indisputable, incontestable.
Incontrovertibly (*adv. from incontrovertible*) Beyond controversy, without dispute.
Inconvenience (*s. from inconvenient*) Unfitness, inexpedience, disadvantage, difficulty.
Inconveniency (*s. from inconvenience*) Inconvenience.
INCONVENIENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and convenio to come together*) Unfit, inexpedient, incommodious, disadvantageous; *with to, or for: as, "It was very inconvenient to him."* "Inconvenient for the common people." *Spenser.*
Inconveniently (*adv. from inconvenient*) Unfitly, unreasonably.
Inconvenientness (*s. from inconvenient*) The state of being inconvenient. *Scott.*
INCONVERSABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and converfo to converse*) Unsociable, incommunicative.
Inconversableness (*s. from inconversable*) The state or quality of being inconversable.
INCONVERTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and convertito to turn about*) Incapable of being converted to any other use.
Inconvertibleness (*s. from inconvertible*) The state or quality of being inconvertible. *Scott.*
INCONVINCEABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and convinco to convince*) Incapable of being convinced, admitting of no conviction.
Inconvincibly (*adv. from inconvincible*) In a manner not admitting conviction.
INCONY (*adj. in the Scotch dialect, of uncertain derivation*) Untutored, artless; unlucky, mischievous. *Sh.*
INCOR'DIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and cor cordis the heart, but not used*) To fix in the heart. *Cole.*
Incor'ding (*s. with farriers*) A disease incident to horses, a kind of rupture in which the intestines fall into the sheath.
INCORPORAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corpus a body*) Distinct from body, immaterial.
Incorporality (*s. from incorporal*) Distinctness from body, immateriality.
Incorporally (*adv. from incorporal*) Immaterially, without matter.
Incorporalness (*s. from incorporal*) Immateriality, distinctness from body.
INCORPORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and corpus a body*) To form several ingredients into one mass, to embody, to form a corporation, to unite, to associate.
Incorporate (*v. int.*) To unite as a body.
INCORPORATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corpus a body*) Unbodied, immaterial.
Incorporated (*p. from incorporate*) Mingled so as to make one mass, formed into a body, united, associated; *with with respecting the ingredients, and in or into respecting the mass: as "It was incorporated with several other ingredients into one solid body."*
Incorporatedness (*s. from incorporated*) The state or condition of being incorporated.
Incorporating (*p. a. from incorporate*) Uniting in one mass,

- mas, forming into a corporation, uniting, associating.
- INCORPORATION** (*s. from incorporate*) The union of divers ingredients in one mass, the formation of a body politic, an association; a perfect or uniform mixture of several ingredients.
- INCORPOREAL** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corpus a body*) Unbodied, immaterial.
- INCORPOREALLY** (*adv. from incorporeal*) Without a body, without matter.
- INCORPOREITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corpus a body*) Distinctness from body, immateriality.
- INCORPS** (*v. t. from in, and corps*) To unite into one body, to incorporate.
- INCORPSED** (*p. from incorps*) United into one body, incorporated. *Shakespeare.*
- INCORRECT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corripo to correct*) Defective, inaccurate, unfinished, full of faults.
- INCORRECTLY** (*adv. from incorrect*) Inaccurately, with many defects.
- INCORRECTNESS** (*s. from incorrect*) Inaccuracy, the want of exactness.
- INCORRIGIBILITY** (*s. from incorrigible*) Incorrigibleness, the state of being incorrigible.
- INCORRIGIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corripo to correct*) Incapable of being corrected, bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment.
- INCORRIGIBLENESS** (*s. from incorrigible*) Depravity beyond hope of amendment, badness beyond all means of reformation.
- INCORRIGIBLY** (*adv. from incorrigible*) In a state of depravity beyond all means or hopes of reformation.
- INCORRUPT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and corrumpo to corrupt*) Free from corruption, pure, untainted, honest, good.
- INCORRUPTED** (*adj. from incorrupt*) Incorrupt, pure, untainted, upright, honest.
- INCORRUPTIBILITY** (*s. from incorruptible*) The state of being incorruptible.
- INCORRUPTIBLE** (*adj. from incorrupt*) Incapable of corruption, admitting of no decay.
- INCORRUPTIBLENESS** (*s. from incorruptible*) The state or quality of being incorruptible.
- INCORRUPTIBLES** (*s. in church history*) A branch of the Eutychians who held that the body of Christ was incorruptible.
- INCORRUPTIBLY** (*adv. from incorruptible*) In a manner not to be corrupted.
- INCORRUPTION** (*s. from incorrupt*) An exemption from decay, a state not admitting corruption.
- INCORRUPTIONS** (*s. from incorrupt*) Purity, honesty, integrity; exemption from decay.
- INCOUNTER** (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To encounter, to contend with, to meet with hostile intention.
- INCOUNTER** (*s. from the verb, but not so correct a spelling*) An encounter, a skirmish.
- INCOURAGE** (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To encourage. *Scott.*
- INCRASSANTIA** (*s. plu. with physicians*) Medicines adapted to improve or thicken the blood and juices. *Scott.*
- INCRASSATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and crassus thick*) To thicken, to thicken the blood or juices.
- INCRASSATED** (*p. from incrassate*) Thickened, made thicker; *with with: as, "It may be incrassated with salt."*
- INCRASSATING** (*p. a. from incrassate*) Making thick.
- INCRASSATING** (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thick, incrassation. *Dict. of Arts.*
- INCRASSATION** (*s. from incrassate*) The act of thickening, the state of growing thick.
- INCRASSATIVE** (*adj. from incrassate*) Having the power of thickening.
- INCRASSATIVE** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine which has the power of thickening the blood and juices.
- INCREASE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and cresco to grow*) To make more, to make greater.
- INCREASE** (*v. int.*) To grow, to become more, to become greater.
- INCREASE** (*s. from the verb*) A growth, an augmentation, an increment, a produce, a generation, a progeny, a state of waxing greater.
- INCREASED** (*p. from increase*) Grown, become larger, augmented.
- INCREASER** (*s. from increase*) One that increases.
- INCREASING** (*p. a. from increase*) Growing, making greater, becoming greater.
- INCREATE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and creatus created*) Uncreated.
- INCREATED** (*adj. from increate*) Uncreated.
- Incredibility** (*s. from incredible*) The state or quality of being incredible.
- INCREDIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and credo to believe*) Unfit to be credited, surpassing belief.
- INCREDIBLENESS** (*s. from incredible*) The state or quality of being incredible.
- INCREDIBLY** (*adv. from incredible*) In a manner not to be credited.
- INCREDULITY** (*s. from incredulous*) Hardness of belief, an inaptitude to believe.
- INCREDULOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and credulus apt to believe*) Unapt to believe, hard of belief.
- INCREDULOUSNESS** (*s. from incredulous*) Incredulity, hardness of belief.
- INCREMABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cremo to burn*) Incapable of being consumed by fire. *Br.*
- INCREMENT** (*s. from the Lat. incrementum an increase*) An increase, a produce, the act of increasing; an exceedingly small quantity, a fluxion.
- INCREMENTUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) A figure in rhetoric in which the sense rises in every member of a sentence.
- INCREMENTUM** (*s. in old records*) An improvement of land, an advanced rent, a piece of land taken in from the common.
- INCREPATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. increpo to chide*) To reprove, to reprehend.
- INCREPATED** (*p. from increpate, not much used*) Reproved, reprehended.
- INCREPATING** (*p. a. from increpate, but little used*) Chiding, reprehending.
- INCREPATION** (*s. from increpate*) A reprehension. *Ham.*
- INCRESCENT** (*adj. in heraldry, from the Lat. increSCO to increase*) Increasing as the moon before the full.
- INCRESCANT** (*adj. in heraldry, from the Lat. increSCO to increase*) Increasing as the moon before the full.
- INCRIMINATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and crimino to accuse*) To recriminate. *Scott.*
- INCROACH** (*v. int. not so correct a spelling*) To encroach.
- INCROACHING** (*p. a. from incroach, but not so common a spelling*) Encroaching. *Scott.*
- INCROACHINGNESS** (*s. from incroaching*) The act of encroaching, a disposition to encroach. *Scott.*
- INCROACHMENT** (*s. from incroach, but not so correct a spelling*) An encroachment. *Scott.*
- INCRUMENTOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cruentus bloody*) Void of blood, untainted with blood. *Scott.*
- INCRUST** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and crusta a crust*) To cover with a crust, to cover with an additional coat.
- INCRUSTATE** (*v. t. from incrust*) To incrust, to cover with an additional coat.
- INCRUSTATE** (*p. from the verb*) Incrusted. *Bacon.*
- INCRUSTATED** (*p. from incrustate*) Incrusted, covered with an additional coat.
- INCRUSTATING** (*p. a. from incrustate*) Incrusting, covering with a kind of crust.
- INCRUSTATION** (*s. from incrustate*) An additional covering, a kind of outward crust, a kind of plaster.
- INCRUSTED** (*p. from incrust*) Covered with a crust, covered with an additional coat.
- INCRUSTING** (*p. a. from incrust*) Covering with a crust, covering with an additional coat.
- INCUBATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. incubo to sit on*) To sit upon eggs.
- INCUBATED** (*p. from incubate*) Brooded, sat on in order to be hatched. *Scott.*
- INCUBATING** (*p. a. from incubate*) Sitting on eggs.
- INCUBATION** (*s. from incubate*) The act of the hen in sitting upon eggs.
- INCUBITURE** (*s. from the Lat. incubo to sit on*) Incubation. *Scott.*
- INCUBUS** (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) An inflation of the stomach, attended with the sensation of a great weight on the breast, which obstructs the motion of the heart and lungs, and renders the whole body motionless; it commonly seizes a person between sleeping and waking.
- INCUBUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) A supposed demon or evil spirit, in the form of a man, haunting a woman in the night, and producing the sensation described in the foregoing article.
- INCULCATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and culco to tread*) To impress by frequent admonitions, to enforce by constant repetitions.
- INCULCATED** (*p. from inculcate*) Enforced by frequent repetitions, urged by repeated admonitions. *Incul-*

Incul'cating (*p. a. from inculcate*) Enforcing by repeated admonitions.

Inculca'tion (*s. from inculcate*) The act of enforcing by repeated admonitions.

INCULP'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and culpa a fault*) Unblameable, free from blame, free from fault.

Inculp'ableness (*s. from inculpable*) The state of being blameless.

Inculp'ably (*adv. from inculpable*) Unblameably, without fault.

INCULT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cultus cultivated*) Uncultivated, untilled. *Thomson.*

Incumbency (*s. from incumbent*) The act of lying upon another, the state of holding a benefice.

INCUMBENT (*adj. from the Lat. in on, and cumbo to lie*) Lying upon, resting upon; imposed as a duty.

Incumbent (*s. from the adj.*) He that holds a benefice.

INCUMBER (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and cumbo to lie down*) To embarrass, to lie upon.

Incumberance (*s. from incumber*) A cloy, an embarrassment.

Incumbered (*p. from incumber*) Embarrassed, hindered; *with with: as, "Incumbered with some new delay."*

Incumbering (*p. a. from incumber*) Embarrassing, hindering.

INCUNEA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and cuneus a wedge, but not used*) The act of forcing in like a wedge. *Bailey.*

INCUR (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and curro to run*) To run upon, to deserve, to become liable to; to occur, to press on the senses. *Bacon.*

Incurability (*s. from incurable*) The state of being incurable.

INCURABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and curo to cure*) Incapable of being cured, admitting of no cure.

Incurableness (*s. from incurable*) The state of being incurable.

Incurably (*adv. from incurable*) Without cure, without remedy.

INCURI'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and cura care*) Void of care, inattentive, negligent.

Incuriousness (*s. from incurious*) Want of care, negligence.

Incur'ed (*p. from incur*) Deserved, procured, run upon.

Incur'ring (*p. a. from incur*) Running upon, deserving, becoming liable to.

Incur'sion (*s. from incur*) The act of running in, an inroad, a ravage.

INCURVATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and curvo to bend*) To bend, to make crooked.

Incurvated (*p. from incurvate*) Bent, made crooked.

Incurvating (*p. a. from incurvate*) Bending, making crooked.

Incurva'tion (*s. from incurvate*) The act of bending, a flexion, the bending of the body in token of reverence.

INCURVITY (*s. from the Lat. in into, and curvo to bend*) Crookedness, incurvation.

INCUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An anvil, the block of iron on which the smith forges his work.

INCUS (*s. in anatomy*) A bone of the inner part of the ear.

INCUS'SION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and quatio cuffus to shake*) The act of shaking with some degree of violence. *Scott.*

INDAGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. indago to search*) Capable of being searched. *Cole.*

INDAGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. indago to search*) To search, to beat out.

Indagated (*p. from indagate*) Searched, beaten out.

Indagating (*p. a. from indagate*) Searching, beating out.

Indaga'tion (*s. from indagate*) A diligent search, an enquiry, an examination.

Indaga'tor (*s. from indagate*) One that searches, one that examines. *Boyle.*

Indamm'age (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To endamage.

Indamm'agement (*s. from indammage, but not so correct a spelling*) An endamage. *Scott.*

Indan'ger (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To endanger.

Indart (*v. t. from in, and dart*) To dart in, to strike in.

Indart'ed (*p. from indart*) Darted in.

Indart'ing (*p. a. from indart*) Striking in, darting in.

INDE (*s. an old spelling*) India. *Chaucer.*

Inde (*s. obsolete*) Indigo, blew. *Cole.*

Inde (*adj. obsolete*) Azure blew. *Lidgate.*

Indear (*v. t. from in, and dear, but not so common a spelling*) To endear, to render dear to.

Indear'ment (*s. from indear, but not so common a spelling*) An endearment, the act of rendering dear.

Indeav'our (*v. int. not so correct a spelling*) To endeavour.

Inde'bt (*v. t. from in, and debt*) To put into debt, to oblige, to lay under obligation.

Inde'bt'ed (*p. from indebt*) Obligated, under obligation, charged as a debtor; *with to respecting the person, and for respecting the thing: as, "We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors."*

Inde'cency (*s. from indecent*) That which is unbecoming, that which is not consistent with good manners, something more improper than criminal.

INDE'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and deceo to become*) Unbecoming, unfit to be seen or heard.

Inde'cently (*adv. from indecent*) In an indecent manner.

Inde'centness (*s. from indecent*) Indecency.

INDECID'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and cado to fall*) Not liable to fall off, not liable to be shed. *Brown.*

INDEC'IMABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and decimo to tithe*) Exempt from tithes, not liable to pay tithes. *Scott.*

INDECLI'NABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and declino to decline*) Undeclined, not varied by terminations.

INDEC'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and decorus decent*) Indecent, unbecoming.

Indec'orousness (*s. from indecorous*) Indecency. *Scott.*

INDECOR'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) Indecency, something contrary to good manners.

Indee'd (*adv. from in, and deed*) In truth, in reality; above the common run.

INDEFAT'IGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and defatigo to weary*) Unwearied, untired.

Indefat'igableness (*s. from indefatigable*) The state or quality of being indefatigable.

Indefat'igably (*adv. from indefatigable*) Without weariness, with unremitting diligence.

INDEFEA'SIBLE (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of being defeated, irreversible.

Indefeazible (*adj. a law term, but not so correct a spelling*) Indefeasible.

Indefectibility (*s. from indefectible*) The state of being indefectible.

INDEFEC'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and deficio to fail*) Unfailing, incapable of decay.

Indefei'sible (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of being defeated, irreversible.

INDEFEN'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and defendo to defend*) Incapable of being defended.

INDEFEN'SUS (*s. in old records*) One who is impleaded and refuses to answer.

INDEFINITE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and finis an end*) Indeterminate, unlimited, undefined; large beyond comprehension.

Indefinitely (*adv. from indefinite*) Without limitation, without definition, to an indefinite degree.

Indefiniteness (*s. from indefinite*) The state or quality of being indefinite.

Indefin'itude (*s. from indefinite*) A number or quantity not to be limited by the understanding. *Hale.*

INDELIB'ERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and delibero to deliberate*) Done without consideration, unpremeditated.

Indelib'erated (*adj. from indeliberate*) Unpremeditated.

INDELIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and deleo to blot out*) Incapable of being blotted out, incapable of being annulled.

Indel'ibleness (*s. from indelible*) The state or quality of being indelible.

Indel'icacy (*s. from indelicate*) The want of elegance.

INDELICATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and delicatus delicate*) Wanting delicacy, void of refined taste; unrefined.

Indemnifica'tion (*s. from indemnify*) A security against loss or punishment, a recompence for loss or penalty.

Indemnified (*p. from indemnify*) Secured against loss, kept unhurt.

INDEMNIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and damno to hurt*) To secure from loss, to keep unhurt.

Indemnifying (*p. a. from indemnify*) Securing from loss, keeping unhurt.

INDEMNITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and damno to hurt*) Security from loss, exemption from punishment.

INDEMONS'TRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and demonstro to demonstrate*) Incapable of being demonstrated, incapable of clear proof.

Indemon-

Indemonstrableness (*s. from indemonstrable*) The state or quality of being indemonstrable. *Scott.*
Indeniza'tion (*s. from indenize, but not much used*) The act of making free. *Cole.*
Inden'ize (*v. t. from in, and denizen*) To make free. *Co.*
INDE'NT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and dens a tooth*) To mark with inequalities like a row of teeth, to cut in and out.
Inde'nt (*v. int. from the foregoing*) To contract by indenture, to bargain, to make an agreement by indenture.
Inde'nt (*s. from the verb*) An indentation. *Shakeſp.*
Indenta'tion (*s. from indent*) The act of indenting, the edge or part indented.
Indent'ed (*p. from indent*) Cut with inequalities like teeth; stipulated by indenture.
Indent'ing (*p. a. from indent*) Cutting with inequalities like a row of teeth; stipulating by indenture.
Indent'ure (*s. from indent*) A deed or covenant so called because the counter parts are indented or cut one by the other.
Indepen'dence (*s. from independent*) The state of being independent, freedom from undue restraint, exemption from controul.
Indepen'dency (*s. from independence*) Independence.
INDEPEND'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dependo to depend*) Having no dependence on another, free from undue influence, free from controul; *with* on or upon: as, "A being independent upon him in that respect." *Left properly, with of and from: as, "A protestant government independent of the abbot." Addison. "An incorporeal substance independent from matter." Bentley.*
Independ'ent (*s. from the adj.*) A dissenter who holds the independency of congregational churches and still adheres to the doctrinal articles of the Church of England, one who holds the independency of congregational churches without any respect of doctrine. *In this sense almost all the dissenters in England are now become Independents.*
Independ'entism (*s. from independent*) The doctrine of the Independents; the state or condition of being independent.
Independ'ently (*adv. from independent*) Without dependence.
INDEPRECABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and deprecatus intreated*) Incapable of being intreated. *Sc.*
INDESE'RT (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and deservio to deserve*) The want of merit. *Addison.*
INDESINENTLY (*adv. from the Lat. in contrary to, and desino to finish*) Without ceasing, incessantly.
INDESTRUCTIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and destruo to destroy*) Incapable of being destroyed.
INDETERMINABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and determino to determine*) Incapable of being determined, indefinite.
INDETERMINATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and determino to determine*) Incapable of being determined, indefinite.
Indeter'minately (*adv. from indeterminate*) Indefinitely, in a manner not to be determined.
Indetermina'tion (*s. from indeterminate*) The want of determination, the want of a stated direction.
INDETERMINED (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and determino to determine*) Undetermined, unfixed. *Locke.*
INDEVOTION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and devoto to devote*) The want of devotion.
INDEVOUT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and devoto to devote*) Destitute of devotion, irreligious.
IN'DEX (*s. from the Lat.*) That which points out, the hand or part that points to any thing, the table of contents to a book.
In'dexes (*s. the plu. of index*) The things which point out.
INDEXTER'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dexter dexterous*) The want of dexterity, the want of readiness.
IN'DIA (*s. in geography*) A large country in Asia.
In'dia (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to India, produced in India, imported from India.
In'dian (*adj. from India*) Belonging to India.
In'dian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of India, a native American.
In'dianar'rowroot (*s. in botany*) An American plant.
In'diancress (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
In'dianfig (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
In'dianmouse (*s. in zoology*) A little animal which, it is said, creeps into the mouth of the crocodile and preys on its entrails.
In'dianred (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral earth used by painters.

IN'DICANT (*adj. from the Lat. indico to shew*) Shewing, pointing out, shewing what is to be done.
IN'DICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. indico to shew*) To point out, to point out a remedy.
Indicated (*p. from indicate*) Pointed out.
INDICATIF (*s. a law term*) A writ by which a prosecution in some cases is recovered from the court Christian to that of the King's Bench.
Indicating (*p. a. from indicate*) Pointing out, shewing.
Indica'tion (*s. from indicate*) A mark, a token, a sign, a symptom; a discovery, a piece of intelligence.
Indic'ative (*adj. from indicate*) Shewing, pointing out, belonging to that mode of a verb which points out the action with the greatest precision.
Indic'atively (*adj. from indicative*) With indication, with precision.
INDICATOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles which extend the fore finger.
INDICA'TUM (*s. with physicians*) That which is pointed out in any particular disorder for the restoration of health.
In'dices (*s. plu. of index*) Indexes.
INDICID'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and cado to fall, but not much used*) Unapt to fall; detecting, discovering. *Cole.*
In'dico (*s. not so common a spelling*) Indigo. *Cole.*
INDICT (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and dico to say, a correct and formal spelling, but now grown nearly obsolete*) To indite, to accuse, to impeach, to prefer a bill against an offender in due course of law.
Indict'able (*adj. not much used, from indict*) Capable of being indicted.
Indict'ed (*p. from indict*) Indited, accused, prosecuted for a crime by due course of law.
Indict'e (*s. from indict, but not much used*) The person indicted. *Cole.*
Indict'ing (*p. a. from indict*) Inditing, accusing, prosecuting by due course of law.
INDICT'ION (*s. from the Lat. in on, and dico to say*) A declaration, a proclamation.
INDICT'ION (*s. in chronology*) A table of tributes for fifteen years instituted by Constantine the Great; an epocha of the Roman calendar in commemoration of the complete victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius; it commenced January the first in the year of Christ 313.
INDICT'ION (*s. in the Roman church*) The convocation of an ecclesiastical assembly.
Indict'ive (*adj. from indict, but not much used*) Pointing out, belonging to that which is pointed out.
Indict'ment (*s. from indict*) An accusation or impeachment presented in a court of justice.
In'dies (*s. from India*) India; the East Indies, the West Indies.
Indifference (*s. from indifferent*) Negligence, unconcernedness; impartiality, disinterestedness; that state in which there is no difference.
Indifferency (*s. from indifference*) Indifference.
INDIFFERENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and fero to bear*) Undetermined, unconcerned, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passible, having mediocrity.
Indifferent (*adv. from the adj. but improperly so used*) Indifferently. "Indifferent honest." *Shak.*
Indifferently (*adv. from indifferent*) Without distinction, without preference; passably, tolerably.
Indifferentness (*s. from indifferent*) The state of being indifferent, indifference.
In'digence (*s. from indigent*) Want, poverty.
In'digency (*s. from indigence, but not so common a word*) Indigence, want, penury.
Indigen'ital (*adj. not used*) Indigenous, native, produced in a country, born in a country. *Cole.*
INDIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. indigena a native*) Native, born in a country, produced in the same country.
IN'DIGENT (*adj. from the Lat. indigeo to want*) Poor, needy, wanting, void, empty; *with of: as, "Indigent of moisture."*
In'digentness (*s. from indigent*) The state of being indigent, poverty. *Scott.*
INDIGE'ST (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and digestus digested*) Indigested.
Indigest'ed (*adj. from indigest, but more commonly used*) Wanting distinct order, wanting regular disposition, unfinished, unformed, deficient in method, unconcocted, not brought to suppuration.
Indigest'edness (*s. from indigested*) The state of being indigested. *Scott.*
Indigest'ible (*adj. from indigest*) Incapable of being concocted.

- cocted in the stomach, incapable of being converted to proper nourishment.
- Indigestibility** (*s. from indigestible*) The state or quality of being indigestible.
- Indigestion** (*s. from indigest*) The want of digestion, the state of meat unconcocted in the stomach.
- INDIG'ITATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in with, and digitus the finger*) To point out, to shew as with the finger. *Brown.*
- Indig'itated** (*p. from indigitate, but not much used*) Pointed out.
- Indig'itating** (*p. a. from indigitate, but not much used*) Pointing out.
- Indigitation** (*s. from indigitate*) The act of pointing out. *More.*
- INDIG'ITES** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The demigods, the heroes of antiquity.
- INDI'GN** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dignus worthy*) Unworthy, undeserving.
- INDIGNABUN'DUS** (*s. in anatomy*) The muscle which draws off the eye from the nose.
- INDIG'NANT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dignor to esteem worthy*) Scornful, angry, inflamed with anger and disdain.
- Indignation** (*s. from indignant*) Anger mingled with contempt, the anger of a superior, the effect of anger.
- Indigne** (*adj. the old spelling*) Indign, unfit, unworthy. *Ch.*
- Indignity** (*s. from indign*) An insult, contumely, an injury done with contempt.
- INDIGO** (*s. from the Lat. indecum*) An American plant, the anil; the produce of the plant used in dying blue.
- INDIRE'CT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and directus straight*) Deviating from a right line, not tending directly to the point; unfair, dishonest.
- Indirection** (*s. from indirect*) Oblique direction, dishonest practice.
- Indirectly** (*adv. from indirect*) In an indirect manner, obliquely, unfairly.
- Indirectness** (*s. from indirect*) Obliquity, unfairness.
- INDISCER'NIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and discerno to discern*) Incapable of being discerned.
- Indiscernibility** (*s. from indiscernible*) The state or quality of being indiscernible. *Scott.*
- Indiscernibly** (*adv. from indiscernible*) In a manner not to be discerned.
- Indiscerptibility** (*s. from indiscerptible*) The state of being indiscerptible.
- INDISCERPT'IBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and discerpo to divide*) Incapable of being divided, incapable of being separated by a dissolution of parts.
- Indiscerpt'ibleness** (*s. from indiscerptible*) The state or quality of being indiscerptible.
- Indisco'very** (*s. not much used*) The state of being concealed. *Brown.*
- INDISCREET** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and discerno to discern*) Incapable of discernment, imprudent, incautious.
- Indiscreetly** (*adv. from indiscreet*) Without discernment, without consideration, imprudently, injudiciously.
- Indiscreetness** (*s. from indiscreet*) Indiscretion. *Scott.*
- Indiscretion** (*s. from indiscreet*) Imprudence, inconsideration, rashness.
- INDISCRIM'INATE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and discrimino to divide*) Wanting distinction, undistinguishable.
- Indiscrim'inately** (*adv. from indiscriminate*) Without distinction.
- INDISPENS'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dispenso to dispose*) Incapable of being remitted, not to be dispensed with, necessary.
- Indispensableness** (*s. from indispensable*) The state of being indispensable, necessity.
- Indispensably** (*adv. from indispensable*) Without dispensation, necessarily.
- Indispensible** (*adj. not so common or correct a spelling*) Indispensable. *Scott.*
- INDISPO'SE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, de from, and pono to put*) To disorder; to disqualify, to make unfit; *with for: as, "It will indispose you for the enjoyments of a better world."* To disincline, to render unfavourable; *with to or towards: as, "To indispose the heart to religion."* *South.*
- Indisposed** (*p. from indispose*) Disordered, disqualified, unfitted; *with for: as, "She was indisposed for that business."* Disinclined, averse, rendered unfavourable; *with to or towards: as, "The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the principles of Calvin's disciples."*
- Indisposedness** (*s. from indisposed*) The state of being indisposed.
- Indisposing** (*p. a. from indispose*) Disordering, unfitting, disinclining.
- Indisposition** (*s. from indispose*) A disorder, a tendency to sickness, disinclination, dislike.
- INDISPU'TABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and disputo to dispute*) Incapable of being disputed, incontestable.
- Indisputableness** (*s. from indisputable*) The state of being indisputable, certainty.
- Indisputably** (*adv. from indisputable*) In a manner not to be disputed.
- INDISSOL'VABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dissolvo to dissolve*) Incapable of being dissolved, incapable of being broken.
- Indissol'vableness** (*s. from indissoluble*) The state of being indissoluble.
- Indissolubility** (*s. from indissoluble*) The state of being indissoluble.
- INDIS'SOLUBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dissolubilis dissoluble*) Incapable of being dissolved.
- Indis'solubleness** (*s. from indissoluble*) The state of being indissoluble.
- Indis'solubly** (*adv. from indissoluble*) In a manner not to be dissolved.
- INDISTIN'CT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and distinctus distinct*) Void of proper distinction, confused.
- Indistinction** (*s. from indistinct*) Confusion, want of proper distinctness.
- Indistinctly** (*adv. from indistinct*) Confusedly, without proper distinction.
- Indistinctness** (*s. from indistinct*) Confusion, uncertainty, obscurity.
- INDISTING'UISHABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and distingo to distinguish*) Incapable of being distinguished.
- INDISTUR'BANCE** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and disturbo to disturb*) Calmness, freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*
- In'ditch** (*s. from in, and ditch*) An inner ditch. *Sc.*
- INDI'TE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and do to give*) To dictate, to compose, to draw up in writing; to accuse, to indict.
- Indit'ed** (*p. from indite*) Dictated, composed, drawn up in writing; indicted.
- Inditement** (*s. from indite, but not so common a spelling*) An indictment.
- Indi'tiate** (*v. from indite, but not used*) To give a sign, to give a mark. *Cole.*
- Indit'ing** (*p. a. from indite*) Dictating, composing, drawing up in writing; indicting.
- INDIVID'UAL** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and divido to divide*) Undivided, incapable of farther division; separate, single, standing alone.
- Individual** (*s. from the adj.*) A single person, a single thing.
- Individuality** (*s. from individual*) The state of being individual.
- Individ'ually** (*adv. from individual*) In the manner of an individual.
- INDIVID'UATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and divido to divide*) To make individual, to make single. *Dryden.*
- Individ'uated** (*p. from individuate*) Made individual, made single. *More.*
- Individ'uating** (*p. a. from individuate, but little used*) Making individual, making single.
- Individuation** (*s. from individuate*) The act of making single, that which constitutes an individual. *Watts.*
- Individ'uity** (*s. from individuate*) The state of being individual, the state of separate existence. *Johnson.*
- INDIVID'UUM** (*s. from the Lat. with logicians*) A particular being of any species; that which is incapable of being divided into two beings of a like kind.
- INDIVIN'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and divinus divine, but not used*) The want of divine power, the want of proper divinity. *Brown.*
- Indivisibility** (*s. from indivisible*) The state or quality of being indivisible.
- INDIVIS'IBLE** (*adj. from the L. in contrary to, and divisus divided*) Incapable of division, too small to be further divided.
- Indivis'ibleness** (*s. from indivisible*) The state of being indivisible.
- Indivis'ibly** (*adv. from indivisible*) In a manner not to be further divided.
- INDIVI'SUM** (*s. a law term, from the Lat.*) That which is held by two persons without being divided.
- INDO'CIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and doceo to teach*) Incapable of being taught, untractable. *Indo'cibleness*

Indoc'ibleness (*s. from indocible*) Indocility, unaptness to learn.

INDOC'IL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and doceo to teach*) Incapable of being taught, untractable.

Indoc'ile (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Indocil. *Sc.*

Indoc'il'ity (*s. from indocil*) Unaptness to receive instruction, unteachableness.

Indoc'ilness (*s. from indocil*) Indocility, unaptness to learn. *Scott.*

Indock'ed (*adj. a sea term, from in, and dock*) Put into a dock. *Cole.*

INDOC'TRINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and doctrina doctrine*) To instruct, to tincture with any particular science or opinion.

Indoc'trinated (*p. from indoctrinate*) Instructed, tinctured with some particular science or opinion. *Glan.*

Indoc'trating (*p. a. from indoctrinate*) Instructing, infusing some particular doctrine or opinion. *Clas.*

Indoctrina'tion (*s. from indoctrinate*) Instruction, information. *Brown.*

In'dolence (*s. from indolent*) Inattention, laziness; freedom from pain. *Burnet.*

In'dolency (*s. from indolence, but not so much used*) Indolence.

IN'DOLENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and doleo to be in pain*) Careless, lazy, listless; free from pain.

In'dolently (*adv. from indolent*) Inattentively, carelessly, lazily; without pain, without labour.

In'dolentness (*s. from indolent*) Indolence. *Scott.*

INDOM'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and domo to tame*) Incapable of being tamed.

Indom'ableness (*s. from indomable*) Untameableness. *Sc.*

INDOR'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and dorsum the back*) To endorse, to write on the back.

Indors'ed (*p. from indorse*) Endorsed, written on the back.

Indors'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the backs turned towards each other.

Indors'ement (*s. from indorse*) A writing on the back.

Indors'ing (*p. a. from indorse*) Writing on the back.

INDOS'TAN (*s. in geography*) Hindostan, the empire of the Great Mogul.

Indos'tan (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Hindostan.

INDO'W (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and do to give*) To portion, to enrich with gifts, to endow.

Indow'ed (*p. from indow*) Portioned, enriched with gifts; *with with: as, "She was indowed with large possessions."*

Indow'ing (*p. a. from indow*) Portioning, enriching with gifts.

Indow'ment (*s. from indow*) A portion, a gift.

Indraught (*s. from in, and draught*) An inlet, an opening in the lands into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.*

Indre'nh (*v. t. from in, and drench*) To soak, to drown.

Indrench'ed (*p. from indrench*) Soaked, drowned.

Indrench'ing (*p. a. from indrench*) Soaking, drowning.

INDU'BIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dubito to doubt*) Void of doubt, free from suspicion, clear, certain.

INDU'BITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dubito to doubt*) Undoubted, unquestionable.

Indu'bitableness (*s. from indubitable*) The state of being indubitable.

Indu'bitably (*adv. from indubitable*) Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDU'BITATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and dubito to doubt*) Undoubted, certain, apparent, evident. *Bacon.*

Indu'bitately (*adv. from indubitate*) Undoubtedly. *Sc.*

INDU'CE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and duco to lead*) To influence, to persuade, to introduce, to bring into view, to offer, to inculcate, to enforce, to bring on, to produce.

Indu'ced (*p. from induce*) Influenced, persuaded, offered by way of argument, inculcated, enforced, produced.

Indu'cement (*s. from induce*) A motive, an incitement.

Indu'cer (*s. from induce*) One that induces.

INDUCIARY (*adj. from the Lat. induciæ a truce*) Belonging to a truce.

INDUCIATE (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and duco to lead, but not much used*) Next, immediate, presumptive. "Induciate heir."

Indu'ciate (*adj. from inducium, but not used*) Furnished with a shirt or under garment. *Cole.*

Induc'ing (*p. a. from induce*) Influencing, persuading, offering by way of argument, producing.

INDUC'I (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and duco to lead*) To bring in, to introduce; to put into the actual possession of a benefice.

Induct'ed (*p. from induct*) Introduced, put into the actual possession of a benefice.

Induc'tile (*adj. from induct, but not used*) Persuadable, tractable. *Col.*

Induct'ing (*p. a. from induct*) Introducing, putting into the actual possession of a benefice.

Induction (*s. from induct*) An introduction, an entrance, a general proposition drawn from several particular ones, the act or ceremony of taking possession of a benefice.

Induc'tive (*adj. from induct*) Leading, persuading; *with to: as, "Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve."* Capable of producing; *with of: as, "Yet they may be inductive of credibility though not of science."*

INDUE' (*v. t. from the Lat. induo to put on*) To invest, to indow: *but this sense is judged not so proper. Hooker.*

Indue'd (*p. from induere*) Invested; *with with: as, "Indued with various forms."*

Indu'ing (*p. a. from induere*) Investing.

INDUL'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. indulco to sweeten, but not used*) To make sweet. *Cole.*

INDUL'CIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. indulco to make sweet, but not used*) To sweeten. *Cole.*

INDU'LGE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and dulgeo to follow*) To fondle, to gratify, to foster, to give into.

Indu'lge (*v. int.*) To be favourable, to give indulgence; *with to: as, "We frequently indulge to vice before we are aware of it."* But this construction is judged rather improper.

Indulg'ed (*p. from indulge*) Fondled, gratified, fostered.

Indulg'ence (*s. from indulge*) Fondness, tenderness, forbearance; a grant from the church of Rome to be exempt from rigorous virtue; *with to: as, "Indulgences to sin."*

Indulg'ence (*s. from the foregoing, but now grown obsolete*) Forgiveness. *Chaucer.*

Indulg'ency (*s. from indulgence, but not so common a word*) Indulgence.

Indulg'ent (*adj. from indulge*) Mild, favourable, kind, gentle, gratifying; *with to: as, "She was exceedingly indulgent to that boy."* Sometimes, *with of: as, "The feeble old indulgent of their ease."*

Indulg'ently (*adv. from indulgent*) With indulgence, without severity.

Indulg'entness (*s. from indulgent*) The quality of being indulgent.

Indulg'iate (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To indulge. *Cole.*

Indulg'ing (*p. a. from indulge*) Fondling, gratifying, giving way to.

INDU'LT (*s. from the French*) An exemption, a privilege.

INDUL'TO (*s. from the Italian*) An exemption, a privilege, a duty.

Indu'ment (*s. from induere, but not used*) A garment, a vestiture. *Cole.*

INDU'RABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and duro to suffer*) Capable of being endured, supportable.

Indu'rableness (*s. from indure*) Durableness, tolerableness. *Scott.*

Indu'rance (*s. from indure*) The act of induring, continuance. *Scott.*

INDURAN'TIA (*s. from the Lat. with physicians*) Medicines which have a tendency to consolidate.

INDU'RATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and duro to harden*) To make hard, to render obdurate.

Indu'rate (*v. int.*) To grow hard.

Indu'rated (*p. from indurate*) Hardened, made hard.

Indu'rating (*p. a. from indurate*) Hardening, making obdurate.

Indura'tion (*s. from indurate*) The act of hardening, the state of growing hard; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDU'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and duro to bear*) To suffer, to bear.

INDU'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. in in, and duro to continue*) To last, to continue.

Indu're'd (*p. from indure*) Suffered, born.

Indu'ring (*p. a. from indure*) Suffering, bearing; lasting, durable.

INDU'SIUM (*s. from the L.*) A shirt, an under garment.

Indus'trious (*adj. from industry*) Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

Indus'triously (*adv. from industrious*) Diligently, laboriously; with design, for the purpose.

INDUSTRY (*s. from the Lat. in on, and struo to build up*) Diligence, assiduity.

INE'BRIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inebrio to intoxicate*) To make drunk, to intoxicate with liquor.

Ineb'riate (*v. int.*) To get drunk, to be intoxicated.

Ineb'riated (*p. from inebriate*) Intoxicated, drunken.

Ineb'riating (*p. a. from inebriate*) Intoxicating, making drunk.

Inebriation

Inebriation (*s. from inebriate*) Drunkenness, intoxication.
Inech'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Inserted, put in. *Chaucer.*
INE'DIA (*s. in medicine, from the Lat.*) Abstinence, the want of food.
INE'DITED (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and edo to publish*) Unpublished. *Swindon.*
Ineffability (*s. from ineffable*) The state or quality of being ineffable.
INEFFABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and efari to be spoken*) Unfit to be spoken, unspeakable, inexpressible.
Ineffableness (*s. from ineffable*) Unspeakableness. *Scott.*
Ineffably (*adv. from ineffable*) In a manner not to be expressed.
INEFFEC'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and facio to do*) Ineffectual, producing no effect.
INEFFEC'TUAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and facio to do*) Incapable of producing its proper effect, weak, inefficacious.
Ineffectually (*adv. from ineffectual*) Without effect.
Ineffectualness (*s. from ineffectual*) The want of power to produce the proper effect, inefficacy.
INEFFICA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and facio to do*) Weak, feeble, unable to produce its proper effect.
Inefficaciously (*adv. from inefficacious*) Without effect.
Inefficaciousness (*s. from inefficacious*) Inefficacy. *Sc.*
Inefficacity (*s. from inefficacy*) Inefficacy. *Scott.*
INEFFICACY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and facio to effect*) The want of power, the want of effect.
INEFFUGIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and fugo to fly, but not used*) Inevitable, unavoidable. *Cole.*
INELAB'ORATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and laboro to labour, but not much used*) Negligent, done without much care or labour. *Scott.*
Inelegance (*s. from inelegant*) The want of elegance.
Inelegancy (*s. from inelegance, but not so common a word*) The want of elegance.
INEL'EGANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and lego to collect*) Void of elegance, mean, despicable.
Inelegantly (*adv. from inelegant*) Without elegance.
Inelegance (*s. from inelegant*) The want of elegance, the want of neatness.
INEL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, ex out of, and loquor to speak*) Void of eloquence.
INELUC'TIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and eludo to break through, but not used*) Incapable of being conquered or broken through. *Cole.*
INEMEN'DABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and emendo to amend*) Incapable of being mended; incapable of being expiated by fine.
Inemendableness (*s. from inemendable*) The state or quality of being inemendable. *Scott.*
INENAR'RABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and enarro to declare*) Incapable of being related; inexpressible.
Inenarrableness (*s. from inenarrable*) Inexpressibleness. *Sc.*
INENO'DABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and enodo to untie*) Incapable of being explained, incapable of being untied.
Inenodableness (*s. from inenodable*) The state of being inexplicable. *Scott.*
INE'PT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and apto to fit*) Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.
Ineptly (*adv. from inept*) Unfitly, foolishly.
Ineptitude (*s. from inept*) Unfitness.
INE'QUABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and æquus equal*) Unequal, uneven.
INEQUAL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and æquus equal*) Unevenness, difference, disproportion, unlikeness.
Inequalness (*s. not much used*) Inequality. *Scott.*
INERGET'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and energia power*) Unactive, void of energy. *Scott.*
Inergetically (*adv. from inergetical*) Without energy. *S.*
Inerrability (*s. from inerrable*) Exemption from error, infallibility. *King Charles.*
INERRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and erro to err*) Exempt from error, infallible.
Inerrableness (*s. from inerrable*) Exemption from error. *Hammond.*
Inerrably (*adv. from inerrable*) Without error, infallibly.
Inerringly (*adv. not much used*) Without error, without mistake. *Glanville.*

INERT (*adj. from the Lat. iners dull*) Sluggish, dull, void of motion.
INERTIA (*s. from the Lat. a philosophical term*) Inactivity, sluggishness, the dead weight of matter, that power in matter which disposes it to continue in the same state whether of motion or rest.
INERTIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of vine said to produce wine too weak to intoxicate. *Phillips.*
Inertitude (*s. from inert*) Slothfulness, sluggishness. *St.*
Inertly (*adv. from inert*) Dully, sluggishly.
INES'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in with, and esca a bait*) To deceive, to catch as with a bait. *Bailey.*
Inescation (*s. from inescate*) The act of baiting, the act of deceiving. *Johnson.*
Inescation (*s.*) A method used by some pretenders to physic to transfer a disease from a human body to that of an animal. *Scott.*
Inescutcheon (*s. from in, and escutcheon*) A small escutcheon born within the shield.
INES'TIMABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ætimo to value*) Valuable beyond estimation, transcending all price.
INES'TUATE (*v. int. from the Lat. in in, and æstuo to boil, but not much used*) To boil, to become very hot. *Cole.*
INEV'IDENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and evidens evident, but little used*) Wanting plainness, obscure. *Brown.*
Inevitability (*s. from inevitable*) The state or quality of being unavoidable.
INEV'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and evito to shun*) Unavoidable, incapable of being avoided.
Inevitableness (*s. from inevitable*) Inevitability. *Scott.*
Inevitably (*adv. from inevitable*) Unavoidably.
INEXCOG'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and excogito to find out by thinking*) Incapable of being found out by thought. *Scott.*
INEXAT'URABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exaturo to satisfy, but not much used*) Incapable of being satisfied. *Cole.*
Inexat'urated (*adj. not much used*) Unsatisfied. *Cole.*
INEXCU'SABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and excuso to excuse*) Admitting of no excuse.
Inexcusableness (*s. from inexcusable*) The state or quality of being inexcusable.
Inexcusably (*adv. from inexcusable*) Without excuse, beyond excuse or palliation.
INEXHA'LABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exhalo to exhale*) Incapable of being exhaled.
Inexhaustibility (*s. from inexhaustible, but not used*) The quality of being inexhaustible. *Cole.*
INEXHAUR'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exhaurio to draw out, but not used*) Inexhaustible. *Co.*
INEXHAUSTED (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exhaurio to draw out*) Unemptied, inexhaustible.
INEXHAUST'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exhaurio to draw out*) Incapable of being drawn dry, incapable of being emptied.
Inexhaustibleness (*s. from inexhaustible*) The state or quality of being inexhaustible. *Scott.*
Inexistence (*s. from inexistens*) The want of being, the want of existence. *Brown.*
INEXIST'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and existo to exist*) Wanting existence, existing no where. *B.*
Inexisting (*adj. not much used*) Inexistent, no where existing. *Scott.*
INEX'ORABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exoro to get by intreaty*) Incapable of being moved by intreaty; with to: as, "Inexorable to all his invitations."
Inexorableness (*s. from inexorable*) The state or quality of being inexorable.
INEXPAN'SUS (*adj. with botanic writers*) Wanting expansion, not expanded in the blossom.
INEXPECT'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. contrary to, and expecto to look for, but not much used*) Unexpected, not to be looked for. *Scott.*
INEXPE'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and expedio to free from, but not much used*) Incapable of being shaken off, cumbersome. *Bailey.*
Inexpediency (*s. from inexpedient*) The want of fitness, unsuitableness, inconvenience.
Inexpediency (*s. from inexpedience*) Inexpediency.
INEXPE'DIENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and expedio to get ready*) Unsuitable, inconvenient, improper.
INEXPE'RIENCE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and experior to try*) The want of experience.
Inexperienced (*adj. from inexperience*) Wanting experience, void of experience.

INEXPERT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and expertus expert*) Unskilful, unready.

INEXPIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and expio to expiate*) Admitting of no atonement, incapable of being expiated.

Inexpiableness (*s. from inexperience*) The state or quality of being inexperience.

Inexpiably (*adv. from inexperience, but little used*) In a manner not to be expiated. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLAINABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and explano to explain*) Incapable of being explained. *Scott.*

INEXPLEABLY (*adj. not used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and expleo to fill*) Infatigably. *Sandys.*

INEXPLEBLE (*adj. not used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and expleo to fill*) Incapable of being filled. *Cole.*

INEXPLICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and explico to explain*) Incapable of being explained, unintelligible.

Inexplicableness (*s. from inexplicable*) The state or quality of being inexplicable.

Inexplicably (*adv. from inexplicable*) In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exprimo to express*) Incapable of being expressed; unutterable.

Inexpressibly (*adv. from inexpressible*) In a manner not to be expressed, unutterably, beyond expression.

INEXPUGNABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and expugno to conquer*) Incapable of being subdued, impregnable.

INEXTINGUISHABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and extinguo to extinguish*) Incapable of being extinguished, unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and extrico to extricate*) Incapable of being extricated, incapable of being set free.

Inextricableness (*s. from inextricable*) The state of being inextricable, perplexedness.

Inextricably (*adv. from inextricable*) To such a degree of perplexity as not to be disentangled.

INEXUPERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and exupero to exceed, but not much used*) Incapable of being surpassed. *Scott.*

Ineye (*v. t. from in, and eye*) To inoculate, to insert buds into a foreign stock.

Ineyed (*p. from ineye*) Inoculated, budded.

Ineying (*p. a. from ineye*) Inoculating, budding.

Ineying (*s. from the part.*) The method of propagating trees by inoculation.

INFABRICATED (*adj. not used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and fabrico to make*) Slightly put together. *Ba.*

Infalibleness (*s. in droll style, from infallibility*) The gift of being infallible, the title of one who pretends to infallibility.

Infalibility (*s. from infallible*) The state or quality of being infallible.

INFALLIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fallo to fail*) Incapable of failure, exempt from error.

Infalibleness (*s. from infallible*) The state of being infallible.

Infalibly (*adv. from infallible*) Without fail, certainly.

INFAME (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fama fame*) To defame, to represent to disadvantage. *Bacon.*

Infame (*adj. in heraldry*) Disgraced, marked with infamy.

Infamed (*p. from infame*) Defamed, represented to disadvantage. *Milton.*

INFAMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fama fame*) Void of reputation, marked with infamy, branded with guilt, notoriously wicked.

Infamously (*adv. from infamous*) With infamy, with open reproach, shamefully, scandalously.

Infamoufness (*s. from infamous*) Infamy, the state of being infamous. *Scott.*

Infamy (*s. from infame*) Public reproach, the state of being infamous.

INFANCY (*s. from infant*) The state of being an infant, the first part of life, the first age of any thing, the beginning, the origin.

INFANDOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fandus to be told, but not used*) Wicked beyond description. *Cole.*

INFANG'THEFE (*s. from the Sax. a law term*) A privilege allowed in the Saxon governments to the Lords of certain manors to pass judgment on any theft committed within the fee.

INFANT (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fari to speak*) A child that cannot speak, a child from the birth

to the seventh year. *In law*, a young person under the age of twenty one.

INFANTA (*s. from the Spanish*) A daughter of the king of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTE (*s.*) A son of the king of Spain, a son of the king of Portugal.

INFANTICIDE (*s. from the Lat. infans an infant, and caedo to kill*) The act of slaughtering infants, one who kills an infant.

Infantile (*adj. from infant*) Belonging to an infant, pertaining to infancy.

Infantry (*s. from infant*) The foot soldiers of an army.

INFARTION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and farto to stuff*) A kind of obstruction arising from the fulness of the vessels. *Harvey.*

INFATIGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fatigo to weary*) Indefatigable. *Phillips.*

INFATUATE (*v. t. from the Lat. infatuo to make foolish*) To strike with folly, to deprive of understanding.

Infatuate (*p. from the verb*) Infatuated. *Bentley.*

Infatuated (*p. from infatuate*) Struck with folly, deprived of understanding.

Infatuating (*p. a. from infatuate*) Struck with folly, deprived of understanding.

Infatuation (*s. from infatuate*) The act of striking with folly, a deprivation of reason.

INFAVOURABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and faveo to favour, but not used*) Incapable of receiving favour. *Bailey.*

INFAUST (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and faustus lucky, but not used*) Unlucky. *Cole.*

Infauting (*s. from infaut, but not used*) The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFAUSTOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and faustus lucky, but not much used*) Unfortunate, unlucky. *Scott.*

Infeasible (*adj. not much used*) Impracticable. *Glanville.*

INFECT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and facio to do*) To act upon by contagion, to hurt by contagion, to taint, to poison, to pollute.

Infected (*p. from infect*) Hurt by contagion, tainted, poisoned, polluted.

Infecting (*p. a. from infect*) Hurting by contagion, tainting, polluting, poisoning.

Infection (*s. from infect*) The communication of a disease by contagion, a taint, a pollution.

Infectious (*adj. from infect*) Contagious, communicated by infection.

Infectiously (*adv. from infectious*) In the manner of contagion, by infection.

Infectiousness (*s. from infectious*) The state of being infectious, the quality of communicating contagion.

Infective (*adj. from infect*) Having the quality of infection.

INFECUND (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fecundus fruitful*) Unfruitful, barren.

Infecundity (*s. from infecund*) Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

Infeeble (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To enfeeble. *Sc.*

INFELICITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and felix happy*) Unhappiness, calamity, misery.

Infeodation (*s. a law term*) The act of granting in fee, a grant in fee.

INFEOFF (*v. t. a law term*) To enfeoff, to unite to the fee. *Scott.*

Infeoffment (*s. from infeoff*) A settlement in fee.

INFERR (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and fero to bear*) To draw in, to induce, to conclude from foregoing premises.

Inference (*s. from infer*) A conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Inferible (*adj. from infer*) Capable of being inferred.

INFERRIAL (*adj. from the Lat. inferre sacrifices to the dead, but not much used*) Belonging to funeral rites. *Co.*

INFERRIOR (*adj. a modern, but correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Inferiour, subordinate.

Inferior (*s. from the adj.*) An inferiour, one in a low rank.

Inferiority (*s. from inferior*) A state of subordination, the state of being inferior.

Inferiorness (*s. from inferior*) Inferiority. *Scott.*

INFERRIOUR (*adj. the old spelling, from the French inferieur*) Inferior, subordinate.

Inferiour (*s. from the adj.*) An inferior, one in a lower station.

INFERNAL (*adj. from the Lat. infra beneath*) Hellish, belonging to hell.

Infer'nal (*s. from the adj.*) One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

Infer'nalness (*s. from infernal*) The state of being infernal. *Scott.*

Infer'nalstone (*s. from infernal, and stone*) A perpetual caustic or burning composition.

Infer'ed (*p. from infer*) Drawn from previous arguments, induced.

Infer'ring (*p. a. from infer*) Drawing from previous arguments, inducing.

Infer'til (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Infertile.

INFER'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fertilis fruitful*) Unfruitful, barren.

Infer'tileness (*s. from infertile*) Infertility. *Scott.*

Infertil'ity (*s. from infertile*) Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

INFEST (*v. t. from the Lat. infesto to trouble*) To harass, to disturb.

Infest'ed (*p. from infest*) Harassed; continually disturbed.

Infest'ing (*p. a. from infest*) Harassing, disturbing.

INFES'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and festus festive, but not much used*) Unpleasant, gloomy, mournful. *Cole.*

Infestiv'ity (*s. from infestive*) The want of cheerfulness, mournfulness.

Infest'ed (*adj. from in, and fester*) Rankling, inveterate.

INFEDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and feudum a copyhold*) The act of putting into the possession of an estate.

INFIB'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and fibulo a clasp, but not much used*) To button, to clasp. *Bailey.*

Infibula'tion (*s. from infibulate*) The act of buttoning, the act of clasping together. *Scott.*

INFIC'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and facio to do, but not used*) Belonging to denial. *Cole.*

INFIC'iate (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and facio to do, but not used*) To deny, to disavow. *Bailey.*

Inficia'tion (*s. from inficiate, but not used*) A denial. *Cole.*

Infic'iatory (*adj. from inficiate, but not used*) Belonging to denial. *Cole.*

INFIDEL (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fido to believe*) A pagan; an unbeliever, one who rejects christianity.

Infidel (*adj. from the sub.*) Void of faith, unbelieving.

Infidel'ity (*s. from infidel*) The want of faith, a disbelief of christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFID'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fidus faithful, but not used*) False, unfaithful. *Bailey.*

INFIMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. infimus lowest, but not used*) Lowest, meanest. *Cole.*

INFINITE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and finis an end*) Unbounded, unlimited, immense; great, large.

Infinitely (*adv. from infinite*) Without bounds, without limits.

Infiniteness (*s. from infinite*) Infinity, immensity.

Infinite'simal (*adj. from infinite*) Infinitely divided.

Infinite'simal (*s. from the adj.*) An exceedingly small quantity, a fluxion.

Infinitive (*adj. from infinite*) Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.

Infinitude (*s. from infinite*) Infinity, an infinite number.

Infinit'ity (*s. from infinite*) The state of being infinite, immensity; an infinite number. *Brown.*

INFIRM (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and firmus firm*) Weak, feeble; unstable, irresolute.

Infirm (*v. t. from the adj. but not used*) To enfeeble. *Br.*

Infirm'ary (*s. from infirm*) A kind of hospital for sick people.

Infirm'er (*adj. comp. of infirm*) Infirm in a greater degree. *Milton.*

Infirm'est (*adj. sup. of infirm*) Infirm in the greatest degree.

Infirm'ity (*s. from infirm*) Weakness, a failing, a disease.

Infirm'ness (*s. from infirm*) Weakness, feebleness.

Infis'tulated (*adj. from in, and fistulated*) Fistulous, afflicted with a fistula. *Scott.*

INFIX (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and figo to fix*) To drive in, to fasten.

Infix'ed (*p. from infix*) Driven in, fastened.

Infix'ing (*p. a. from infix*) Driving in, fastening.

Infla'me (*v. t. from in, and flame*) To kindle, to set on fire, to irritate, to provoke, to fire with passion.

Infla'me (*v. int.*) To grow hot, to grow painful by obstructed matter.

Infla'med (*p. from inflame*) Kindled, set on fire, irritated, provoked, fired with passion.

Infla'mer (*s. from inflame*) One who inflames, any thing that inflames.

Infla'ming (*p. a. from inflame*) Kindling, setting on fire, irritating, provoking.

Inflammabil'ity (*s. from inflammable*) The state of being inflammable.

Inflam'mable (*adj. from inflame*) Easy to be set on fire, having the quality of flaming.

Inflam'mableness (*s. from inflammable*) Inflammability.

Inflamma'tion (*s. from inflame*) The act of inflaming, the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction.

Inflam'mative (*adj. from inflame*) Tending to inflammation. *Scott.*

Inflam'matory (*adj. from inflame*) Having the power of inflaming.

INFLA'TE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and flo to blow*) To swell with wind, to fill with the breath.

Infla'te (*p. obsolete, from the verb*) Swollen, puffed up. *Chaucer.*

Infla'ted (*p. from inflate*) Swelled up with wind, filled with the breath.

Infla'ting (*p. a. from inflate*) Swelling with wind, filling with the breath.

Infla'tion (*s. from inflate*) The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

INFLEC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and flecto to bend*) To bend, to turn, to change, to vary, to decline a verb or noun.

Infect'ed (*p. a. from inflect*) Bent, turned, varied in termination.

Infect'ing (*p. a. from inflect*) Bending, turning, varying the termination.

Infect'ion (*s. from inflect*) The act of bending, a turn, a modulation of the voice, the variation of a word in its termination according to the rules of grammar.

Infect'ive (*adj. from inflect*) Having the power of inflecting.

Inflexibil'ity (*s. from inflexible*) The state of being inflexible.

INFLEX'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and flecto to bend*) Incapable of being bent, immoveable, stiff, unalterable.

Inflex'ibleness (*s. from inflexible*) Inflexibility.

Inflex'ibly (*adv. from inflexible*) Inexorably, invariably, without relaxation.

Inflex'ion (*s. from inflect, but not so common a word*) An inflection. *Bailey.*

INFLIC'T (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and fligo to beat*) To impose as a punishment, to punish.

Inflit'ed (*p. from inflict*) Imposed as a punishment, punished.

Inflit'er (*s. from inflict*) One that inflicts a punishment.

Inflit'ing (*p. a. from inflict*) Imposing as a punishment.

Inflit'ion (*s. from inflict*) The act of inflicting the punishment inflicted.

Inflit'ive (*adj. from inflict*) Laid on as a punishment.

Influence (*s. from influent*) An impulsive power, a power giving a bias to the temper or conduct.

Influence (*v. t. from the sub.*) To act upon with impulsive power, to give a bias to the temper or conduct.

Influenced (*p. from influence*) Acted upon by impulsive power, biased.

Influencing (*p. a. from influence*) Acting upon by an impulsive power, biasing the temper or conduct.

INFLUENT (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and fluo to flow*) Flowing in.

Influen'tial (*adj. from influent*) Exerting influence, having influence.

INFLUX (*s. from the Lat. in into, and fluo fluxus to flow*) The act of flowing in, that which flows in; an infusion; an influence; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Bacon.*

Influx'ious (*adj. from influx, but now grown obsolete*) Influential. *Howel.*

Info'ld (*v. t. from in, and fold*) To involve, to inwrap.

Infold'ed (*p. from infold*) Involved, inwrapped.

Infold'ing (*p. a. from infold*) Involving, inclosing with folds.

INFO'LIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and folium a leaf*) To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

Info'rce (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To enforce. *Scott.*

Info'rcement (*s. from info'rce, but not so correct a spelling*) An enforcement. *Scott.*

Info'rm (*v. t. from in, and form*) To animate, to actuate by vital power; to instruct, to give information; to offer an accusation before a magistrate.

Info'rm (*v. int.*) To bring intelligence. *Shakesp.*

INFO'RM (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and forma a form, but not much used*) Unshapen, having no proper form, ugly. *Scott.*

Infor'mal (*adj. from inform, but not used*) Accusing, offering an accusation. *Shakesp.*
Infor'mant (*s. from inform*) One that informs.
Informa'tion (*s. from inform*) Intelligence recently communicated, instruction; a charge, an accusation; the act of animating.
Inform'ed (*p. from inform*) Animated, actuated by vital power, instructed, supplied with new knowledge, accused before a magistrate.
Inform'er (*s. from inform*) One that gives intelligence, one who discovers offenders to a magistrate.
INFOR'MIDABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and formidabilis formidable*) Void of qualities suited to produce fear, incapable of exciting fear.
Infor'mity (*s. from inform*) The want of proper form. *Brown.*
INFOR'MOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and forma a form*) Shapeless, having no regular form. *Br.*
INFOR'TUNATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fortuna fortune*) Unfortunate, unhappy. *Bacon.*
Infor'tunateness (*s. from infortunate*) Unfortunateness, unhappiness. *Scott.*
Infor'tune (*s. obsolete*) Misfortune, mischance. *Ch.*
Infor'tune (*s. with astrologers*) An unfortunate planet.
Infor'tunid (*adj. obsolete*) Unfortunate. *Chaucer.*
INFRA'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and frango to break*) To break.
Infract'ed (*p. from infract*) Broken.
Infract'ing (*p. a. from infract*) Breaking.
Infract'ion (*s. from infract*) The act of breaking, a breach, a violation.
Infra'gible (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Infrangible. *Cole.*
INFRALAPSA'RIAN (*s. in church history, from the Lat. infra below, and lapsus a fall*) One who holds that God in the decree of election considered his people as fallen in Adam, a sublapsarian.
Infralapsa'rian (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the scheme or doctrine of the infralapsarians.
INFRAMUN'DANE (*adj. from the Lat. infra below, and mundus the world*) Situate beneath the world. *Sc.*
Infranch'ise (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To enfranchise, to make free. *Scott.*
Infranch'isement (*s. from infranchise, but not so correct a spelling*) An enfranchisement, the act of making free. *Sc.*
INFRANG'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and frango to break*) Incapable of being broken.
Infrang'ibleness (*s. from infrangible*) The state of being infrangible.
INFRASCAPULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the arm.
INFRASPI'NATUS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the arm. *Dict. of Arts.*
Infre'quency (*s. from infrequent*) Uncommonness, the state of being rare or uncommon.
INFRE'QUENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and frequens frequent*) Rare, uncommon.
INFRICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and frico to rub*) The act of rubbing in. *Scott.*
INFRIC'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and frico to rub*) The act of rubbing in, the act of chafing in. *Scott.*
INFRI'GIDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and frigeo to grow cold*) To chill, to make cold. *Boyle.*
INFRI'NGE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and frango to break*) To violate, to break a law or contract, to destroy.
Infring'ed (*p. from infringe*) Violated, broken, destroyed.
Infring'ement (*s. from infringe*) A violation, a breach, a transgression.
Infring'er (*s. from infringe*) One that violates, one that infringes.
Infring'ing (*p. a. from infringe*) Violating, breaking, transgressing, destroying.
INFRUCT'UOSE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fructus fruit, but not much used*) Unfruitful. *Sc.*
INFRUGIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, fruges fruit, and fero to bear, but little used*) Bearing no fruit. *Scott.*
INFU'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and fucus paint*) To cover with paint, to paint the face. *Cole.*
Infu'cated (*p. from infucate*) Painted, covered with paint. *Scott.*
Infuca'tion (*s. from infucate*) The act of painting the face. *Scott.*
INFULA (*s. in antiquity*) A broad kind of fillet made of white wool worn by the priests.
INFU'MATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and fumus smoke*) To dry in the smoke. *Scott.*
Infu'mated (*p. from infumate, but not much used*) Dried in the smoke.

Infu'mating (*p. a. from infumate, but not much used*) Drying in the smoke.
Infuma'tion (*s. from infumate*) The act of drying in the smoke.
INFUNDIB'ULIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. infundibulum a tunnel, and forma a form*) Having the shape or form of a tundish.
INFUNDIB'ULUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A funnel, a tundish, something in the form of a tundish.
INFU'RIATE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and furia fury*) Enraged, raging, like a fury.
INFUS'cate (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and fusco to make black*) To darken, to obscure. *Bailey.*
Infusca'tion (*s. from infusate*) The act of darkening.
INFU'SE (*v. t. the s is pronounced soft, from the Lat. in into, and fundo to pour*) To pour in, to instil, to inspire, to put into the mind; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat.
Infus'ed (*p. from infuse*) Poured in, instilled, put into the mind; steeped in liquor with a gentle heat; inspired; *with with: as, "Infused with a fortitude from heaven."*
Infu'sible (*adj. from infuse*) Capable of being infused; capable of being melted.
Infu'sing (*p. a. from infuse*) Pouring in, instilling, steeping in any liquor with a gentle heat, inspiring.
Infu'sion (*s. from infuse*) The act of pouring in, an instillation, an inspiration; the act of steeping in warm liquor, the liquor in which any thing has been infused.
Infu'sive (*adj. the s is pronounced hard, from infuse, but not sufficiently authorized*) Having the power of infusion. *Thomson.*
ING (*s. from the Danish, a local word*) A meadow, a pasture. *Scott.*
Inga'ge (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To engage.
INGANNA'TION (*s. not sufficiently authorized, from the Italian, ingannare*) A deception, a delusion. *Br.*
INGAN'NO (*s. in music, from the Italian*) An unexpected stop, a mark of silence instead of the closing note.
In'gate (*s. from in, and gate, but now grown obsolete*) An entrance, a passage inward. *Spenser.*
Ingath'ering (*s. from in, and gather*) The act of gathering, that which is gathered.
INGEM'INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and gemino to double*) To double, to repeat.
Ingem'inated (*p. from ingeminate*) Doubled, repeated.
Ingem'inating (*p. a. from ingeminate*) Doubling, repeating.
Ingemina'tion (*s. from ingeminate*) A reduplication, a repetition.
INGEN'DER (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and gigno to beget, but not so common a spelling*) To engender, to produce between two, to beget.
Ingend'ered (*p. from ingender*) Engendered, produced between two, begotten.
Ingend'erer (*s. from ingender*) One that generates.
Ingend'ering (*p. a. from ingender*) Engendering, producing between two, generating.
INGEN'ERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and genero to ingender, but not much used*) Incapable of being generated. *Boyle.*
Ingenerableness (*s. from ingenerable, but not much used*) The incapacity of being produced. *Scott.*
INGEN'ERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and genero to ingender*) Innate, inbred.
Ingene'rated (*adj. from ingenerate*) Innate, inbred; unbegotten; *but this sense is not sufficiently authorized.* *Br.*
INGENICULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in on, and geniculum a little knee*) The act of kneeling. *Cole.*
Ingenie'r (*s. not a common spelling*) An engineer.
INGE'NIO (*s.*) A sugar mill, so called in the sugar islands. *Scott.*
Ingenios'ity (*s. not used, from ingenious*) Wit, genius. *Cole.*
INGEN'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and genius art*) Witty, possessed of genius, inventive; mental, intellectual; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Sh.*
Ingen'iously (*adv. from ingenious*) Wittily, craftily.
Ingen'iousness (*s. from ingenious*) The state of being ingenious. *Scott.*
INGE'NITE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and gigno to beget*) Inborn, inbred, natural.
Ingenu'ity (*s. from ingenuous*) Openness, fairness, candor.
Ingenu'ity (*s. from ingenious*) Wit, invention, genius; acuteness, craft.
INGE'NIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The natural disposition, fancy, judgment.
Inge'num (*s. in old records*) An engine, a device

INGENUOUS (*adj. from the antiquated Lat. ingenu to be born free*) Open, fair, candid, generous, noble, free-born.

Ingen'uously (*adv. from ingenuous*) Openly, fairly, generously.

Ingen'uouſness (*s. from ingenuous*) Openness, fairness, candor.

IN'GENY (*s. from the Lat. ingenium, but now become obsolete*) Wit, genius. *Boyle.*

INGE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and gero to carry*) To throw into the stomach.

Ingeſted (*p. from ingeſt*) Thrown into the stomach.

Ingeſting (*p. a. from ingeſt*) Throwing into the stomach.

Ingeſtion (*s. from ingeſt*) The act of throwing into the stomach.

Enginee'r (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An engineer. *D. of A.*

Inginie'r (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An engineer. *Sc.*

Ingi'rt (*v. t. not used*) To surround. *Shakeſp.*

IN'GLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A boy prostituted to unnatural purposes.

INGLO'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and gloria glory*) Mean, void of glory, destitute of honour.

Inglor'iously (*adv. from inglorious*) Without glory, without shame.

Inglor'iousness (*s. from inglorious*) The state of being inglorious. *Scott.*

INGLU'VIES (*s. from the Lat.*) The crop of granivorous birds; a ravenous appetite.

Ingo'rge (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To engorge. *Sc.*

IN'GOR (*s. the derivation is rather uncertain*) A mass of metal, a wedge of metal.

Ingra'ff (*v. t. from in, and graff*) To propagate trees by grafting, to plant any thing not native, to fix deep.

Ingraftment (*s. from ingraff*) The act of ingrafting, the shoot ingrafted. *Johnson.*

Ingraft (*v. t. from in, and graff*) To graft, to insert the shoot of one tree into the stock of another, to plant any thing foreign, to fix deep.

Ingrafted (*p. from ingraff*) Grafted, inserted in a foreign stock, fixed deep.

Ingrafting (*p. a. from ingraff*) Grafting, inserting the shoot of one tree into the stock of another, fixing deep.

Ingraftment (*s. from ingraff*) The act of ingrafting, the shoot ingrafted.

Ingrai'led (*adj. in heraldry*) Engrailed, having the edges broken off in round bits.

INGRA'TE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and gratus thankful*) Unthankful, ungrateful; unpleasing.

Ingra'te (*s. from the adj.*) An ungrateful person. *Mil.*

Ingra'teful (*adj. from ingrate*) Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the senses.

INGRA'TIATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and gratia favour*) To put into favour, to recommend to kindness; with with: as, "Politicians would rather ingratiate themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service."

Ingra'tiating (*p. a. from ingratiate*) Putting into favour, recommending to kindness.

Ingra'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting into favour. *King Charles.*

Ingrat'itude (*s. from ingrate*) Unthankfulness, the state or quality of being ungrateful.

Ingra've (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To engrave.

Ingra'ving (*s. from ingrave, but not so correct a spelling*) An engraving. *Dict. of Arts.*

INGRAVIDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and gravis heavy*) An impregnation, the state of being big with young.

INGRAV'IDATED (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and gravis big*) Impregnated, big with young. *Scott.*

INGRE'DIENT (*s. from the Lat. in in, and gradior to go*) A component part, any simple of a compound medicine.

Ingre'e (*adv. obsolete*) In good part. *Phillips.*

INGRESS (*s. from the Lat. in into, and gradior to go*) An entrance, the power of entering.

Ingres'sion (*s. from ingress*) The act of entering.

Ingro'is (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To engross.

Ingroſſa'tor (*s. from ingroſs*) A clerk in the pipe office.

Ingroſſed (*p. from ingroſs*) Engrossed.

Ingroſſer (*s. from ingroſs*) One that copies deeds in a strong hand. *Scott.*

Ingroſſing (*p. a. from ingroſs*) Engrossing.

Ingroſſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of buying up in order to advance the price, the act of writing in a strong hand.

Ingroſſment (*s. from ingroſs*) The act of ingrossing. *Sc.*

INGRU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and gruo to make the noise of a crane, but not used*) Coming unexpectedly. *Cole.*

INGUE'N (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The upper part of the thigh, the groin.

Ingue'nal (*adj. from inguen*) Belonging to the groin.

Inguena'lia (*s. from inguen*) A subdivision of the groin, any thing contained in the groin, any medicament applied to the groin. *Scott.*

Ingu'lf (*v. t. from in, and gulf*) To swallow up in a gulf, to cast into a gulf.

Ingu'lfed (*p. from ingulf*) Swallowed up in a gulf, cast into a gulf.

Ingu'lfing (*p. a. from ingulf*) Swallowing up in a gulf, casting into a gulf.

Ingu'lfph (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To ingulf.

Ingu'lfphed (*p. from ingulph*) Swallowed up in a gulf. *Milton.*

INGUR'GITATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and gurgis a whirlpool, but not much used*) To swallow down with greediness.

Ingurgita'tion (*s. from ingurgitate*) The act of swallowing with greediness, voracity.

INGUS'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and gusto to taste*) Incapable of being distinguished by the taste.

INHAB'ILE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and habilis skilful*) Unskilful, unready, unfit.

Inhab'il'ity (*s. from inhabile*) Unskilfulness, unfitness.

INHAB'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and habeo to have*) To dwell in, to occupy as an inhabitant.

Inhab'it (*v. int.*) To dwell, to live.

Inhab'itable (*adj. from inhabit*) Capable of being inhabited; uninhabitable; but this sense is now obsolete. *Sh.*

Inhab'itableness (*s. from inhabitable*) The state of being habitable.

Inhab'itance (*s. from inhabit*) The residence of people, the people dwelling in any place.

Inhab'itant (*s. from inhabit*) A dweller, one that resides in a place.

Inhabita'tion (*s. from inhabit*) The act of planting inhabitants, the act of inhabiting; the number of inhabitants. *Brown.*

Inhab'ited (*p. from inhabit*) Stocked with inhabitants, occupied by dwellers.

Inhab'iter (*s. from inhabit*) One that inhabits, a dweller.

Inhab'iting (*p. a. from inhabit*) Dwelling, occupying as a dweller.

Inhala'tion (*s. from inhale, but not used*) The act of respiration. *Cole.*

INHA'LE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and halo to breathe*) To inspire, to draw in with air.

Inha'led (*p. from inhale*) Inspired, drawn in with air.

Inha'ling (*p. a. from inhale*) Inspiring, drawing in with the air.

Inha'nce (*v. t. but not a correct spelling*) To enhance. *Pb.*

INHARMO'NICAL (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and harmonia harmony*) Inharmonious.

INHARMO'NIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and harmonia harmony*) Inconsistent with harmony, unmusical.

Inhaunc'ing (*adj. obsolete*) Advancing. *Chau.*

INHE'RE (*v. int. from the Lat. in into, and hæreo to stick*) To exist in something else.

Inhe'rence (*s. from inherere*) The state or quality of that which inheres; the junction of an accident with its substance.

Inhe'rency (*s. from inherence, but not so much used*) Inherence. *Scott.*

Inhe'rent (*adj. from inherere*) Existing in something else, inborn, innate.

Inhe'ring (*p. a. from inherere*) Existing in something else.

INHER'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and heres an heir*) To possess by inheritance, to possess as an heir, to possess.

Inher'itable (*adj. from inherit*) Capable of being inherited.

Inher'itance (*s. from inherit*) A possession, a patrimony, an hereditary possession.

Inher'ited (*p. from inherit*) Possessed by inheritance.

Inher'iting (*p. a. from inherit*) Possessing by inheritance.

Inher'itor (*s. from inherit*) An heir, one who receives by inheritance.

Inhe'ritress (*s. from inherit*) A woman that inherits, an heiress.

Inher'itrix (*s. from inherit*) An inheritress.

Inher'se (*v. t. from in, and herse*) To inclose in a funeral monument.

Inhers'ed

Inher'sed (*p. from inherse*) Inclosed as in a funeral moment.

INHE'SION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and hæreo to stick*) An inherence, the state of existing in something else.

INHIB'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and habeo to have*) To restrain, to hinder, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

Inhib'ited (*p. from inhibit*) Restrained, prohibited.

Inhib'iting (*p. a. from inhibit*) Restraining, forbidding.

Inhibi'tion (*s. from inhibit*) A prohibition, a stop. *In law, A writ to forbid further proceedings.*

Inhi'e (*adv. obsolete*) In haste. *Cole.*

Inhi'ld, Inhi'lde (*v. t. obsolete*) To infuse, to inspire. *Cb.*

Inho'c, Inho'ke (*s. in old records*) A corner or part of a common field inclosed and tilled.

Inho'ld (*v. t. from in, and hold*) To hold within itself. *Raleigh.*

Inho'lder (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An innholder, one that keeps an inn. *Scott.*

INHONESTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and honestus honest, but not used*) The act of disgracing. *Sc.*

INHOS'PITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and hospes a stranger*) Unkind to strangers, affording no support to strangers.

Inhos'pitableness (*s. from inhospitable*) The state or quality of being inhospitable.

Inhos'pitably (*adv. from inhospitable*) Without hospitality, with unkindness to strangers.

INHOSPITAL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and hospes a stranger*) The want of hospitality, the want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and manus humane*) Barbarous, cruel, void of compassion.

Inhumane (*adj. from inhuman, but not much used*) Void of tenderness, unkind.

Inhuman'ity (*s. from inhuman*) Cruelty, savageness, brutality.

Inhu'manly (*adv. from inhuman*) Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

Inhu'manness (*s. from inhuman*) Inhumanity. *Sc.*

INHU'MATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and humus the ground*) To put into the ground, to bury.

Inhu'mated (*p. from inhumate, but not much used*) Put into the ground, buried.

Inhu'mating (*p. a. from inhumate, but little used*) Putting into the ground, burying.

Inhumat'ion (*s. from inhumate*) The act of putting into the ground, an interment; a process in chymistry.

INHU'ME (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and humus the ground*) To put into the ground, to bury. *Pope.*

Inhu'med (*p. from inhume*) Put into the ground, buried.

Inhu'ming (*p. a. from inhume*) Putting into the ground, burying.

INIDO'NEUS (*adj. from the Lat. but not used*) Unfit. *Co.*

INJE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and jacio to throw*) To throw in, to dart in.

Inje'ct (*p. from the verb*) Thrown up. "Mound inject on mound." *Pope.*

Inject'ed (*p. from inject*) Thrown in, darted in.

Inject'ing (*p. a. from inject*) Throwing in, darting in.

Inject'ion (*s. from inject*) The act of throwing in, the act of filling the vessels with wax or other matter as practised by anatomists, that which is injected.

INI'LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The beginning of the oblongated marrow.

INIMAG'INABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and imago an image*) Incapable of being imagined. *Scott.*

INIM'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. inimicus an enemy, but not used*) Like an enemy. *Cole.*

INIMICIT'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. inimicus an enemy, but not used*) Like an enemy. *Cole.*

Inimitabil'ity (*s. from inimitable*) The state of being above imitation.

INIM'ITABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and imitor to imitate*) Incapable of imitation, incapable of being copied.

Inim'itableness (*s. from inimitable*) The state of being above imitation.

Inim'itably (*adv. from inimitable*) In a manner not to be imitated, above imitation.

INJOI'N (*v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and jungo to join*) To command, to enforce by authority, to join. *Sb.*

Injoin'ed (*p. from injoin*) Commanded, enforced by authority.

Injoin'ing (*p. a. from injoin*) Commanding, enforcing by authority.

Injoy' (*v. t. from in, and joy, but not so common a spelling*) To enjoy, to possess with pleasure.

Injoy'ed (*p. from injoy, but not so common a spelling*) Enjoyed, possessed with pleasure. *Scott.*

Injoy'ing (*p. a. from injoy, but not so common a spelling*) Enjoying, possessing with pleasure.

Injoy'ment (*s. from injoy, not so common a spelling*) An enjoyment, a delightful possession.

INIQU'ITANCE (*s. obsolete*) Inequality. *Cb.*

INIQU'ITOUS (*adj. from iniquity*) Unjust, wicked.

INIQU'ITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and æquus equal*) Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, criminality.

IN'ISWEN (*s. an old word*) The ancient inhabitants of Britain. *Phillips.*

INI'TIAL (*adj. from the Lat. initium a beginning*) Placed at the beginning, beginning.

Ini'tial (*s. from the adj.*) A letter at the beginning of a word.

INITIA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The mysteries of the goddess Ceres.

INIT'IAMENT (*s. from the Lat. initiamenta the elements of any science*) A first principle in any art or science.

INIT'iate (*v. t. from the Lat. initio to begin*) To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of a science, to bring into a new society.

Init'iate (*v. int.*) To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

Init'iate (*adj. from the verb*) Unpractised.

Initiated (*p. from initiate*) Entered, instructed in the rudiments of an art, brought into a new society.

Init'iating (*p. a. from initiate*) Entering, instructing into the rudiments of an art.

Initia'tion (*s. from initiate*) The act of entering, instruction in the rudiments of an art.

INJU'CUND (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and jucundus pleasant*) Unpleasant. *Scott.*

Injucun'dity (*s. from injucund*) Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and judico to judge*) Exempt from the cognizance of a judge, not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDIC'IAL (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and judico to judge*) Done not according to due form of law.

INJUDIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and judico to judge*) Void of judgment, incapable of judging.

Injudic'iously (*adv. from injudicious*) Without judgment, without discernment.

Injudic'iousness (*s. from injudicious*) The want of judgment, the want of discernment.

In'ium (*s. in anatomy*) The inilum, the beginning of the oblongated marrow. *Scott.*

INJUNC'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and jungo to join*) A command, an order, a precept; an order from the court of chancery to stop proceedings.

IN'JURE (*v. t. from the Lat. injuria injury*) To hurt, to wrong, to annoy.

In'jure (*s. obsolete*) An injury. *Chaucer.*

In'jured (*p. from injure*) Hurt, wronged, annoyed, put to inconvenience.

In'jurer (*s. from injure*) One that injures.

In'juring (*p. a. from injure*) Hurting, doing wrong to.

Inju'rious (*adj. from injury*) Unjust, doing wrong, mischievous, reproachful.

Inju'riously (*adv. from injurious*) Hurtfully, wrongfully.

Inju'riousness (*s. from injurious*) The state or quality of being injurious.

In'jury (*s. from injure*) Hurt, injustice, annoyance, contumely.

Injus'tice (*s. from unjust*) An act of wrong, iniquity.

INJU'ST (*adj. not so common a spelling, from the Lat. in contrary to, and justus just*) Unjust.

Injust'ly (*adv. from unjust, but not so common a spelling*) Unjustly.

INK (*s. from the French encre*) A liquor made to write with, the composition used in writing or printing; the bended iron fitted into the upper millstone; the neck of a bird which a hawk preys on.

Ink (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with ink, to daub with ink.

Ink'bottle (*s. from ink, and bottle*) A bottle to hold ink.

Ink'box (*s. from ink, and box*) A vessel to hold ink, an inkhorn.

Ink'ed (*p. from ink*) Marked with ink, daubed with ink.

Ink'horn (*s. from ink, and horn*) A vessel made of horn to hold ink.

Inkin'dle (*v. t. from in, and kindle*) To set on fire, to kindle.

Inkin'dle (*v. int.*) To enkindle, to catch fire, to break out into a flame.

Inkin'dled

Inkindled (*p. from inkindle*) Set on fire, kindled.
Inkindling (*p. a. from inkindle*) Setting on fire, breaking out into a flame.
Inkinness (*s. from ink*) The state of being marked or daubed with ink.
Inking (*p. a. from ink*) Marking with ink, daubing with ink.
INKLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of tape, a kind of fillet.
INKLING (*s. supposed to be from the German inklincken to sound within*) A hint, a whisper, an intimation.
Ink-maker (*s. from ink, and maker*) One who makes ink.
Ink-stand (*s. from ink, and stand*) A vessel to hold ink for writing.
Ink'y (*adj. from ink*) Consisting of ink, resembling ink, black as ink.
Inlay-gary (*s. a law term*) The restoration of an outlaw.
INLA'GE (*s. from the Sax. a law term*) A person subject to the law, one who was included in some frank pledge and not outlawed.
Inlay'd (*p. from inlay*) Inserted into a different substance, variegated by an insertion; *with with, as, "Thick inlaid with gold."*
Inland (*adj. from in, and land*) Lying within the land, remote from the sea.
Inland (*s. from the adj.*) A midland part of the country. *Milton.*
Inlander (*s. from inland*) One who dwells in an inland country; one who dwells remote from the sea.
Inlan'tal (*s. in old records*) A demesne, land occupied by the lord.
INLAPIDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and lapis a stone*) To make stoney, to turn into stone. *Bacon.*
Inlapidated (*p. from inlapidate, but not used*) Made stoney, turned into stone.
Inlapidating (*p. a. from inlapidate, but not used*) Turning into stone.
Inlapida'tion (*s. from inlapidate, but not much used*) The act of turning into stone, that which is turned into stone.
Inlar'ge (*v. t. from in, and large, but not so common a spelling*) To enlarge.
Inlar'ge (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To enlarge upon a subject, to expatiate.
Inlar'ged (*p. from inlarge, but not so common a spelling*) Enlarged.
Inlar'gement (*s. from inlarge, but not so common a spelling*) An enlargement.
Inlaw'gh (*s. a law term*) One who is subject to the laws, one who has been included in some frank pledge and not outlawed.
Inlay' (*v. t. from in, and lay*) To insert into the ground, to variegate by an insertion.
Inlay' (*s. from the verb*) The substance inlaid.
Inlay'd (*p. from inlay, but not so common a spelling*) Inlaid. *Scott.*
Inlay'ing (*p. a. from inlay*) Inserting in a different ground, variegating by an insertion.
Inlay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The process of variegating by insertions, that which is inlaid.
Inlaw' (*v. t. from in, and law*) To clear of outlawry.
Inlaw'ed (*p. from inlaw*) Cleared of outlawry. *Bac.*
Inlaw'ing (*p. a. from inlaw*) Clearing of an outlawry.
INLEA'SE (*v. t. from the French enlaiser, but not used*) To catch in a snare, to entangle.
Inleas'ed (*p. from inleas, but not much used*) Caught in a snare, entangled. *Scott.*
In'let (*s. from in, and let*) An entrance, a passage.
Inlight'en (*v. t. from in, and light, but not so common a word*) To enlighten. *Scott.*
Inlight'ened (*p. from inlighten*) Enlightened.
Inlight'ening (*p. a. from inlighten*) Enlightening.
Inlist (*v. t. from in, and list*) To receive into the military service, to hire into the service of a prince, to engage in a party.
Inlist (*v. int.*) To enter into the military service, to engage as one of a party.
Inlist'ed (*p. from inlist*) Entered in the military service, engaged in a party.
Inlist'ing (*p. a. from inlist*) Entering into the military service, engaging in a party.
In'ly (*adj. from in*) Internal, placed within, secret.
In'ly (*adv. from in*) Internally, in the heart, secretly; thoroughly, perfectly. *Chaucer.*
In'mate (*s. from in, and mate*) One that is permitted to dwell with another in the same house going in and out at the same door.
In'most (*adj. from in, and most*) Deepest within, most remote from the surface.
INN (*s. from the Sax. inn a chamber*) A house of entertainment for travellers, a house where students are taught and boarded.

Inn (*v. int. from the sub.*) To put up at an inn, to take temporary lodgings.
Inn (*v. t. from in*) To get in, to house, to put under cover.
INNARR'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and narro to declare, but not much used*) Incapable of being declared. *Cole.*
INNA'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and nato to swim, but not used*) Incapable of being navigated, wanting proper depth for swimming. *Cole.*
INNA'TE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and natus born*) Inborn, natural.
Inna'ted (*p. from innate*) Innate, inborn, natural. *How.*
Inna'teness (*s. from innate*) The state or quality of being innate.
INNAVIGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and navigo to navigate*) Incapable of being navigated.
Innav'igableness (*s. from innavigable*) The state of being innavigable. *Scott.*
Inne (*s. the old spelling*) An inn, a house, a college. *Ch.*
Inn'ed (*p. from inn*) Brought in, put under cover.
In'ner (*adj. from inn*) Interior, placed within.
In'nerest (*adj. obsolete, from inner*) Innermost. *Ch.*
IN'NERKEITHING (*s.*) A parliament town of Scotland in the county of Fife.
In'nermost (*adj. from inner, and most*) Inmost, remotest from the outward bounds.
Inn'holder (*s. from inn, and holder*) An innkeeper, one who keeps an inn.
Inn'ing (*p. a. from inn*) Putting up at an inn, lodging at an inn, gathering into, putting under cover.
Inn'ing (*s. from the part.*) Land recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
INNISKIL'LING (*s.*) A small but strong town in Ireland in the principality of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh.
Inn'keeper (*s. from inn, and keeper*) One who keeps an inn, an innholder.
IN'NO (*s. in music books, from the Italian*) A hymn, a spiritual song.
Innob'e'dience (*s. obsolete*) Disobedience. *Ch.*
In'nocence (*s. from innocent*) Harmlessness, simplicity of heart and manners, freedom from guilt, purity, integrity; ignorance; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*
In'nocency (*s. from innocence, but not so common a word*) Innocence.
IN'NOCENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and noceo to hurt*) Harmless, free from guilt, pure: ignorant; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Ch.*
In'nocent (*s. from the adj.*) An innocent person, one free from guilt; an idiot.
IN'NOCENT (*s.*) A man's name.
In'nocently (*adv. from innocent*) With simplicity, without guilt, without hurt.
INNOC'UOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and noceo to hurt*) Harmless, inoffensive.
Innoc'uously (*adv. from innocuous*) Harmlessly, inoffensively.
Innoc'uousness (*s. from innocuous*) Harmlessness, inoffensiveness.
In'nom (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to barley sown the second crop after the fallow. *Bailey.*
INNOM'INABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and nomen a name*) Unfit to be named, incapable of being named. *Scott.*
INNOM'INATE (*adj. from in contrary to, and nomen a name*) Having no name, anonymous.
INNOTE'SCIMUS (*s. from the Lat. innotesco to make known*) A kind of letters patent.
IN'NOVATE (*v. int. from the Lat. in in, and novus new*) To bring on something new, to change by the introduction of novelties.
In'novating (*p. a. from innovate*) Introducing something new.
Innova'tion (*s. from innovate*) The act of introducing something new, a change by the introduction of novelties.
Innova'tor (*s. from innovate*) One who introduces novelties.
INNOX'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and noceo to hurt*) Free from harm, pure from crimes.
Innox'iously (*adv. from innoxious*) Harmlessly.
Innox'iousness (*s. from innoxious*) Harmlessness.
INNU'BILOUS (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and nubes a cloud*) Free from clouds. *Cole.*
INNUEN'DO (*s. from the Lat. innuo to hint*) A distant hint.
INNU'MERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and numerus a number*) Incapable of being numbered, more than can be numbered.
Innu'merableness

Innu/merableness (s. from innumerable) The state or quality of being innumerable.

Innu/merably (adv. from innumerable) Without number.

INNU/MEROUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and numerus a number) Incapable of being numbered, more than can be numbered.

INNUTRITION (s. from the Lat. in in, and nutrio to nourish, but not much used) The act of nourishing. Co.

INOBE'DIENCE (s. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and obedientia obedience) Disobedience. Sc.

INOBSER'VABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and observo to observe) Incapable of being observed, unworthy of observation.

INOCID'UOUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and occido to set) Not going down, always above the horizon, applied to stars that never set. Cole.

INOC'ULATE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and oculus an eye) To propagate a plant by inserting a bud into another stock, to communicate the small pox by inserting the matter.

Inoculated (p. from inoculate) Furnished with buds from another plant by insertion, infected with the smallpox by an insertion of the matter.

Inoculating (p. a. from inoculate) Inserting the bud of one plant into the stock of another, communicating the smallpox by inserting the matter.

Inocula'tion (s. from inoculate) The method of propagating plants by inserting the bud of one plant into the stock of another, the method of communicating the smallpox by inserting the matter.

Inocula'tor (s. from inoculate) One who propagates trees by inoculation, one that communicates the smallpox by inserting the matter.

INO'DIATE (v. t. from the Lat. in on, and odi to hate, but not much used) To render odious, to disgrace. Sc.

INO'DORATE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and odoratus sweet scented) Having no scent, void of smell.

Inodora'tion (s. from inodorate, but not much used) The act of perfuming. Cole.

INO'DOROUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and odoro to smell) Wanting smell, having no effect on the sense of smelling.

INOFFEN'SIVE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and offendo offensus to offend) Harmless, innocent, giving no offence; affording no obstruction.

Inoffen'sively (adv. from inoffensive) Harmlessly, without giving offence.

Inoffen'siveness (s. from inoffensive) The state or quality of being inoffensive.

INOFFIC'IOUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and officiosus attentive to) Uncivil, inattentive to the accommodation of others.

Inoffic'iousness (s. from inofficious) Incivility, unattention to the accommodation of others.

Ino/me, Ino'men (p. obsolete) Taken, received. Chau.

Ino'med (p. obsolete) Taken, received. Cole.

INOPA'COUS (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and opacus dusky, but little used) Free from obscurity, open, clear. Cole.

INOPERA'TIO (s. a law term, from the Lat.) Incapacity, one of the legal excuses for not appearing in court. Sc.

INO'PINATE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and opinor to think) Unexpected, unthought of.

INO'PIOUS (adj. not used, from the Lat. in in, and opus need) Poor, needy. Cole.

INOPPORTU'NE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and opportunus seasonable) Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INOP'TABLE (adj. little used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and opto to wish) Unfit to be desired. Cole.

INOR'DINACY (s. from inordinate, not much used) Inordination, irregularity.

INOR'DINATE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ordino to order) Disorderly, irregular, departing from what is right, exceeding due bounds.

Inor'dinately (adv. from inordinate) Irregularly, in a disorderly manner.

Inor'dinateness (s. from inordinate) The want of regularity, intemperance.

Inordina'tion (s. from inordinate) Irregularity, a deviation from right.

Inordina'tus (s. in old records) One who dies intestate.

INORGAN'ICAL (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and organum an instrument) Void of organs, destitute of proper instruments.

INORGAN'ITY (s. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and organum an instrument) The state of being inorganic. Cole.

INOS'ULATE (v. int. from the Lat. in on, and oscu-

lum a kiss) To unite by contact, united by a contact of the extremities.

Inos'culated (p. from inosculate) United by a contact of the extremities.

Inos'culating (p. a. from inosculate) Uniting by contact, joining by a contact of the extremities. Derham.

Inoscula'tion (s. from inosculate) An union formed by the conjunction of the extremities.

Inou'gh (adj. an obsolete spelling) Enough. Chau.

INPA'CE (s. a cant word in a religious house, from the Lat. in in, and pax peace) A prison, a prison in a monastery.

In'penny (s. in old records) Enterance money paid by a new tenant.

INPOS'SE (adj. a law term, from the Lat. in in, and possum to be able) In a state of possibility.

Inpris'ii (s. in old records) Adherents, abettors. Phillips.

INPROCI'NO (adv. from the Lat.) In readiness. Milton.

INPROMP'TU (adv. from the Lat. in in, and promptus ready) Immediately, without any previous study.

Input (adj. obsolete, from in, and put) Imposed, put upon. Chaucer.

IN'QUEST (s. from the Lat. in into, and quero to enquire) A judicial enquiry, a jury who are summoned to enquire into any matter and give in their opinion on oath; a diligent search, a laborious enquiry.

INQU'ETUDE (s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and quietus quiet) The want of quiet, a disturbed state.

INQUI'NATE (v. t. from the Lat. inquino to pollute) To defile, to corrupt. Brown.

Inqui'nated (p. from inquinate, used only by scientific or formal writers) Polluted, corrupted.

Inqui'nating (p. a. from inquinate, but not much used) Polluting, corrupting.

Inquina'tion (s. from inquinate) Pollution, corruption. B.

Inqui'nable (adj. from inquire) Capable of inquiry; fit to be enquired into.

INQUI'RE (v. int. from the Lat. in into, and quero to ask) To ask questions, to search into, to make examination.

Inqui're (v. t.) To ask about, to search out; to call, to name; but these last senses are now grown obsolete. Sp.

Inquir'ed (p. from inquire) Examined, sought after.

Inquir'er (s. from inquire) One that inquires, one who examines.

Inqui'ring (p. a. from inquire) Asking, searching, examining.

Inqui'ry (s. from inquire) A search, an examination, an interrogation.

INQUISITION (s. from the Lat. in into, and quero quæsitus to enquire) A judicial inquiry, a court established in some popish countries for the discovery and punishment of heresy; an examination, a search.

INQUIS'ITIVE (adj. from the Lat. in into, and quero quæsitus to enquire) Curious to know, busy in search, apt to ask questions; with about, after and into: as, "A wise man is not inquisitive about things impertinent." "The most inquisitive people after news of any in the world." "Inquisitive into the reasonableness of things." Sometimes, but not so properly, with of: as, "Inquisitive of fights."

Inquis'itively (adv. from inquisitive) With curiosity, in an inquisitive manner.

Inquis'itiveness (s. from inquisitive) The quality of being inquisitive.

INQUIS'ITOR (s. from the Lat.) One who examines judicially, an officer in the Popish courts of inquisition.

Inra'ge (v. t. from in, and rage, but not so common a spelling) To enrage. Scott.

Inra'ged (p. from inrage, but not so common a spelling) Enraged.

Inra'ging (p. a. from inrage, but not so common a spelling) Enraging.

Inrai'l (v. t. from in, and rail) To enclose with rails.

Inrai'l'd (p. from inrail) Inclosed with rails.

Inrai'ing (p. a. from inrail) Inclosing with rails.

In'rest (adj. obsolete) Innermost. Chaucer.

Inri'ch (v. t. not so correct a spelling) To enrich. Sc.

Inrich'ed (p. a. from inrich, but not so correct a spelling) Enriched.

Inrich'ing (p. a. from inrich, but not so correct a spelling) Enriching.

Inrich'ment (s. from inrich, but not so correct a spelling) An enrichment. Scott.

Inri'se (adv. obsolete) In its beauty. Cole.

In'road (s. from in, and road) An incursion, a sudden invasion.

In'rode (s. not so correct a spelling) An inroad. Ph.

Inro'll (v. t. from in, and roll, but not so common a spelling) To enrol.

Inro'll'd

Inro'led (*p. from inrol, but not so common a spelling*) Enrolled.

Inro'lling (*p. a. from inrol, but not so common a spelling*) Enrolling.

Inro'lment (*s. from inrol, but not so common a spelling*) An enrollment. *Scott.*

INSA'NABLE (*adj. from insane*) Incapable of being healed.

INSA'NE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sanus sound*) Unsound in the intellects, deprived of reason; making mad; disordered.

Infan'eness (*s. from insane*) The state of being insane, insanity.

INSAN'GUINED (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and sanguis blood*) Rendered bloody, drenched with blood. *Scott.*

INSA'NIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Madness, frenzy, dotage.

Infan'iate (*v. t. from insane, but not much used*) To make mad, to deprive of reason. *Scott.*

Infan'ity (*s. from insane*) The state of being insane, madness.

INSA'TIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and satur full*) Incapable of being satisfied, greedy beyond satiety.

Infat'ieness (*s. from insatiable*) The state or quality of being insatiable.

Infat'ially (*adv. from insatiable*) With greediness not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and satur full*) Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

Infat'iated (*adj. from insatiate*) Unsatisfied, greedy beyond satiety. *Scott.*

Infat'iateness (*s. from insatiate*) The state of being unsatisfied, the quality of being unsatisfied.

Infat'iety (*s. from insatiate*) The state or quality of being unsatisfied.

INSATISFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, satis enough, and facio to do, but not much used*) The want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*

INSA'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and satur full*) Unsown. *Cole.*

INSAT'URABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and satur full*) Incapable of being filled, incapable of being satisfied.

Insc'ience (*s. not used, from inscient*) Ignorance. *Bailey.*

INSCI'ENT (*adj. not used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and scientia science*) Ignorant. *Cole.*

Inscien'tious (*adj. from inscient, but not used*) Ignorant. *Cole.*

Insc'o'nce (*v. t. obsolete*) To secure, to secure as with a fort. *Shakespeare.*

Insc'on'ced (*p. from insconce*) Secured, secured by a fort. *Scott.*

Inscri'bable (*adj. from inscribe*) Capable of being inscribed.

INSCRIBE (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and scribo to write*) To write on, to mark with writing, to dedicate, to draw one figure within another.

Inscri'bed (*p. from inscribe*) Marked with writing, dedicated, drawn within some other figure.

Inscri'bing (*p. a. from inscribe*) Marking with an inscription, dedicating, drawing one figure within another.

Inscrip'tion (*s. from inscribe*) Something written, something engraved, a title, a dedication. *In law, an obligation in writing, a grant in writing.*

INSCRU'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and scrutator to search*) Incapable of being investigated, incapable of being found out.

Inscru'tableness (*s. from inscrutable*) The state or quality of being inscrutable.

Inscru'tably (*adv. from inscrutable*) In a manner not to be found out.

INSCU'LP (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and sculpo to engrave*) To cut, to engrave.

Insculp'ed (*p. from insculp*) Cut, engraved.

Insculp'ing (*p. a. from insculp*) Cutting, engraving.

Inscu'ipt (*p. from insculp*) Cut, engraved. *Shakespeare.*

Insculpt'ion (*s. from insculp, but not so common a word*) An insculpture. *Cole.*

Insculpt'ure (*s. from insculp*) An engraving.

Inseam (*v. t. from in, and seam*) To impress by a seam, to mark by a cicatrix; to make a seam on the inside.

Inseam'ed (*p. from inseam*) Impressed with a seam, marked by a cicatrix; seamed on the inside.

Inseam'ing (*p. a. from inseam*) Impresssing with a seam, marking with a cicatrix; marking a seam on the inside.

INSE'CABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and seco to cut, but not used*) Incapable of being cut or divided. *C.*

INSE'CT (*v. t. not sufficiently authorized, from the Lat. in in, and seco to cut*) To cut, to cut into two parts.

In'sect (*s. from the verb*) A fly, any small creature that creep, or flies, so called from a remarkable separation in their bodies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSEC'TABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and sequor to follow*) Incapable of being followed. *Scott.*

INSECTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and sequor to follow, but not much used*) The act of following with investives, the act of pursuing. *Scott.*

INSECTA'TOR (*s. little used, from the Lat.*) One that follows with investives, a pursuer.

Insec'tile (*adj. from insect*) Belonging to an insect, having the nature of an insect.

Insec'tion (*s. from insect, but little used*) The act of cutting into any thing. *Scott.*

INSECTIV'OROUS (*adj. from the Lat. insecta an insect, and voro to devour*) Devouring insects, feeding on insects. *Scott.*

INSECTOL'OGER (*s. from the Lat. insecta an insect, and the Greek λογος a description*) A writer on insects, one who describes insects. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and securus secure*) Unsafe, wanting security.

Insecu'rely (*adv. from insecure*) Unsafely, in danger.

Insecu'reness (*s. from insecure*) The state of being insecure, insecurity.

Insecu'rity (*s. from insecure*) Want of security, uncertainty, danger.

INSECU'TION (*s. not used, from the Lat. in in, and sequor to follow*) A pursuit. *Chapman.*

Inse'fer (*s. obsolete, from in, and fee*) One who has penetration, one who is capable of seeing far into any matter. *Chaucer.*

Inse'lid (*p. obsolete*) Scaled up. *Chaucer.*

INSEMINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and semen seed*) The act of sowing seed.

INSEN'SATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sentio to perceive*) Wanting sensibility, stupid, void of thought.

INSE'NSE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and sentio to perceive, but not sufficiently authorized*) To inform, to apprise. *Cole.*

Insens'ed (*p. from insense, but not sufficiently authorized*) Informed, apprised.

Insensibil'ity (*s. from insensible*) The state of being insensible.

INSEN'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sentio to perceive*) Imperceptible, incapable of being discovered by the senses, slow, gradual, void of effect, void of feeling, deprived of sense.

Insen'sibleness (*s. from insensible*) The state or quality of being insensible.

Insen'sibly (*adv. from insensible*) Imperceptibly, in a manner not to be perceived by the senses, slowly, gradually, without sense or motion.

Inseparabil'ity (*s. from inseparable*) The state or quality of being inseparable, an union that cannot be broken.

INSEP'ARABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and separo to separate*) Incapable of being separated, united so as not to be parted.

Insep'arableness (*s. from inseparable*) Inseparability.

Insep'arably (*adv. from inseparable*) In that union not to be separated.

INSE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and sero to plant*) To place among other things, to put in.

Insert'ed (*p. from insert*) Put in, placed among other things.

Insert'ing (*p. a. from insert*) Putting in, placing among other things.

Inser'tion (*s. from insert*) The act of inserting, the thing inserted.

INSE'RVE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and servio to serve*) To promote, to conduce to some end.

INSE'VICEABLE (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and servio to serve*) Universal, unfit for service. *Scott.*

Inser'vient (*adj. from insert*) Conducive, useful to some end. *Brown.*

Inser'ving (*p. a. from insert, but little used*) Prompting, conducing to some end.

Inservi're (*v. t. in old records*) To reduce to a state of servitude.

INSES'SUS (*s. with physicians, from the Lat. in into, and cedo to go*) A bath for the lower parts of the body.

In'set (*adj. obsolete, from in, and set*) Set in, natural. *Ch.*

INSETE'NA (*s. from the Sax.*) An inner ditch. *Scott.*

Inshe'll (*v. t. from in, and shell*) To hide in a shell.

Inshell'ed (*p. from inshell*) Hid in a shell.

Inshell'ing (*p. a. from inshell*) Hiding in a shell. *Inshi'p*

Inshi'p (*v. t. from in, and ship*) To shut into a ship, to flow, to embark.
Inship'ped (*p. from inship*) Shut into a ship, flowed, embarked.
Inship'ping (*p. a. from inship*) Shutting into a ship, flowing in a ship, embarking.
Inshrine (*v. t. from in, and shrine*) To inclose in a shrine, to shut up in a precious case.
Inshrin'ed (*p. from inshrine*) Inclosed in a shrine.
Inshrin'ing (*p. a. from inshrine*) Inclosing in a shrine.
INSICCA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and siccus dry, but not much used*) The act of drying in. *Scott.*
In'side (*s. from in, and side*) The part within the surface, the inner side.
IN'SIDENT (*adj. from the Lat. in on, and sideo to perch, but not much used*) Perching, settling on as a bird. *C.*
INSIDIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. insidior to lie in ambush, but not used*) The act of lying in wait in order to deceive. *Cole.*
INSIDIA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. but not much used*) One who lies in wait.
INSID'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. insidior to lie in ambush*) Sly, treacherous, diligent to entrap.
Insid'iously (*adv. from insidious*) Slyly, treacherously, with malicious artifice.
Insid'iousness (*s. from insidious*) Slyness, treachery.
In'sight (*s. from in, and sight*) Inspection, deep view, thorough skill in any thing.
INSIG'NIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Ensigns, arms.
Insignificance (*s. from insignificant*) The want of meaning, the want of importance.
Insignificance (*s. from insignificant*) Insignificance.
INSIGNIF'ICANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and significo to signify*) Wanting meaning, void of signification, unimportant, trifling.
Insignificantly (*adv. from insignificant*) Without meaning, without importance.
Insignificance (*s. from insignificant*) Insignificance, the state of being insignificant.
Insul'um (*s. in old records*) Ill advice.
INSIMULA'TION (*s. from the Lat. insimulo to accuse, but not used*) An accusation. *Cole.*
INSINCE'RE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sincerus pure*) Wanting in sincerity, unfaithful, corrupted, unsound.
Insincer'ity (*s. from insincere*) The want of sincerity, unfaithfulness.
Insin'ew (*v. t. from in, and sinew*) To strengthen, to confirm.
Insin'ewed (*p. from insinew*) Strengthened, confirmed; *with to: as, "Insinewed to this action."* *Shakesp.*
Insin'ewing (*p. a. from insinew, but not much used*) Strengthening, confirming.
Insin'uant (*adj. from insinuate*) Having the power to insinuate.
INSIN'UATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and sinus the bosom*) To introduce by degrees, to push gently into favor, to gain the affections by artful means, to insinuate gently, to hint, to impart indirectly.
Insin'uate (*v. int.*) To wheedle, to steal into the affections by slow degrees.
Insin'uated (*p. from insinuate*) Introduced by degrees, insinuated gently, hinted, imparted indirectly.
Insin'uating (*p. a. from insinuate*) Introducing by degrees, pushing gently into favour, hinting, imparting in an indirect manner.
Insinua'tion (*s. from insinuate*) The art of pleasing, the power of gaining by stealth on the affections.
Insin'ative (*adj. from insinuate*) Stealing on the affections.
Insinua'tor (*s. from insinuate*) One that insinuates.
INSIP'ID (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sapio to taste*) Void of taste, wanting spirit, flat, dull, heavy.
Insipid'ity (*s. from insipid*) The want of taste, the want of spirit, flatness, dulness.
Insip'idly (*adv. from insipid*) Without taste, without spirit.
INSIP'IENCE (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sapio to be wise*) The want of understanding, folly.
Insip'ience (*s. from insipience, but not so common a word*) Insipience, folly.
INSIST (*v. int. from the Lat. in on, and sisto to stand*) To stand upon, to persist in, to enlarge upon in discourse; *with on, or upon; as, "I do insist upon it."*
Insist'ent (*adj. from insist*) Depending on, resting on.
Insist'ing (*p. a. from insist*) Standing on, persisting in, dwelling upon in discourse.
Insist'ure (*s. from insist, but little used*) Constancy, regularity. *Shakespeare.*

INSIT'ENCY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sitio to thirst*) Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*
INSIT'ION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and situs placed*) The insertion of one branch into another, the act of ingrafting.
INS'ITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and situs placed*) Grafted, not natural. *Scott.*
Insit'ive (*v. t. from in, and slave, but not so common a spelling*) To enslave, to reduce to a state of servitude.
Insit'ved (*p. from inslave, not so common a spelling*) Enslaved, reduced to a state of slavery.
Insit'ving (*p. a. from inslave, but not so common a spelling*) Enslaving, reducing to a state of slavery.
Insit're (*v. t. from in, and snare*) To catch in a snare, to intrap, to draw into a snare, to intangle.
Insit'red (*p. from insnare*) Caught in a trap, drawn into a snare, intangled.
Insit'rer (*s. from insnare*) One that insnares.
Insit'ring (*p. a. from insnare*) Catching in a trap, drawing into a snare, intangling.
INSO'CIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and socio to associate*) Unsociable, averse to conversation; incapable of being associated.
Insociableness (*s. from insociable*) Unsociableness, reservedness.
INSOBRI'ETY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sobrius sober*) The want of sobriety, intemperance.
IN'SOLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and sol solis the sun*) To dry in the sun, to expose to the sun. *Johns.*
In'solated (*p. from insolate, but not much used*) Dried in the sun, exposed to the sun.
In'solating (*p. a. from insolate, not much used*) Drying in the sun, exposing to the sun.
Insola'tion (*s. from insolate*) The act of exposing to the sun, exposure to the sun. *Brown.*
In'solence (*s. from insolent*) Pride exerted in contemptuous treatment of others.
In'solence (*v. t. from the sub. a bad word*) To treat with insolence.
In'solenced (*p. from insolence, a bad word*) Treated with insolence. *King Charles.*
Insolency (*s. from insolence, but not so common a word*) Insolence.
IN'SOLENT (*adj. from the Lat. insolens contrary to custom*) Contemptuous, haughty, overbearing.
In'solently (*adv. from insolent*) Haughtily, rudely, with insolence.
In'solentness (*s. from insolent*) Insolence.
Insol'ibill (*adj. obsolete*) Unanswerable. *Chaucer.*
Insol'ible (*adj. obsolete*) Unanswerable.
INSO'LITE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and soleo to be accustomed, but not used*) Unusual, unaccustomed. *Bailey.*
INSOL'VABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and solvo to loose*) Incapable of being solved, incapable of being paid.
Insol'vableness (*s. from insolvable*) The state of being insolvable.
INSOL'UBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and solvo to loose*) Incapable of being dissolved, incapable of separation.
Insol'ubleness (*s. from insoluble*) The state of being insoluble.
Intol'vency (*s. from insolvent*) An inability of payment, the state of not being able to pay one's debts.
INSOL'VENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and solvo to pay*) Unable to pay, incapable of paying one's debts.
Insol'ventness (*s. from insolvent*) The state of being insolvent.
INSOM'NIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and somnium a dream, but not much used*) Troubled with dreams, restless in sleep. *Scott.*
Insomu'ch (*conj. from in, so, and much*) So, so that, to such a degree as.
INSPE'CT (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and specio to look*) To look into, to look over, to examine.
Inspect'ed (*p. from inspect*) Looked over, looked into, examined.
Inspect'ing (*p. a. from inspect*) Looking over, looking into, examining.
Inspection (*s. from inspect*) Superintendence, the oversight of any business; a close survey, a minute examination: *with over respecting persons, and into respecting things; as, "His inspection over us." "The divine inspection into the affairs of the world."*
Inspect'or (*s. from inspect*) One that inspects, a superintendent.
INSPE'UBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ipero*

- spero to hope, but not used*) Improper to be hoped for. *Cole.*
- INSPIRE (v. t. from the Lat. in upon, and spargo to sprinkle) To sprinkle upon. *Scott.*
- INSPIRE (p. from inspire, not much used) Sprinkled.
- INSPIRING (p. a. from inspire, but little used) Sprinkling upon.
- INSPIRING (s. from inspire) A sprinkling. *Ainsworth.*
- INSPEXIMUS (s. from the Lat.) A kind of letters patent so called because they begin with this word.
- INSPIRE (v. t. from in, and sphere) To place in a sphere, to place in an orb.
- INSPIRE (p. from inspire) Placed in an orb, placed in a sphere. *Milton.*
- INSPIRABLE (adj. from inspire) Capable of being drawn in with the breath, capable of being infused.
- INSPIRADO (s. from inspire) A person who pretends to inspiration, an enthusiast. *Scott.*
- INSPIRATION (s. from inspire) The act of drawing in the breath, the act of breathing into, an infusion of ideas by a superior power.
- INSPIRE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and spiro to breathe) To breathe into, to draw in with the breath; to impress on the fancy, to animate by supernatural infusion.
- INSPIRED (p. from inspire) Breathed into, drawn in with the breath, impressed by supernatural infusion.
- INSPIRER (s. from inspire) One that inspires.
- INSPIRING (p. a. from inspire) Breathing into, drawing in with the breath, animating by supernatural impulse.
- INSPIRIT (v. t. from in, and spirit) To actuate, to animate, to invigorate, to enliven, to encourage.
- INSPIRITED (p. from inspirit) Actuated, animated, enlivened, encouraged.
- INSPIRITING (p. a. from inspirit) Actuating, animating, encouraging.
- INSPISSATE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and spissus made thick) To thicken, to make thick.
- INSPISSATED (p. from inspissate) Thickened, made thick.
- INSPISSATING (p. a. from inspissate) Thickening, making thick.
- INSPISSATION (s. from inspissate) The act of making thick.
- INSTABILITY (s. from instable) Inconstancy, mutability, weakness.
- INSTABLE (adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sto to stand) Unstable, inconstant, subject to change.
- INSTABILITY (s. from instable) Instability. *Scott.*
- INSTALL (v. t. from in, and stall) To advance to any rank or office, to place in the seat or stall proper to any office or dignity, to bring into the proper place.
- INSTALLATION (s. from install) The act of installing, the act of seating in the place proper to any office or dignity.
- INSTALLED (p. from install) Placed in the stall or seat proper to any office or dignity, brought into its proper place.
- INSTALLING (p. a. from install) Placing in the seat or stall proper to any office or dignity.
- INSTALLMENT (s. a different spelling) An instalment.
- INSTALLMENT (s. from install) The act of installing, the seat in which one is installed, the act of bringing to its proper place in any account, a payment.
- INSTANCE (s. from instant) An importunity, a solicitation; an example, a document; an occasion, a motive, an influence; a state, a condition represented.
- INSTANCE (v. int. from the sub.) To give an example, to illustrate by example.
- INSTANCING (p. a. from instance) Giving an instance, illustrating by an example.
- INSTANCY (s. from instance, but not so much used) An instance. *Hooker.*
- INSTANT (adj. from the Lat. in on, and sto to stand) Immediate, present, quick, pressing, urgent.
- INSTANT (s. from the adj.) An exceedingly small part of time, a part of duration in which we perceive no succession; any day of the current month; but this sense is commercial.
- INSTANTANEOUS (adj. from instant) Done in an instant, done with the utmost speed.
- INSTANTANEOUSLY (adv. from instantaneous) In an instant, in an indivisible point of time.
- INSTANTANEOUSNESS (s. from instantaneous) The state of being done in an instant.
- INSTANTLY (adv. from instant) Presently, immediately; with urgent importunity.
- INSTANTNESS (s. from instant) The state of being instant.
- INSTATE (v. t. from in, and state) To place, to place in any rank or condition; to invest; but this sense is obsolete. *Sp.*
- INSTATED (p. from instate) Placed in some rank or condition.
- INSTATING (p. a. from instate) Placing in some rank or condition.
- INSTAURATION (s. from the Lat. in in, and stauro to renew) A renewal, a restoration.
- INSTAURUM (s. in old records) The whole stock of a farm, the vestments, plate and other things belonging to a church.
- INSTEAD (adv. from in, and stead) In the room, in the place in the state; with of: as, "Instead of the fathers."
- INSTEPP (v. t. from in, and steep) To soak, to soften in water, to lay under water.
- INSTEPPED (p. from insteep) Soaked, softened in water, laid under water.
- INSTEPPING (p. a. from insteep) Soaking, softening in water, laying under water.
- INSTEP (s. from in, and step) The upper part of the foot which joins to the leg.
- INSTIGATE (v. t. from the Lat. in in, and stigo to prick) To urge to a crime, to provoke to ill.
- INSTIGATED (p. from instigate) Urged, provoked, incited to a crime.
- INSTIGATING (p. a. from instigate) Provoking, inciting to something criminal.
- INSTIGATION (s. from instigate) An incitement, an encouragement to something criminal.
- INSTIGATOR (s. from instigate) One who stirs up to something criminal.
- INSTILL (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and stillo to drop) To infuse by drops, to insinuate, to infuse into the mind by slow degrees; with into: "They instilled into their children the love of virtue."
- INSTILLATION (s. from instill) The act of pouring in by drops, the act of infusing into the mind by slow degrees, the thing instilled.
- INSTILLED (p. from instill) Infused by drops, infused by slow degrees.
- INSTILLING (p. a. from instill) Infusing by drops, infusing by slow degrees.
- INSTIMULATE (v. t. from the Lat. in into, and stimulo to prick, but not used) To stimulate, to urge on.
- INSTIMULATION (s. from instimulate) The act of urging forward. *Scott.*
- INSTINCT (s. formerly accented on the last syllable, from the Lat. instinctus an inward motion) The power which determines the will of brutes, a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.
- INSTINCT (adj. from the sub. but now grown obsolete) Moved, animated. *Milton.*
- INSTINCTED (adj. from instinct, a bad word) Impressed by some animating power. *Bentley.*
- INSTINCTIVE (adj. from instinct) Acting by instinct. *Mil.*
- INSTINCTIVELY (adv. from instinctive) By instinct, by the call of nature. *Shakespeare.*
- INSTITUTE (v. t. from the Lat. in in, and statuo to appoint) To appoint, to decree, to establish, to prescribe; to instruct, to form by instruction.
- INSTITUTE (s. from the verb) An established law, a precept, a principle.
- INSTITUTED (p. from institute) Fixed, established, prescribed, decreed, instructed, formed by instruction.
- INSTITUTING (p. a. from institute) Fixing, founding, establishing, prescribing, decreeing, instructing, educating.
- INSTITUTION (s. from institute) An establishment, a positive law, a mode of education.
- INSTITUTIONARY (adj. from institution) Comprizing institutes, containing first principles, elementary.
- INSTITUTIST (s. from institute) A writer of institutes.
- INSTITUTOR (s. from institute) One that institutes, a founder, an instructor.
- INSTOP (v. t. from in, and stop) To close up, to stop. *Dr.*
- INSTRUCT (v. t. from the Lat. in on, and struo to build up) To teach, to form by precept, to institute, to direct; to model, to form. *Lytle.*
- INSTRUCTED (p. from instruct) Taught, formed by precept, instituted, directed; modeled.
- INSTRUCTOR (s. from instruct) One that instructs.
- INSTRUCTING (p. a. from instruct) Teaching, forming by precept, instituting, directing.
- INSTRUCTION (s. from instruct) The act of teaching, education; authoritative information, a mandate from a superior.
- INSTRUCTIVE (adj. from instruct) Conveying instruction.
- INSTRUCTIVENESS (s. from instructive) Aptness for instruction.
- INSTRUMENT (s. from the Lat. in on, and struo to build up) A tool for any kind of work, a nicer kind of tool, any thing constructed in order to produce musical

- fical sounds, a writing containing a contract or order, the means or agent by which anything is accomplished, one who acts merely to serve the purpose of another.
- Instru'mental** (*adj. from instrument*) Conducive to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful, produced by instruments.
- Instrumental'ity** (*s. from instrumental*) A subordinate agency, instrumental operation.
- Instru'mentally** (*adv. from instrumental*) In the manner of an instrument, with an instrument.
- Instru'mentalne's** (*s. from instrumental*) Subordinate agency, usefulness as an instrument.
- INSUAV'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and suavis sweet, but not used*) Unpleasantness. *Bailey.*
- INSU'BID** (*adj. from the Lat. insubidus simple, but not used*) Rash, inconsiderate. *Cole.*
- INSUC'CATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and succo to moisten, but not used*) To moisten. *Bailey.*
- INSUCCA'TION** (*s. in pharmacy, from insuccate*) The act of moistening with some juice.
- INSUF'FERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and fuffero to suffer*) Intolerable, insupportable, contemptible, detestable.
- Insuf'ferably** (*adv. from insufferable*) Intolerably, detestably.
- Insuff'ience** (*s. from insufficient*) The want of sufficiency.
- Insuff'iciency** (*s. from insufficiency*) Insufficiency, the want of sufficiency.
- INSUFFIC'IENT** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and sufficio to be sufficient*) Wanting sufficiency, inadequate, unfit.
- Insuff'iently** (*adv. from insufficient*) With insufficiency, unfitly, inadequately.
- INSUFFLA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. in in, and sufflo to blow*) The act of breathing upon.
- IN'SULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. insula an island*) Belonging to an island.
- In'sulary** (*adj. from insular*) Insular, belonging to an island.
- IN'SULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. insula an island, but not much used*) To make an island. *Bailey.*
- In'sulated** (*p. from insulate*) Made in the form of an island, formed so as not to be contiguous on any side.
- IN'SULOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. insula an island, but not much used*) Full of islands. *Bailey.*
- INSU'LTE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and sal falis salt*) Unfavoury, dull, insipid.
- INSU'LT** (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and salto to leap*) To trample upon, to triumph over, to treat with insolence.
- In'sult** (*s. from the verb*) An act of insolence, a contempt; the act of leaping upon. *Dryden.*
- In'sult'ed** (*p. from insult*) Treated with insolence, trampled on.
- In'sult'er** (*s. from insult*) One that insults.
- In'sult'ing** (*p. a. from insult*) Treating with insolence, trampling on.
- In'sult'ingly** (*adv. from insulting*) With insult.
- In'sult'ure** (*s. from insult, but not much used*) The act of leaping upon. *Bailey.*
- INSU'PER** (*adv. from the Lat.*) Over and above. "There remains insuper to the paymaster of the army."
- Insuperabil'ity** (*s. from insuperable*) Invincibleness.
- INSU'PERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and supero to overcome*) Invincible, not surmountable.
- Insu'perableness** (*s. from insuperable*) Invincibleness.
- Insu'perably** (*adv. from insuperable*) Invincibly, unsurmountably.
- INSUPPORT'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, sub under, and porto to carry*) Intolerable, incapable of being supported.
- Insupport'ableness** (*s. from insupportable*) The state of being insupportable.
- Insupport'ably** (*adv. from insupportable*) Intolerably, beyond endurance.
- Insu'rance** (*s. from insure, but not so common a spelling*) An ensurance. *Scott.*
- Insu're** (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To ensure, to secure.
- Insu'red** (*p. from insure, but not so common a spelling*) Ensured.
- Insu'rer** (*s. from insure, but not so common a spelling*) An ensurer. *Scott.*
- Insu'ring** (*p. a. from insure, but not so common a spelling*) Ensuring.
- INSURMOUNT'ABLE** (*adj. from the French surmonter*) Insuperable, incapable of being surmounted.
- Insurmoun'tableness** (*s. from insurmoun'table*) The state of being insurmoun'table.
- Insurmoun'tably** (*adv. from insurmoun'table*) Invincibly, in a manner not to be surmounted.
- INSURREC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. in on, and surgo to rise*) A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.
- INSUS'URRATE** (*v. int. not used, from the Lat. in into, and susurro to whisper*) To whisper into the ear. *Eq.*
- Insufurra'tion** (*s. from insufurrate*) The act of whispering. *Johnson.*
- INTAB'ULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and tabula a table*) To write on tables. *Bailey.*
- Intab'ulated** (*p. from intabulate*) Written on tables. *Sc.*
- INTAC'T** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tango to touch, but not used*) Untouched. *Bailey.*
- INTAC'TÆ** (*s. plu. in geometry, from the Lat. in contrary to, and tango to touch*) The asymptotes of a curve.
- INTAC'TIBLE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and tango to touch*) Imperceptible to the touch.
- INTAC'TILE** (*adj. little used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and tango to touch*) Incapable of being touched. *Sc.*
- INTAG'LIO** (*s. from the Italian*) Any jewel or small trinket with an engraving on it.
- In'taker** (*s. on the borders of Scotland, from in, and take*) A person who takes in any kind of booty or stolen goods. *Bailey.*
- INTAM'INATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and tamino to defile, but not used*) To defile. *Bailey.*
- Intan'gle** (*v. t. from in, and tangle, but not so common a spelling*) To entangle. *Johnson.*
- Intang'led** (*p. from intangle*) Entangled.
- Intang'lement** (*s. from intangle*) An intanglement, a perplexity.
- Intang'ling** (*p. a. from intangle*) Entangling.
- Inta'fable** (*adj. not much used*) Having no taste, insipid. *Grew.*
- IN'TEGER** (*s. from the Lat.*) A whole number, the whole of any thing.
- In'tegral** (*adj. from integer*) Whole, consisting of all its parts, complete, belonging to a whole number, consisting of whole numbers.
- In'tegral** (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the whole made up of parts.
- In'tegrate** (*v. t. not much used, from integer*) To make whole, to restore to its former state.
- In'tegrated** (*p. from integrate*) Made whole, brought into its former state. *Scott.*
- Integra'tion** (*s. from integrate*) The act of making whole, a restoration. *Scott.*
- Integ'rity** (*s. from integer*) Honesty, purity of manners; intireness, uncorruptness.
- INTEG'UMENT** (*s. from the Lat. intego to cover*) A covering, a skin, a membrane.
- IN'TELLECT** (*s. from the Lat. intelligo to understand*) The understanding, the intelligent mind.
- Intellec'tion** (*s. from intellect*) The act of the understanding.
- Intellec'tive** (*adj. from intellect*) Having an intellect.
- Intellec'tual** (*adj. from intellect*) Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, having the power of intellect, perceived by the intellect, proposed to the intellect.
- Intellec'tual** (*s. from the adj.*) The intellect, the understanding. *Milton.*
- Intellec'tualist** (*s. not much used, from intellectual*) One quick of apprehension. *Cole.*
- Intel'ligence** (*s. from intelligent*) Understanding, skill; unbodied mind, an angel, a spirit; communication, commerce of information, notice, advice.
- Intel'ligencer** (*s. from intelligence*) One who sends or brings information, one who carries news.
- Intel'ligency** (*s. from intelligence, but not so common a word*) Intelligence.
- INTEL'LIGENT** (*adj. from the Lat. intelligo to understand*) Knowing, skilful, giving intelligence, giving information; with of: as, "Which are to France the spirits intelligent of our state." *Shakespeare.*
- Intelligen'tial** (*adj. from intelligent*) Consisting of unbodied mind, intellectual. *Milton.*
- Intelligibil'ity** (*s. from intelligible*) The state or quality of being intelligible.
- INTEL'LIGIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. intelligo to understand*) Capable of being understood.
- Intelligibleness** (*s. from intelligible*) The state or quality of being intelligible.
- Intel'ligibly** (*adv. from intelligible*) In a manner to be understood.
- INTEM'ERATE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and temero to defile*) Undefiled, unpolluted.
- INTEM'PERAMENT** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tempero to temper*) A bad temperament, a bad constitution. *Harvey.*
- Intem'perance** (*s. from intemperate*) The want of temperance, the want of moderation, excess.

Intemperancy (*s. from intemperance, but not so commonly used*) Intemperance.

INTEM'PERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tempero to temper*) Wanting temperance, immoderate in eating and drinking; passionate, ungovernable.

Intem'perately (*adv. from intemperate*) With intemperance, immoderately, excessively.

Intem'perateness (*s. from intemperate*) Intemperance, excess, boisterousness.

Intem'perature (*s. from intemperate*) The excess of some quality, the want of a proper temperament.

Intem'peries (*s. with physicians, but not much used*) A dyscrasy, an ill habit. *Bailey.*

INTEMPE'STIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tempus time, but not used*) Unseasonable, untimely. *Ph.*

INTEN'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and teneo to hold, but not so correct a spelling*) Intenable. *Johns.*

INTEND (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and tendo to stretch*) To design, to mean; to attend, to regard; to enforce, to stretch out; but these last senses are now grown obsolete. *Spenser.*

Intend'ancy (*s. from intend*) The department or office of an intendant. *Scott.*

Intend'ant (*s. from intend*) An officer of the highest class, one who oversees any particular allotment of public business.

Intend'ed (*p. from intend*) Designed, meant; attended, enforced, stretched out.

Intend'iment (*s. obsolete, from intend*) Attention, examination. *Spenser.*

Intend'ing (*p. a. from intend*) Designing, meaning, attending.

Intend'ment (*s. from intend*) Intention, design.

INTEN'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and tener tender*) To make tender, to soften. *Taylor.*

Inten'erated (*p. from intenerate, but not much used*) Softened, made tender.

Inten'erating (*p. a. from intenerate*) Softening, making tender. *Phillips.*

Inten'eration (*s. from intenerate*) The act of softening, the act of making tender. *Bacon.*

INTEN'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and teneo to hold*) Incapable of being held. *Shakespeare.*

INTEN'SE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and tendo to stretch*) Strained, forced, raised to a high degree, vehement, ardent; held on the stretch, exceedingly attentive.

Inten'sely (*adv. from intense*) To a great degree.

Inten'seness (*s. from intense*) The state of being intense.

Inten'ser (*adj. comp. of intense*) Intense in a greater degree.

Inten'sest (*adj. sup. of intense*) Intense in the greatest degree.

Inten'sion (*s. from intense*) The act of straining, the contrary to remission.

Inten'sity (*s. from intense*) Intenseness. *Scott.*

Inten'sive (*adj. from intense*) Stretched out, intent on, full of care.

Inten'sively (*adj. from intensive*) Intensely, to a great degree.

INTEN'T (*adj. from the Lat. in on, and tendo to stretch*) Bent upon, diligent, fixed.

Inten't (*s. from the adj.*) The design, the purpose, the drift, the meaning.

INTEN'TABLE (*adj. not used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and tento to try*) Incapable of being tempted. *Co.*

INTENTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in on, and tento to tempt, but not used*) A temptation, a threatening. *Co.*

Inten'tion (*s. from intent*) The design, the purpose; eagerness of desire, closeness of attention; the state of being stretched.

Inten'tional (*adj. from intention*) Designed, done with design.

Inten'tionally (*adv. from intentional*) With intention, with design.

Inten'tive (*adj. from intent*) Attentive, closely applied.

Inten'tively (*adv. from intensive*) With intention, with close application.

Inten'tly (*adv. from intent*) With close attention, with close application, with keen desire.

Inten'tness (*s. from intent*) The state of being intent.

Inten'uate (*adj. not much used*) Sweet smelling, belonging to a kind of juniper; slender. *Chaucer.*

INTE'R (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and terra the earth*) To bury, to put under ground.

INTERA'NIA (*s. not much used, from the Lat.*) The viscera, the entrails. *Phillips.*

INTER'CALAR (*adj. from the Lat. intercalo to put between*) Inserted out of the common order, inserted in the kalendar so as to preserve the equation of time.

Inter'calarity (*s. from intercalary, but not much used*) An intercalation; the burden of a song. *Cole.*

Inter'calary (*adj. from intercalary*) Intercalar.

INTER'CALATE (*v. t. from the Lat. intercalo to insert*) To insert an extraordinary day in the kalendar as in the leap year.

Inter'calated (*p. from intercalate*) Inserted in the kalendar out of the common order.

Inter'calating (*p. a. from intercalate*) Inserting an extraordinary day.

Inter'calation (*s. from intercalate*) The insertion of an extraordinary day.

INTERCE'DE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and cedo to go*) To mediate, to pass between, to act between two parties with an intention to make up a difference; with and for: as, "To intercede with God for us."

Interce'dent (*adj. from intercede*) Mediating, passing between. *Scott.*

Interceden'tal (*adj. from intercedent*) Falling between the critical days. *Scott.*

Interce'der (*s. from intercede*) One that intercedes, one that acts the part of an intercessor.

Interce'ding (*p. a. from intercede*) Mediating, acting between two parties with a view to bring about a reconciliation.

INTERCE'PT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and capio to take*) To stop, to seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off.

Intercept'ed (*p. from intercept*) Stopped, seized in the way, obstructed, cut off.

Intercept'ing (*p. a. from intercept*) Stopping, seizing by the way, obstructing, cutting off the communication.

Intercep'tion (*s. from intercept*) A seizure in the way, an obstruction.

Interces'sion (*s. from intercede*) A mediation on the behalf of an offending party, an interposition between contending parties.

INTERCES'SOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that intercedes, a mediator, an agent between two parties in order to a reconciliation.

Interces'sour (*s. the old spelling, from the French intercesseur*) An intercessor.

Interchai'n (*v. t. from inter between, and chain*) To chain, to link together.

Interchain'ed (*p. from interchain*) Chained, linked together. *Shakespeare.*

Interchan'ge (*v. t. from inter between, and change*) To exchange, to give and take mutually, to succeed alternately.

Interchan'ge (*s. from the verb*) An exchange of commodities, an alternate succession, a mutual intercourse of presents.

Interchan'geable (*adj. from interchange*) Exchanged, capable of being exchanged, following in alternate succession.

Interchan'geably (*adv. from interchangeable*) Alternately, in a manner in which each gives and receives.

Interchang'ed (*p. from interchange*) Exchanged, mutually changed.

Interchan'gement (*s. from interchange*) An exchange, a mutual transfer.

Interchan'ging (*p. a. from interchange*) Exchanging, succeeding alternately.

INTERCIP'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and capio to take*) Intercepting, causing a stoppage.

Intercip'ient (*s. from the adj.*) The cause of a stoppage, that which intercepts.

INTERCIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and cado to cut*) An obstruction, the act of cutting between.

INTERCLU'DE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and claudo to shut*) To intercept, to shut out by an intervention.

Interclu'ded (*p. from interclude*) Obstructed, intercepted; with by: as, "Intercepted by a hoarfrost."

Interclu'ding (*p. a. from interclude*) Intercepting, shutting out by intervention.

Interclu'sion (*s. from interclude*) An obstruction, an interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and columna a column*) The space between two or more pillars.

INTERCOM'MON (*v. int. from the Lat. inter among, and communis common*) To eat at the same table, to feed on the same common.

Intercom'moning (*p. from intercommon*) Eating at the same table, feeding on the same common.

INTERCOMMUN'ICATE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between,*

between, and communico to commune) To communicate with another. *Scott.*

Intercommu'nicating (*p. a. from intercommunicate*) Communicating with each other.

INTERCOMMU'NITY (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and communis common*) A mutual communication, a mutual freedom in the exercises of religion.

INTERCOST'AL (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and costa a rib*) Placed between the ribs.

IN'TERCOURSE (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and curso to run*) Communication, commerce, exchange; *with with: as, "Such an intercourse with the divine Being."*

Intercur'rence (*s. from intercurrent*) A passage between, a communication.

INTERCUR'RENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and curro to run*) Running between.

INTER'CUS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of dropsy, the anasarca. *Phillips.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and cutis the skin*) Lying between the flesh and the skin.

Interdeal (*s. from inter, and deal, but now grown obsolete*) Intercourse, traffick. *Spenser.*

INTERDICT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and dico to say*) To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit the celebration of holy offices.

In'terdict (*s. from the verb*) A prohibition, a papal prohibition to the clergy forbidding them to celebrate the offices of religion.

Interdict'ed (*p. from interdict*) Prohibited, forbidden, forbidden to celebrate the offices of religion.

Interdict'ing (*p. a. from interdict*) Prohibiting, forbidding to celebrate holy offices.

Interdict'ion (*s. from interdict*) A prohibition, a curse; *but this sense is judged improper.* *Shakesp.*

Interdict'ory (*adj. from interdict*) Belonging to an interdiction, comprising an interdiction.

INTERDUC'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The space left between sentences, a stop in reading to fetch breath. *Sc.*

In'tere (*adj. obsolete*) Entire. *Chaucer.*

INTEREMP'TION (*s. from the Lat. interimo to kill, but not used*) The act of killing. *Bailey.*

INTEREQUITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and equito to ride, but not used*) To ride between. *Co.*

IN'TERESS (*v. t. from the French intéresser, but now grown obsolete*) To concern, to affect, to give a share in.

In'teressed (*p. from interest, but now grown obsolete*) Interested, concerned. *Dryden.*

IN'TEREST (*s. from the Lat.*) To concern, to affect, to give a share in.

In'terest (*v. int.*) To affect, to move. *Johnson.*

In'terest (*s. from the verb*) A concern, an advantage, a share, a part, regard to private property, money paid for use, usury, influence over others.

In'terested (*p. from interest*) Concerned, affected, influenced by private advantage.

In'teresting (*p. a. from interest*) Engaging, affecting, important, giving attention.

INTERFEMI'NEUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The part of the body which lies between the thighs and the groin. *Scott.*

INTERFECTION (*s. from the Lat. interficio to kill, but not much used*) The act of killing. *Bailey.*

Interfect'or (*s. from interfection, but not much used*) One that kills; a destructive planet. *Bailey.*

INTERFE'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and ferio to strike*) To clash, to oppose each other, to intermeddle, to interpose; to strike one leg against the other.

Interfe'ring (*p. a. from interfere*) Interposing, clashing, striking one leg against the other.

Interfe'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of intermeddling, the act of striking one leg against the other.

INTERFLU'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and fluo to flow*) Flowing between.

INTERFLU'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and fluo to flow, but not so common a word*) Interfluent, flowing between.

INTERFUL'GENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and fulgeo to shine*) Shining between.

INTERFU'SED (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and fundo to pour out*) Poured between, scattered between.

INTERGA'PING (*adj. with grammarians, from the Lat. inter between, and gape*) Producing a disagreeable kind of hiatus in pronunciation, as in the case of two vowels coming together.

Interja'cency (*s. from interjacent*) The act or state of lying between, the thing which lies between.

INTERJA'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and jacio to lie*) Lying between, intervening.

INTERJE'C'T (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and jacio to throw, but not much used*) To throw between.

Interject'ed (*p. not much used, from interject*) Thrown in between.

Interject'ing (*p. a. from interject, but not much used*) Throwing in between.

Interjec'tion (*s. from interject*) An intervention, an interpolation; a part of speech in grammar, a word thrown into a sentence expressing some passion or emotion of the mind.

IN'TERIM (*s. from the Lat.*) The mean time, the intervening space of time.

INTERJOIN (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and jungo to join*) To join mutually, to intermarry. *Shakesp.*

Interjoin'ed (*p. from interjoin, but not much used*) Joined mutually.

Interjoin'ing (*p. a. from interjoin, but not much used*) Joining mutually.

INTE'RIOR (*adj. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Internal, inner, lying inward.

Inte'riour (*adj. the old spelling, from the French intérieur*) Interior, internal.

Interknow'ledge (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and knowledge*) Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

INTERLA'CE (*v. t. from the French entrelacer*) To intermix, to put one thing with another.

Interla'ced (*p. from interlace*) Intermixed.

Interla'cing (*p. a. from interlace*) Intermixing.

INTERLA'PSE (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and lapsus a fall*) An intermediate space of time, the portion of time that passes between any two events.

INTERLA'RD (*v. t. from the French entrelarder*) To mix fat with lean, to insert between, to diversify by mixture.

Interlard'ed (*p. from interlard*) Mixed as fat with lean, inserted between, diversified by mixture.

Interlard'ing (*p. a. from interlard*) Mixing fat and lean, inserting between, diversifying by mixture.

Interlea've (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and leave*) To put blank leaves between.

Interleav'ed (*p. from interleave*) Bound up with blank leaves between.

Interleav'ing (*p. a. from interleave*) Inserting blank leaves between, binding up with blank leaves.

INTERLINE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and linea a line*) To write between the lines, to correct by writing between the lines; to write in alternate lines, to write one language in one line and another in the next.

Interlin'eary (*adj. from interline*) Interlined.

Interlinea'tion (*s. from interline*) A correction by writing between the lines, that which is written between the lines.

Interlin'ed (*p. from interline*) Written between the lines, corrected by having something written between the lines.

Interlin'ing (*p. a. from interline*) Writing between the lines, correcting by something written between the lines.

Interlin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing between the lines, that which is written between the lines.

Interlin'k (*v. t. from inter, and link*) To join one another, to connect chains one in another.

Interlink'ed (*p. from interlink*) Joined one in another, joined by links.

Interlink'ing (*p. a. from interlink*) Joining together, joining by links.

INTERLOCU'TION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and loquor to speak*) A dialogue, an interchange of speech, a preparatory proceeding in law, the immediate act or speech before a final decision.

INTERLOC'UTOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One that talks with another, a dialogist.

Interloc'utory (*adj. from interlocutor*) Consisting of dialogue, preparatory to decision.

INTERLO'PE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and the Dutch loopen to run*) To run between parties, to intrude, to traffick without a proper licence.

Interlo'per (*s. from interlope*) An intruder, one who runs into a business to which he has no right.

Interlop'ing (*p. a. from interlope*) Intruding, running into business without right.

INTERLUCA'TION (*s. in husbandry, from the Lat. inter between, and lux lucis light*) The act of lopping off branches to let in light.

INTERLU'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and lux lucis light, but not much used*) Shining between.

INTERLU'CE

INTERLU'DE (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and ludo to play*) Something played between, a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and luo to wash*) The flowing in of water, the interposition of a flood.

INTERLU'NAR (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and luna the moon*) Belonging to the time in which the moon is so near the sun as to be invisible.

Interlu'nary (*adj. from interlunar*) Interlunar.

INTERLU'NIUM (*s. with astronomers, from the Lat. inter between, and luna the moon*) The space of time about the change in which the moon is invisible.

Intermar'riage (*s. from intermarry*) A marriage between two families in which each takes one and gives another.

Intermar'ry (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and marry*) To marry some of each family with the other.

Intermar'rying (*p. a. from intermarry*) Marrying some of each family with the other.

In'termean (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and mean, but not much used*) A mean between two. *Cole.*

INTERMEA'TION (*s. from inter between, and meo to pass*) The act of flowing between. *Scott.*

Intermed'dle (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and meddle*) To interpose, to meddle officiously; *with*: as, "To intermeddle with foreign affairs." Sometimes, *with in*: as, "To intermeddle in business." *Clarendon.*

Intermed'dle (*v. t.*) To mingle. *Johnson.*

Intermed'dled (*p. from intermeddle*) Mixed, mingled. *Spenser.*

Intermed'dler (*s. from intermeddle*) One that meddles officiously.

Intermed'dling (*p. a. from intermeddle*) Interposing, meddling officiously.

Interme'diacy (*s. from intermediate, but not sufficiently authorized*) An interposition, an intervention. *Der.*

Interme'dial (*adj. from intermediate*) Intervening, coming between.

INTERME'DIATE (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and medius the middle*) Coming between, interposing.

Interme'diately (*adv. from intermediate*) By interposition, by intervention.

INTERME'DIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A space between, a distance between.

Interme'll (*v. t. obsolete*) To intermix. *Spenser.*

Intermel'led (*p. from intermell, but now grown obsolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Spenser.*

Intermel'ling (*s. from intermel, but now grown obsolete*) Mixing, mingling.

Inter'ment (*s. from inter*) A burial, a sepulture.

In'termefs (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and mefs*) A smaller dish set between other dishes at table. *Pb.*

Interme'te (*v. int. obsolete*) To intermeddle, to interpose. *Chaucer.*

Intermew'ing (*s. in falconry, from inter, and mew*) The mewing of a hawk from the change of her first coat to the time in which she begins to turn white.

INTERMI'CATE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and mico to shine, but not much used*) To shine between, to shine amongst. *Cole.*

Intermica'tion (*s. from intermicate*) The act of shining between. *Phillips.*

INTERMIGRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and migro to remove*) The act of removing from one place to another, an exchange of dwellings.

INTER'MINABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and terminus a bound*) Admitting of no bound, immense.

Inter'minant (*adj. from interminate, but not much used*) Interminate, boundless. *Cole.*

INTER'MINATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and termino to bound*) Unbounded, unlimited.

Inter'minated (*adj. from interminate*) Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and minor to threaten*) A menace, a threat.

INTERMIN'GLE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and misceo to mingle*) To mingle, to mix.

Intermin'gle (*v. int.*) To become mingled.

Interming'led (*p. from intermingle*) Mixed together.

Interming'ling (*p. a. from intermingle*) Mixing together.

Intermis'sion (*s. from intermit*) A cessation for a time, a pause, the state of being intermitted, the space between the paroxysms of a fever.

Intermis'sive (*adj. from intermit*) Intermitting, coming by fits.

INTERMI'T (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and mitto to send*) To forbear for a time, to discontinue, to intercept.

Intermi't (*v. int.*) To grow mild, to ease for a time.

Intermit'ted (*p. from intermit*) Forborn for a time, intercepted.

Intermit'tent (*adj. from intermit*) Intermitting, forbearing for a time, coming by fits.

Intermit'ting (*p. a. from intermit*) Forbearing for a time, coming by fits.

INTERMI'X (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and misceo to mix*) To mingle, to join in a mixture.

intermi'x (*v. int.*) To become mingled together.

Intermix'ed (*p. from intermix*) Mingled, joined in a mixture; *with*: as, "Her persuasions were intermixed with tears."

Intermix'ing (*p. a. from intermix*) Mixing, mingling.

Intermix'ture (*s. from intermix*) A mixture, a mass formed by mixing several ingredients together; an additional mixture.

INTERMUN'DANE (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and mundus the world*) Subsisting between worlds, placed between two or more orbs.

INTERMU'RAL (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and murus a wall*) Situate between walls.

Intermu'tual (*adj. from inter, and mutual, but judged an improper compound*) Interchanged, mutual. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN (*adj. from the Lat. internus internal*) Situate within, intestine, domestic.

Inter'nal (*adj. from intern*) Situate within, intrinsic.

Inter'nally (*adv. from internal*) Inwardly, intrinsically, intellectually.

Inter'nalness (*s. from internal*) The state or quality of being internal.

INTERNE'CINE (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and neco to kill*) Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hud.*

INTERNE'CION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and neco to kill, but not used*) A massacre, a slaughter. *Ha.*

INTERNO'DIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The space between the joints of the fingers and toes.

INTERNO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The space between the knots in the stalk of a plant.

INTERNUN'CIO (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and nuncio to declare*) A messenger between two parties, one who supplied the place of the pope's nuncio.

Internun'tio (*s. a different spelling*) An internuncio. *Scot.*

INTEROS'SEUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. inter between, and os ossis a bone*) One of the muscles which move the fingers so called because situate between the bones.

INTERPASSA'TION (*s. with apothecaries*) The method of dividing a long bag by passing a few stitches in order to keep the drugs contained in it from falling down to a heap in the bottom. *Phillips.*

INTERPEL'LATION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and pello to force*) A summons, a call. *Ayliffe.*

INTERPLEA'D (*v. t. from the French entre between, and plaid to plead, but not so common a spelling*) To enterplead, to discuss a point which incidentally turns up before the main cause is determined. *Scott.*

INTERPLICA'TION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and plico to fold*) The act of folding up between, that which is folded up between. *Phillips.*

INTER'POLATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and polio to refresh*) To renew, to begin again; to foist any thing into a place to which it does not properly belong.

Inter'polated (*p. from interpolate*) Foisted in, renewed, refreshed.

Inter'polating (*p. from interpolate*) Foisting in, renewing, refreshing.

Interpola'tion (*s. from interpolate*) Something added, something put in which does not belong to the original.

Interpola'tor (*s. from interpolate*) One that interpolates, one that puts in what does not belong to the original.

Interpo'sal (*s. from interpose*) An interposition, an intervention.

INTERPO'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and pono to put*) To place between, to thrust in an objection, to offer as a succour.

Interpo'se (*v. int.*) To mediate, to act between two parties, to put in by way of interruption.

Interpo'sed (*p. from interpose*) Placed between.

Interpo'ser (*s. from interpose*) One that interposes, a mediator.

Interpo'sing (*p. a. from interpose*) Coming between, mediating, obstructing.

Interposi'tion (*s. from interpose*) An intervention, a mediation, that which interposes, that which is interposed.

INTER'PRET (*v. t. from the Lat. interpreto an interpreter*) To explain, to translate, to expound.

Inter'pretable (*adj. from interpret*) Capable of being interpreted.

Interpretation (*s. from interpret*) The act of explaining, the power of explaining, the things explained, the sense given.

Interpretative (*adj. from interpret*) Collected by interpretation.

Interpretatively (*adv. from interpretative*) In a manner collected by interpretation.

Interpreted (*p. from interpret*) Explained, translated, expounded.

Interpreter (*s. from interpret*) One that interprets, a translator.

Interpreting (*p. a. from interpret*) Explaining, translating, expounding.

INTERPUNCTION (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and punctum a point*) Punctuation, the pointing between words and sentences.

Inter'r (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To bury, to put under ground.

Inter'ed (*p. from inter*) Buried, put under ground.

INTERREGNUM (*s. from inter between, and regnum a kingdom*) The time in which the throne is vacant, the time between the death of one sovereign prince and the succession of another.

Interreign (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and regno to reign, but not much used*) An interregnum. *Bacon.*

INTERREX (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and rex a king*) One who governs during an interregnum.

Inter'ring (*p. a. from inter*) Burying, putting under ground.

INTERROGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and rogo to ask*) To question, to examine with questions.

Interrogate (*v. int.*) To ask, to put questions.

Interrogated (*p. from interrogate*) Questioned, examined by questions.

Interrogating (*p. a. from interrogate*) Asking questions, examining by questions.

Interrogation (*s. from interrogate*) A question, an enquiry, a note (?) by which a question is marked.

Interrogative (*adj. from interrogate*) Denoting a question, expressed in the form of a question.

Interrogative (*s. from the adj.*) A question, the term or form of expression in which a question is asked.

Interrogatively (*adv. from interrogative*) In the form of a question.

Interrogator (*s. from interrogate*) One that interrogates.

Interrogatory (*adj. from interrogate*) Comprizing a question, expressing a question.

Interrogatory (*s. from the adj.*) A question, an enquiry.

INTERRUPT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and rumpo to break*) To hinder, to obstruct; to hinder by an interposition; to divide, to separate.

Interrupted (*p. from interrupt*) Hindered, obstructed, hindered by interposition.

Interruptedly (*adv. from interrupt*) With interruptions.

Interrupt'er (*s. from interrupt*) One that interrupts.

Interrupt'ing (*p. a. from interrupt*) Hindering, obstructing, hindering by interposition.

Interruption (*s. from interrupt*) A hindrance, a stop, an intervention, an interposition.

INTERSCAPULAR (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and scapula the shoulder*) Placed between the shoulders.

INTERSCAPULAR (*s. in anatomy*) The process of the scapula, the prominent part of the shoulderblade.

Interscapularia (*s. plu. in anatomy, from interscapular*) The cavities between the shoulderblades and the vertebrae of the back-bone.

INTERSCAPULARIUM (*s. from the Lat. in anatomy*) The process of the shoulderblade. *Phillips.*

INTERSCINDENT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and scindo to cut, but little used*) Cut into two parts. *Cole.*

INTERSCIND (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and scindo to cut, but not used*) To cut off, to cut off by interposition.

Interscinded (*p. from interscind, but not used*) Cut off by interposition.

Interscinding (*p. a. from interscind, but not used*) Cutting off by interposition.

INTERSCRIBE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and scribo to write, but not much used*) To write between.

Interscribed (*p. from interscribe, but not much used*) Written between.

Interscribing (*p. a. from interscribe, but not used*) Writing between.

Interscript (*s. from interscribe, but not much used*) An interlineation. *Cole.*

Interscription (*s. from interscript, but little used*) An interlineation. *Scott.*

INTERSE'CANT (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and seco to cut*) Dividing into parts.

Interse'cant (*s. from the adj. in heraldry*) One line crossing another.

INTERSECT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and seco to cut*) To cut, to divide each other mutually.

Intersect (*v. int.*) To meet and cross each other.

Intersect'ed (*p. from intersect*) Divided, mutually divided.

Intersect'ing (*p. a. from intersect*) Cutting, mutually dividing.

Intersec'tion (*s. from intersect*) The point where lines cross each other.

INTERSEM'INATE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and semen seed*) To sow among, to sow between. *Sc.*

Interse'minated (*p. from interseminate, but little used*) Sowed between.

Interse'minating (*p. a. from interseminate, but little used*) Sowing between.

Intersemina'tion (*s. from interseminate, but little used*) The act of sowing between.

INTERSE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and sero to set*) To put in between, to insert.

Interse'rted (*p. not much used, from insert*) Put in between.

Interse'rt'ing (*p. a. from insert, but little used*) Putting in between.

Interse'rt'ion (*s. from insert*) An insertion, that which is inserted.

Interhoc'k (*s. from inter, and shock*) The clash of one thing against another. *Scott.*

Interhoc'k (*v. int. from the sub.*) To clash, to hit one against another. *Scott.*

Interloil'ing (*s. in agriculture*) The act of laying one kind of earth upon another.

Int'erspace (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and spatium space*) The space between. *Scott.*

INTERSPER'SE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and spargo to sprinkle*) To scatter among other things.

Interspers'ed (*p. from intersperse*) Scattered among other things, inserted here and there; *with among: as, "A void space interspersed among bodies."*

Interspers'ing (*p. a. from intersperse*) Scattering among other things, inserting here and there.

Interspers'ion (*s. from intersperse*) The act of scattering here and there.

Interspira'tion (*s. from interspire*) The act of breathing between, the act of fetching breath. *Scott.*

INTERSPI'RE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and spiro to breathe, but not much used*) To breathe between, to vent. *Bailey.*

INTERSTEL'LAR (*adj. from the Lat. inter between, and stella a star*) Coming between the stars, situate between the stars.

IN'TERSTICE (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and sto to stand*) The space between one thing and another, the space of time between one event and another.

Interstit'ial (*adj. from interstice*) Containing interstices.

INTERTE'X (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and texo to weave*) To interweave. *Bailey.*

Intertex't (*adj. from intertex*) Interwoven.

Intertex'ture (*s. from intertext*) The state of being interwoven, that which is interwoven.

INTER'TRIGO (*s. from the Lat.*) A chase, a gall. *Bai.*

In'terty (*s. in building*) A small piece of timber between the fommers.

Intertwi'ne (*v. t. from inter, and twine*) To unite by twisting one thing into another. *Scott.*

Intertwined (*p. from intertwine, but not much used*) United by twisting. *Milton.*

Intertwin'ing (*p. a. from intertwine, but little used*) Twisting one into another.

Intertwi'it (*v. t. from inter, and twist*) To unite by twisting one into another.

Intertwist'ed (*p. a. from intertwist, but little used*) Twisted together.

Intertwist'ing (*p. a. from intertwist*) Twisting together.

IN'TERVAL (*s. from the Lat. inter between, and vallis a valley*) A vacant space, the distance between, the space of time between any two points, the remission of a delirium, the space between the paroxysms of a distemper, the distance between two notes in music.

INTERVE'NE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and venio to come*) To come between, to make intervals.

Interve'ne (*s. from the adj. but not used*) An opposition, an intervention. *Wooton.*

Interve'nient (*adj. from intervene*) Passing between, interposed.

Interve'ning

Interve'ning (*p. a. from intervene*) Coming between, intercepting.

Interven'tion (*s. from intervene*) An interposition, the state of being interposed, an intermediate agency.

INTERVERT (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and vertere to turn*) To turn to a different course.

Intervert'ed (*p. from intervert*) Turned to a different course.

Intervert'ing (*p. a. from intervert*) Turning to a different course.

INTERVIE'W (*s. from the French entrevue*) A meeting, a sight of each other.

Intervig'ilant (*adj. not much used, from intervigilate*) Watchful, waking between whiles.

INTERVIG'ILATE (*v. int. from the Lat. inter between, and vigilo to watch, but not much used*) To wake now and then. *Bailey.*

Intervigila'tion (*s. from intervigilate*) The act of watching, the act of waking now and then. *Scott.*

INTERVO'LTE (*v. t. from the Lat. inter between, and volvo to fold*) To involve one in another.

Intervol'ved (*p. from involve*) Involved one in another.

Intervol'ving (*p. a. from involve*) Involved one in another.

Interwea've (*v. t. from inter, and weave*) To weave one into another, to form a regular texture.

Interwea'ved (*p. from interweave*) Woven together, formed into one regular texture.

Interwea'ving (*p. a. from interweave*) Weaving together, forming into one regular texture.

Interwish (*v. t. from inter, and wish, but not much used*) To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*

Interwo've (*v. pret. of interweave*) Did interweave.

Interwo've (*p. from interweave, but not so common*) Interwoven, interweaved. *Milton.*

Interwo'ven (*p. from interweave*) Interweaved; *with* as, "Interwoven with one another."

INTEST'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and testor to make a will*) Incapable of making a will. *Ay.*

INTEST'ATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and testor to make a will*) Having no will, dying without a will.

Intes'tinal (*adj. from intestine*) Belonging to the intestines.

INTES'TINE (*adj. from the Lat. intus inward*) Internal, contained in the body, domestic as opposed to foreign.

Intes'tine (*s. from the adj. most commonly used in the plu.*) A bowel, a gut.

INTESTIN'ULUM (*s. from intestinum*) The navelstring.

INTES'TINUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A bowel, a gut.

Inthra'l (*v. t. a different spelling*) To inthrall. *Scott.*

Inthra'll (*v. t. from in, and thrall, but not much used by late writers*) To enslave, to reduce to a state of servitude. *Milton.*

Inthra'll'ed (*p. from inthrall*) Enslaved, reduced to a state of servitude.

Inthra'll'ing (*p. a. from inthrall*) Enslaving, reducing to a state of servitude.

Inthral'ment (*s. from inthrall*) Servitude, slavery.

Inthro'ne (*v. t. from in, and throne*) To set on a throne, to raise to a throne.

Inthro'ned (*p. from inthrone*) Set on a throne, raised to a throne; *with in*: as, "In gracious dignity inthroned."

Inthro'ning (*p. a. from inthrone*) Setting on a throne, raising to royalty.

Inthroni'zed (*v. t. from inthrone, but not so commonly used*) To inthrone. *Scott.*

Inthroni'ze (*p. from inthronize, but not much used*) Inthroned.

Inthroni'zing (*p. a. from inthronize, but little used*) Inthroning.

Inthroniza'tion (*s. from inthronize*) An instalment, the act of placing on the throne. *Scott.*

Inti'ce (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To entice. *Scott.*

Inti'cement (*s. from intice, but not so common a spelling*) An enticement. *Scott.*

Inti'er (*adj. obsolete*) Entire, whole, sincere. *Chaucer.*

Inti'll (*prep. obsolete*) Into. *Chaucer.*

Intimacy (*s. from intimate*) A close familiarity.

INTIMATE (*adj. from the Lat. intimus inward*) Inmost, close, near, familiar.

Intimate (*s. from the adj.*) A familiar friend.

Intimate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To hint, to point out indirectly, to give intimation; *with to*: as, "And intimates eternity to man."

Intimated (*p. from intimate*) Hinted, pointed out in an indirect manner.

Intimately (*adv. from intimate*) Closely, nearly, inseparably.

Intimating (*p. a. from intimate*) Hinting, pointing out in an indirect manner, giving intimation.

Intima'tion (*s. from intimate*) A hint, an indirect declaration.

INTIME (*adj. from the Lat. intimus, but not much used*) Internal, lying within the surface. *Digby.*

INTIM'IDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and timeo to fear*) To make fearful, to frighten, to discourage by horrid suggestions.

Intim'idated (*p. from intimidate*) Made fearful, discouraged.

Intim'idating (*p. a. from intimidate*) Making fearful, discouraging by suggestions of horror.

Intimida'tion (*s. from intimidate*) The act of intimidating. *Scott.*

INTIRE (*adj. from the Lat. integer whole, but not so common a spelling*) Entire, whole, undivided.

Inti'rely (*adv. from intire*) Wholly, altogether.

Inti'reness (*s. from intire*) The state of being whole, the state of being intire.

INTIT'LE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and titulus a title*) To entitle, to give a title.

Intit'led (*p. from intitle*) Named, marked with a title, having a claim; *with to*: as, "She was intitled to her thirds."

Intit'ling (*p. a. from intitle*) Entitling, giving a title.

Intitula'tion (*s. from intitle*) The act of giving a title.

In'to (*prep. from in, and to*) Within, from one state to another, from one substance to another.

In'tol (*s. from in, and toll*) The custom paid on commodities imported.

INTOL'ERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tolero to bear*) Insufferable, incapable of being born, bad beyond sufferance.

Intol'erableness (*s. from intolerable*) Insufferableness, the state of being intolerable.

Intol'erably (*adv. from intolerable*) In an intolerable manner, to an intolerable degree.

INTOL'ERANT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tolero to bear*) Incapable of enduring, affording no toleration; *with of*: as, "Intolerant of excesses." *Arb.*

Intol'mb (*v. t. from in, and tomb*) To bury, to inclose in a tomb.

Intomb'ed (*p. from intomb*) Buried, inclosed in a tomb.

Intomb'ing (*p. a. from intomb*) Burying, inclosing in a tomb.

INTONATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and tono to thunder, but not much used*) To thunder out.

Intona'tion (*s. from intonate, but not much used*) The act of thundering.

INTO'NE (*v. int. from the Lat. in in, and tono to make a noise*) To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope.*

Into'ning (*p. a. from intone, but little used*) Making a slow protracted noise.

INTO'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and torto to twist*) To wreath, to wring, to twist.

Intort'ed (*p. from intort*) Wreathed, twisted.

Intort'ing (*p. a. from intort*) Wreathing, twisting.

INTOXICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and toxicum poison*) To inebriate, to make drunk; to turn the head, to deprive of the sober exercise of reason.

Intoxicat'ed (*p. from intoxicate*) Made drunk, deprived of the sober exercise of reason; *with with*: as, "Intoxicated with a desire of being above all others."

Intox'icating (*p. a. from intoxicate*) Making drunk, depriving of the sober exercise of reason.

Intoxica'tion (*s. from intoxicate*) The act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRAC'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tracto to handle*) Incapable of being governed, stubborn, obstinate, unmanageable.

Intractableness (*s. from intractable*) The state of being intractable.

Intract'ably (*adv. from intractable*) Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRADA (*s. in music, from the Italian*) An overture, a prelude. *Dict. of Arts.*

INTRADO (*s. from the Spanish*) An entrance, a public entry. *Bailey.*

INTRANE'OUS (*adj. from the Lat. intraneus inward*) Internal. *Scott.*

INTRANQUIL'LITY (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and tranquillus quiet*) Unquietness, the want of rest.

Intran'led (*adj. from in, and tranle*) Entranced, cast into a trance. *Scott.*

INTRAN'SITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and transeo to pass over*) Incapable of passing over, having no object, neuter, belonging to those verbs which do not

- do not pass over or convey their force to any object.
- INTRANSMUTABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, trans over, and muto to change*) Incapable of being changed into another substance.
- Intra'p** (*v. t. from in, and trap*) To catch in a trap, to ensnare.
- Intrap'ped** (*p. from intrap*) Entrapped, caught in a trap.
- Intrap'ping** (*p. a. from intrap*) Entrapping, ensnaring.
- Intra're** (*v. t. in old records*) To drain, to drain a bog.
- Intrea'gue** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) An intrigue. *D. of A.*
- Intrea'sure** (*v. t. from in, and treasure*) To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakespeare.*
- Intreat't** (*v. t. from in, and treat, but not so common a spelling*) To entreat, to supplicate.
- Intreat'ed** (*p. from intreat, but not so common a spelling*) Entreated, supplicated.
- Intreat'ing** (*p. a. from intreat*) Entreating, supplicating.
- Intreat'y** (*s. from intreat*) An entreaty, a supplication.
- Intre'nch** (*v. t. from in, and trench*) To fortify with a trench, to break in hollows; to invade, to encroach; *with on or upon: as, "We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children."*
- Intrench'ant** (*adj. from intrench, but not much used*) Indivisible, invulnerable. "*Intrenchant air.*" *Sh.*
- Intrench'ed** (*p. from intrench*) Fortified with a trench, broken in hollows, incroached upon.
- Intrench'ing** (*p. a. from intrench*) Fortifying with intrenchments, breaking into hollows, invading, encroaching.
- Intrench'ment** (*s. from intrench*) The act of intrenching, an encroachment, a fortification formed by trenches.
- INTREPID** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and trepidus fearful*) Fearless, bold, daring, brave.
- Intrepid'ity** (*s. from intrepid*) Boldness, courage, bravery.
- Intrep'idly** (*adv. from intrepid*) With intrepidity.
- Intrep'idness** (*s. from intrepid*) The state or quality of being intrepid, intrepidity.
- In'tresse** (*s. obsolete*) Labour, industry. *Chaucer.*
- In'tricacy** (*s. from intricate*) The state of being intricate, perplexity.
- INTRICATE** (*adj. from the Lat. intrico to entangle*) Perplexed, entangled, complicated, obscure.
- In'tricate** (*v. t. from the adj. but not much used, and judged improper*) To perplex, to darken. *Camden.*
- In'tricately** (*adv. from intricate*) With intricacy, with perplexity.
- In'tricateness** (*s. from intricate*) Perplexity, obscurity, intricacy.
- INTRIGUE** (*s. from the French*) A plot, an affair of love, the complication of a fable or poem; perplexity, intricacy. *Hall.*
- Intri'gue** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To form plots, to carry on private designs, to engage in love affairs.
- Intri'guer** (*s. from intrigue*) One who intrigues.
- Intri'guing** (*p. a. from intrigue*) Carrying on intrigues.
- Intri'guingly** (*adv. from intriguing*) With intrigue, with secret design.
- INTRINSECAL** (*adj. from the Lat. intrinsecus internal*) Real, solid, internal; intimate, closely familiar; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Watton.*
- Intrin'secally** (*adv. from intrinsecal*) Really, internally, inwardly.
- Intrin'secalness** (*s. from intrinsecal*) Reality, intrinsic worth.
- Intrin'secate** (*adj. a bad word*) Perplexed, entangled. *Sh.*
- INTRIN'SIC** (*adj. from the Lat. intrinsecus inward*) Internal, real, solid.
- Intrin'sical** (*adj. from intrinsic, the more modern spelling*) Intrinsecal, internal, real.
- Intrin'sically** (*adv. from intrinsic*) Intrinsecally, internally.
- Intrin'sicalness** (*s. from intrinsic*) Reality, intrinsic worth.
- INTRODUCE** (*v. t. from the Lat. intro within, and duco to lead*) To bring in, to usher in, to bring into the presence of a superior, to bring into use or notice.
- Introdu'ced** (*p. from introduce*) Brought in, ushered in, brought into use, brought into a writing or discourse.
- Introdu'cer** (*s. from introduce*) One that introduces.
- Introdu'cing** (*p. a. from introduce*) Bringing in.
- Introduction** (*s. from introduce*) The act of introducing, the act of bringing any new thing into practice, the preface of a book, that which contains introductory matter.
- Introduc'tive** (*adj. from introduce*) Previous, introductory.
- Introduc'tory** (*adj. from introduce*) Previous, serving as an introduction.
- INTROGRESSION** (*s. from the Lat. intro within, and gradior to go*) An entrance, the act of entering.
- INTROI'T** (*s. from the French*) The beginning of the mass, the beginning of public devotions amongst the Papists.
- Intromis'sion** (*s. from intromit*) The act of sending in. *In the laws of Scotland,* The act of intermeddling with another person's effects.
- INTROMIT** (*v. t. chiefly used by scientific writers, from the Lat. intro within, and mitto to send*) To send in, to allow to enter, to admit.
- Intromit'ted** (*p. from intromit*) Sent in, allowed to enter, admitted.
- Intromit'ting** (*p. a. from intromit*) Sending in, permitting to enter.
- INTROSPECT** (*v. t. from the Lat. intro within, and specio to look*) To take a view of the inside.
- Introspec'ted** (*p. from introspect, but little used*) Viewed on the inside.
- Introspec'ting** (*p. a. from introspect, but little used*) Viewing on the inside.
- Introspection** (*s. from introspect*) A view of the inside. *Dryden.*
- INTROSUC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. intro within, and sugo to suck*) A suction, the act of sucking into. *Bai.*
- INTROSUMPTION** (*s. used chiefly by scientific writers, from the Lat. intro within, and sumo to take*) The act of receiving that nourishment by which animal bodies are increased.
- INTROVE'NIENT** (*adj. from the Lat. intro within, and venio to come*) Entering, coming in.
- INTROVER'SION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. intro inward, and verito to turn*) The act of turning inward. *Scott.*
- INTRUDE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and trudo to thrust*) To force in without right, to push in without welcome.
- Intru'de** (*v. int.*) To come in by a kind of violence, to come in without invitation, to encroach.
- Intru'ded** (*p. from intrude*) Thrust in, forced in.
- Intru'der** (*s. from intrude*) One that intrudes.
- Intru'ding** (*p. a. from intrude*) Thrusting in, forcing in.
- Intru'sion** (*s. from intrude*) The act of thrusting in, an entrance without invitation, an encroachment.
- Intru'it** (*v. t. from in, and trust*) To trust, to commit to another with confidence.
- Intru'ited** (*p. from intrust*) Trusted, committed with confidence to another; *with with: as, "The Duke's officers were intrusted with the knowledge of it."*
- Intru'iting** (*p. a. from intrust*) Trusting, committing to another with confidence.
- INTUBUS** (*s. in botany*) The endive, the succory. *Ph.*
- INTUITION** (*s. from the Lat. in into, and tueor to look*) Immediate knowledge, intuitive sight, knowledge not obtained by rational deduction but by the immediate force of the mind.
- INTU'ITIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and tueor to look*) Discovered by the mind without the intervention of reason, having the power of discovering the truth by intuition, feeling as opposed to believing.
- Intu'itively** (*adv. from intuitive*) By intuition, by the immediate force of the mind without rational deduction.
- INTUMES'CENCE** (*s. from the Lat. in in, and tumesco to swell*) A swelling, a tumour, the act of swelling, the state of being swollen.
- Intumes'cency** (*s. from intumescence, but not so common a word*) An intumescence.
- INTU'MULATED** (*adj. little used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and tumulo to bury*) Unburied. *Bailey.*
- INTURGES'CENCE** (*s. from the Lat. in in, and turgesco to swell*) A swelling, a tumour, the act of swelling, the state of being swollen.
- Inturges'cency** (*s. from inturgescence, but not so common a word*) An inturgescence.
- Int'urn** (*s. with wrestlers*) A turn inward by which the adversary is lifted up and generally thrown.
- INTU'ISE** (*s. from the Lat. intusus bruised, but now grown obsolete*) A bruise. *Spenser.*
- Intwi'ne** (*v. t. from in, and twine*) To twist, to wreath together, to incompass by winding round.
- Intwi'ned** (*p. from intwine*) Twisted, wreathed together; *with with: as, "The false intwined with the true."*
- Intwi'ning** (*p. a. from intwine*) Twisting, wreathing together.
- INVA'DE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in into, and vado to go*) To enter

enterwith hostile intention, to attack a country, to assault, to assail, to encroach on another's right or property.
Inva'ded (*p. from invade*) Entered with hostile intention, attacked, assaulted.
Inva'der (*s. from invade*) One that invades, an incroacher, an intruder.
Inva'diate (*v. t. from invade, in old records*) To mortgage.
Inva'dia'tion (*s. from invade, in old records*) The act of mortgaging, a mortgage.
Inva'ding (*p. a. from invade*) Entering with hostile intention, attacking, assaulting, encroaching.
INVALES'CENCE (*s. from the Lat. in in, and valeo to be well, but not much used*) Health, strength, vigor. *Sc.*
INVAL'ID (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and valeo to prevail*) Weak, void of force, having no efficacy.
Invali'd, Invali'de (*s. from the adj.*) One who is disabled by sickness or hurts.
Inval'idate (*v. t. from invalid*) To weaken, to deprive of force, to render inefficacious.
Inval'idated (*p. from invalidate*) Weakened, rendered inefficacious.
Inval'idating (*p. a. from invalidate*) Weakening, rendering of no force or efficacy.
Inval'idity (*s. from invalid*) Weakness, the want of force or efficacy, the want of bodily strength; *but this sense is scarcely English.* *Temple.*
Inval'idness (*s. from invalid*) Invalidity. *Scott.*
INVAL'ITUDE (*s. from the Lat. in valetudo, but little used*) The want of health, sickness. *Bailey.*
Inval'uable (*adj. from in, and valuable*) Valuable beyond estimation.
INVA'RIABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and vario to vary*) Incapable of variation, constant, unchangeable.
Inva'riableness (*s. from invariable*) The state of being invariable, constancy, unchangeableness.
Inva'riably (*adv. from invariable*) Unchangeably, constantly, without variation.
Inva'sion (*s. from invade*) An hostile entrance, an assault, the attack of an epidemical disease.
Inva'sive (*adj. from invade*) Entering with hostile intention, belonging to invasion.
Invech'ed (*adj. in heraldry, but not so commonly used*) Invested.
Invec'ted (*adj. in heraldry*) Fluted, furrowed.
INVEC'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in on, and veho to carry*) Abusive, satirical.
Invec'tive (*s. from the adj.*) A reproachful accusation, a severe censure.
Invec'tively (*adv. from invective*) With invective, with abuse.
Invec'tiveness (*s. from invective*) A disposition to invective, censure, reproach. *Scott.*
INVEI'GH (*v. int. from the Lat. in on, and veho to carry*) To utter censure, to rail at; *with against: as, "He inveighs severely against the folly of parties."*
Inveigh'er (*s. from inveigh*) A vehement railer.
Inveigh'ing (*p. a. from inveigh*) Uttering censure, railing.
INVEI'GLE (*v. t. supposed to be from the French aveugler*) To seduce, to wheedle, to allure.
Inveig'led (*p. from inveigle*) Seduced, wheedled, inticed; *with into: as, "Such as are inveigled into the gout."*
Inveig'ler (*s. from inveigle*) A seducer, a deceiver, one who persuades to something ill.
Inveig'ling (*p. a. from inveigle*) Seducing, deceiving, alluring.
Inveig'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of seducing. *Spec.*
Invel'op (*v. t. but not so correct a spelling*) To envelop. *Sc.*
INVEN'DIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and vendo to sell*) Unsaleable. *Scott.*
Inven'om (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To envenom. *Sc.*
INVE'NT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and venio to come*) To find out, to discover; to forge, to contrive, to feign; to light on, to meet with.
Invent'ed (*p. from invent*) Discovered, found out, forged, contrived, feigned.
Invent'er (*s. from invent*) One that invents.
Invent'ing (*p. a. from invent*) Discovering, finding out, contriving, feigning.
Inven'tion (*s. from invent*) A discovery, the thing discovered, a forgery, a fiction.
Inven'tive (*adj. from invent*) Having the power of invention, quick of contrivance, ready at expedients.
INVEN'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) An inventor, one that invents.
Invento'rial (*adj. from inventory*) Belonging to an inventory. *Johnson.*

Invento'rially (*adv. from inventorial*) In the manner of an inventory.
In'ventoried (*p. from inventory*) Put into an inventory, comprized in an inventory.
In'ventory (*s. from invent*) An account of a man's effects generally taken after his decease, a catalogue of goods and chattels.
In'ventory (*v. t. from the sub.*) To register, to place in a catalogue.
In'ventorying (*p. a. from inventory*) Making an inventory, placing in an inventory.
Inven'tress (*s. from invent*) A female who invents.
IN'VER'ARY (*s.*) A parliamentary town in Scotland in the county of Argyll.
INVERNE'SS (*s.*) A parliament and port town in Scotland, capital of the county of the same name.
INVERNE'SS (*s. from the foregoing*) A county in the North of Scotland.
Inverness'shire (*s. from Inverness, and shire*) The county of Inverness in Scotland.
INVER'SE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and verito to turn*) Inverted, reciprocal; belonging to that kind of proportion in which the fourth term is so much greater or less than the third as the second is greater or less than the first.
Inverse'ly (*adv. from inverse*) Invertedly, reciprocally.
Inver'sion (*s. from inverse*) A change of order or place in which the terms are inverted.
INVE'RT (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and verito to turn*) To turn upside down, to change the order by inversion; to divert. *Knolles.*
Invert'ed (*p. from invert*) Turned upside down, changed by inversion.
Invert'edly (*adv. from inverted*) By inversion, in an inverted order.
Invert'ing (*p. a. from invert*) Turning upside down, changing the order by inversion; diverting. *Kn.*
IN'VER'URY (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Mar.
INVE'ST (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and vestis a garment*) To dress, to clothe; to adorn, to grace; to give, to confer; to inclose, to surround; to put into the possession of some rank or office.
Invest'ed (*p. from invest*) Dressed, adorned, inclosed, put into some rank or office; *with with: as, "Invested with public authority."*
Invest'ient (*adj. from invest*) Covering, clothing.
INVEST'IGABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and vestigo to find out*) Capable of being found out, capable of being discovered.
INVEST'IGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and vestigo to find out*) To search out, to discover by rational deduction.
Invest'igated (*p. from investigate*) Found out, discovered by rational deduction.
Invest'igating (*p. a. from investigate*) Finding out, discovering by rational deduction.
Investiga'tion (*s. from investigate*) The act of investigating, a diligent search, the act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.
Invest'ing (*p. a. from invest*) Clothing, adorning, inclosing, conferring, putting into some rank or office.
Invest'iture (*s. from invest*) The right of giving possession, the act of giving possession.
Invest'ment (*s. from invest*) Dress, clothes, habit.
Inveteracy (*s. from inveterate*) The long continuance of any thing bad, obstinacy confirmed by time, the long continuance of a disease.
INVET'ERATE (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and vetus old*) Long established, obstinate by long continuance.
Invet'erate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To harden, to make obstinate by long continuance. *Johnson.*
Inveterated (*p. from inveterate*) Hardened, confirmed in obstinacy by length of time; *with into: as, "Inveterated into mens minds."* *Bacon.*
Inveterateness (*s. from inveterate*) The long continuance of a bad habit, obstinacy confirmed by time.
Inveterating (*p. a. not much used, from inveterate*) Confirming in any bad habit by length of time.
Invetera'tion (*s. from inveterate*) The act of hardening by continuance, the act of confirming any bad habit by length of time.
INVID'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. in into, and video to look*) Beholding with envy, malignant, likely to produce envy.
Invid'iously (*adv. from invidious*) With envy, malignantly, in a manner suited to provoke hatred.
Invid'iousness (*s. from invidious*) The quality of provoking envy, the quality suited to produce hatred.
INVIG'ILANCY

INVIG'ILANCY (*s. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and vigilo to watch*) The want of watchfulness. *Scott.*

INVIG'ORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and vigor strength*) To endue with vigour, to animate, to strengthen.

Invig'orated (*p. from invigorate*) Endued with vigour, strengthened, animated.

Invig'orating (*p. a. from invigorate*) Enduing with vigor, strengthening, animating.

Invigora'tion (*s. from invigorate*) The act of invigorating, the state of being invigorated.

INVIN'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and vinco to overcome*) Unconquerable, insuperable, incapable of being subdued.

Invin'cibleness (*s. from invincible*) The state of being invincible.

Invin'cibly (*adv. from invincible*) In an invincible manner.

INVIO'LABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and violo to violate*) Incapable of being broken, incapable of being prophaned, incapable of hurt.

Invi'olableness (*s. from inviolable*) The state or quality of being inviolable.

Invi'olably (*adv. from inviolable*) Without violation, without failure.

INVIO'ULATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and violo to violate*) Unbroken, unhurt, uninjured.

Invi'olated (*adj. from inviolate*) Inviolated. *Scott.*

INVIO'US (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and via a way*) Impassable, untrodden. *Hudibras.*

Invi'ron (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To environ.

INVIS'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and viscus viscid*) To entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

Invis'cated (*p. from inviscate, but not much used*) Entangled in viscous matter.

Invis'cating (*p. a. from inviscate, but little used*) Entangling in viscous matter.

Invisibil'ity (*s. from invisible*) The state of being invisible.

INVIS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and video to see*) Incapable of being seen, too small to be seen.

Invis'ibleness (*s. from invisible*) Invisibility. *Scott.*

Invis'ibly (*adv. from invisible*) In a manner not to be seen.

Invita'tion (*s. from invite*) The act of inviting, a bidding, a call of ceremony or civility.

Invita'tory (*adj. from invite*) Using invitation, containing invitation.

INVITE (*v. t. from the Lat. invito to allure*) To bid, to give an invitation, to allure, to persuade.

Invite (*v. int.*) To give invitation, to afford allure-ment; *with to: as, "All things invite to peaceful counsels."*

Invited (*p. from invite*) Bidden, called upon by an invitation, allured, persuaded.

Inviter (*s. from invite*) One that invites.

INVIT'ATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and vitio to vitiate, but not much used*) To vitiate, to spoil. *Cole.*

Invit'ing (*p. a. from invite*) Bidding, giving an invitation, alluring, persuading.

Invit'ingly (*adv. from inviting*) In an inviting manner.

IN'ULA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

INUM'BRATE (*v. t. little used, from the Lat. in in, and umbro to shade*) To shade, to cover with shades.

Inum'brated (*p. from inumbrate, but not used*) Shaded, covered with shades. *Scott.*

Inum'brating (*p. a. from inumbrate, but little used*) Covering with shades.

INUN'CATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and uncus a hook*) To hook, to catch with a hook. *Bailey.*

Inun'cated (*p. from inuncate, but not used*) Hooked, caught in a hook.

Inun'cating (*p. a. from inuncate, not used*) Hooking, catching with a hook.

Inunca'tion (*s. from inuncate*) The act of hooking, the act of catching with a hook. *Scott.*

INUNC'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and ungo to anoint*) The act of anointing.

INUNDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in into, and undo to wave*) An overflow of water, a deluge, a confluence.

INVOCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and voco to call*) To invoke, to call upon, to implore, to pray to.

Inv'ocated (*p. from invoke*) Invoked, implored, prayed to.

Inv'ocating (*p. a. from invoke*) Invoking, imploring, beseeching.

Invoca'tion (*s. from invoke*) The act of invoking, the form in which any superior being is invoked.

IN'VOICE (*s. supposed to be from the French envoyer to send*) A catalogue of the freight of a ship, a list of the articles and price of goods sent to a factor.

In'voicebook (*s. from invoice, and book*) A book in which the copies of invoices are entered.

INVO'KE (*v. t. from the Lat. in on, and voco to call*) To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

Invo'ked (*p. a. from invoke*) Called upon, implored, prayed to.

Invo'king (*p. a. from invoke*) Calling upon, imploring, praying to.

IN'VOLATE (*v. int. from the Lat. in on, and volo to fly, but little used*) To fly upon, to fly over. *Cole.*

INVOLU'CRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The covering of any part of the body, a membrane.

INVOL'VE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and volvo to fold*) To enwrap, to entangle, to complicate, to entwine; to imply, to comprize; to blend, to mingle together, in a confused manner.

Invol'ved (*p. from involve*) Enwrapped, entangled, complicated, perplexed, embarrassed with debts.

Invol'ving (*p. a. from involve*) Enwrapping, entangling, complicating, perplexing, embarrassing.

Invol'untarily (*adv. from involuntary*) Without the determination of the will.

Invol'untariness (*s. from involuntary*) The state of being involuntary. *Scott.*

INVOL'UNTARY (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and voluntas the will*) Wanting the determination of the will, done without the determination or consent of the will.

INVOLUTE (*s. in geometry, from the Lat. in in, and volvo to turn*) A curve formed by involution, a curve from which another curve is formed by involution.

Involu'tion (*s. from involve*) The act of involving, the state of being involved, that which is wrapped round; the method of describing a curve by wrapping a string round another curve; the method of raising any quantity or number as a root to a square cube or any higher power.

INVOLVULUS (*s. in the history of insects, from the Lat.*) The vine fletcher.

INURBA'NE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and urbanus polite*) Uncivil, unpolished, clownish. *Scott.*

Inurba'neness (*s. from inurbane*) Incivility, clownishness.

Inurban'ity (*s. from inurbane*) Incivility, clownishness.

Inu're (*v. t. from in, and ure*) To bring into use, to accustom, to habituate; *with to: as, "To inure ourselves to labour."* Formerly, *with with: as, "We must a little inure their ears with bearing."* *Hooker.*

Inu're (*s. a law term, from the verb*) An established custom, full force or efficacy.

Inured (*p. from inure*) Accustomed, habituated.

Inurement (*s. from inure*) Practice, habit, custom, use, frequency.

Inu'ring (*p. a. from inure*) Habituating, bringing into use.

Inu'rn (*v. t. from in, and urn*) To intomb, to bury.

Inurn'ed (*p. from inurn*) Intombed, buried.

Inurn'ing (*p. a. from inurn*) Intombing, burying.

INU'SITATE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and utor to use, but not much used*) Obsolete, grown out of use. *Scott.*

INUS'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and uro to burn*) The act of burning.

INUTILE (*adj. from the Lat. inutilis useless*) Unserviceable, useless, unprofitable.

Inutility (*s. from inutile*) Uselessness, unprofitableness.

Invulnerabil'ity (*s. not much used, from invulnerable*) The state of being invulnerable.

INVUL'NERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and vulnero to wound*) Incapable of being wounded, secure from wounds.

Invul'nerableness (*s. from invulnerable*) The state or quality of being invulnerable.

Inwa'll (*v. t. from in, and wall*) To inclose with a wall.

Inwa'lled (*p. from inwall*) Inclosed with a wall.

Inwa'lling (*p. a. from inwall*) Inclosing with a wall.

IN'WARD (*adv. from the Sax. inward*) With infection, with incurvity; towards the internal parts, into the mind.

In'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Internal, placed within, seated in the mind; intimate, domestic.

In'ward (*s. most commonly used in the plu.*) A bowel, any thing within; an intimate, a near acquaintance. *Shakespeare.*

In'wardly (*adv. from inward*) In the parts within, in the heart, privately, internally; with a bent inward.

In'wardness (*s. from inward*) Intimacy, familiarity. *Sb.*
 In'wards (*adv. from inward*) Inward.
 In'wards (*s. more used than the singular*) The bowels, the entrails.
 Inweave (*v. t. from in, and weave*) To mix in weaving, to intertwine, to complicate.
 Inweaved (*p. from inweave*) Inwoven.
 Inweaving (*p. a. from inweave*) Weaving into the same web, intertwining, complicating.
 Inwood'd (*v. t. from in, and wood*) To hide in a wood. *Sidney.*
 Inwood'ed (*p. from inwood*) Hid in a wood.
 Inwood'ing (*p. a. from inwood*) Hiding in a wood.
 Inwo've (*v. pret. of inweave*) Inweaved, did inweave.
 Inwo've (*p. from inweave*) Inwoven, inweaved; *with* with: *as*, "Inwove with amaranth and gold."
 Inwo'ven (*p. from inweave*) Inweaved, inwove; *with* with: *as*, "Inwoven with an ivy winding tail."
 Inwra'p (*v. t. from in, and wrap*) To involve, to cover by winding round, to perplex, to puzzle.
 Inwrap'ed (*p. not so correct a spelling*) Inwrapped. *Bac.*
 Inwrap'ped (*p. from inwrap*) Involved, covered by being wrapped round, perplexed.
 Inwrap'ping (*p. a. from inwrap*) Involving, rolling something round; perplexing, puzzling.
 Inwraught (*adj. from in, and wrought*) Adorned with work, wrought in; *with* with: *as*, "Inwrought with figures dim."
 Inwrea'the (*v. t. from in, and wreath*) To surround as with a wreath; *with* with: *as*, "She had inwreathed her locks with purest gold."
 Inwreath'ed (*p. from inwreath*) Surrounded as with a wreath.
 Inwreath'ing (*p. a. from inwreath*) Surrounding as with a wreath.
 JO'AB (*s. from the Heb. signifying a fraternity*) A man's name.
 JO'ACHIM (*s.*) A man's name.
 Joach'imite (*s.*) A follower of Joachim who pretended to prophesy. *Scott.*
 JO'ACIM (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*
 JO'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying fraternity*) A man's name.
 JO'AKIM (*s. a different spelling*) A man's name.
 JO'AN (*s.*) The name of a woman.
 JOAN'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the grace of the Lord*) The name of a woman, the name of a man. *Luke iii. 27.*
 JOAN'NATICS (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) Monks of a certain order who wear the figure of the chalice depicted on their breasts.
 JO'ASH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who despairs*) A man's name.
 JOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that weeps*) A man's name.
 JOB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A piece of chance work, a piece of work to be done; a low lucrative affair, a mean piece of work; a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.
 Job (*v. t. from the sub.*) To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument, to drive in a sharp instrument.
 Job (*v. int. from the sub.*) To buy and sell, to act the part of a broker; to do jobs, to do chance work.
 Jobb (*s. not so common a spelling*) A job.
 Job'bed (*p. from job*) Thrust in with a sudden motion.
 Job'ber (*s. from job*) One who buys and sells, a broker, one who does chance work.
 JOB'BERNOWL (*s. supposed to be from the Flemish jobbe dull, and nowl*) A dull stupid fellow, a blockhead. *Hudibras.*
 Job'bing (*p. a. from job*) Buying and selling, acting as a broker, stabbing with a sharp instrument, doing jobs, doing chance work.
 Jobe (*v. t. in the universities*) To rebuke, to reprimand. *Scott.*
 Jobe (*s. a cant word*) A guinea.
 Jo'bed (*p. from jobe*) Rebuked, reprimanded.
 Job'elin (*s. not much used*) A silly fellow. *Cole.*
 Jo'bent (*adj. perhaps from job*) Used in nailing thin plates of iron to wood, distinguishing a particular sort of small nails. *Scott.*
 Jo'bing (*s. from jobe*) Rebuking, reprimanding.
 Jobs'tears (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ainsw.*
 Joca'lia (*s. not used*) Jewels. *Cole.*
 JOCA'RIOUS (*s. from the Lat. jocor to speak in jest*) A buffoon. *Cole.*
 Jo'catory (*adj. obsolete*) Jocular. *Cole.*
 JOCH'EBED (*s. from the Heb. signifying glorious*) The name of a woman.
 Jock'ey (*s. from Jack*) A fellow that rides horses in a

race, one who deals in horses; a cheat, a tricking fellow.
 Jock'ey (*v. t. from the sub.*) To juggle by riding against, to trick, to cheat.
 Jock'eyed (*p. from jockey*) Tricked, cheated.
 Jock'eying (*p. a. from jockey*) Tricking, cheating.
 Jock'let (*s. a local word*) A small farm, a farm that requires but one yoke of oxen to till it. *Scott.*
 Joc'onde (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Pleasant, jocund. *Ch.*
 JOCO'SE (*adj. from the Lat. jocosus merry*) Waggish, merry, given to jest.
 Joco'sely (*adv. from jocosé*) Merrily, waggishly.
 Joco'senefs (*s. from jocosé*) Merriment, waggery.
 Jocos'ity (*s. from jocosé*) Jocoseness. *Brown.*
 JOC'ULAR (*adj. from the Lat. jocularis*) Jocosé, waggish, used in jest.
 Jocular'ity (*s. from jocular*) Merriment, a disposition to jest.
 Jocular'ness (*s. from jocular*) Jocularity.
 Jocular'y (*adj. from jocular*) Jocular, jocosé. *Cole.*
 Jocular'y (*adj. not used*) Jocular, jocosé. *Cole.*
 JOC'UND (*adj. from the Lat. jocundus*) Merry, gay, lively.
 Joc'undly (*adv. from jocund*) Merrily, gaily.
 Joc'undness (*s. from jocund*) Pleasantry, mirth, sportfulness.
 JOE (*s. from Joseph*) A man's name, the contraction of Joseph.
 JO'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that commands*) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
 JO'EY (*s. from Joe*) A man's name, the diminutive of Joe.
 JOE'ZER (*s. from the Heb. signifying an assistant*) A man's name.
 JOG (*v. t. supposed to be from the Dut. schocken*) To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.
 Jog (*v. int.*) To move with a slow trot, to move with small shocks.
 Jog (*s. from the verb*) A push, a slight shake, a rub.
 Jóg'elour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A jugler. *Chaucer.*
 Jog'ged (*p. from jog*) Pushed, moved by a jog.
 Jog'ger (*s. from jog*) One who moves heavily.
 Jog'ging (*p. a. from jog*) Pushing, giving a sudden push, moving on slowly, moving with an even trot.
 Jog'gle (*v. t. from jog*) To shake, to put into a tremulous motion.
 Jog'gle (*v. int.*) To move with a tremulous motion.
 Jog'gled (*p. from joggle*) Put into a tremulous motion.
 Jog'gling (*p. a. from joggle*) Putting into a tremulous motion, moving a little out of place.
 JOG'HIS (*s. in ecclesiastical history*) A religious sect in the East supposed to be a branch of the gymnosophists. *Sc.*
 JO'HA (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who enlivens*) A man's name.
 JOHAN'AN (*s. from the Heb. signifying liberal*) A man's name.
 JOHN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mercy of the Lord*) A man's name, the title of one of the Gospels.
 John'apple (*s. from John, and apple*) The name of a particular kind of apple.
 Johns'bread (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub, St. John's bread.
 Johns'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, St. John's wort.
 Joigne (*v. t. obsolete*) To enjoin. *Chaucer.*
 Joign'id (*p. a. from joigne, obsolete*) Joined. *Chaucer.*
 Joil'ite (*s. obsolete*) Jollity. *Cole.*
 Joily (*adv. obsolete*) In perfection. *Chaucer.*
 JOIN (*v. t. from the French joindre*) To add one to another, to add in contiguity, to couple, to combine, to associate, to unite in act or concord, to act in concert, to unite in league or manage, to dash together, to encounter.
 Join (*v. int.*) To grow to, to adhere, to unite with, to become confederate, to close, to clash.
 Join'der (*s. from join*) A conjunction, a joining, two or more joined in an action at law.
 Join'ed (*p. from join*) United in contiguity, united in league, confederacy or opinion.
 Join'er (*s. from join*) One that joins, one whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined together.
 Join'ery (*s. from join*) The act of joining pieces of wood, the work of a joiner.
 Join'ing (*p. a. from join*) Uniting in contiguity, uniting.
 Join'ing (*s. from the part.*) A conjunction, the part in which any two pieces are joined.
 Joint (*s. from join*) An articulation, the juncture of movable

- moveable bones in an animal body, the knot of a plant, one of the limbs or pieces of an animal cut up by the butcher; a hinge, the juncture of any two pieces of any matter, the strait edge of pieces joined. "Out of joint," laxated, slipped out of the socket; thrown into disorder.
- Joint (*adj. from the sub.*) United, united in the same profession, combined, acting together, shared between two or more.
- Joint (*v. t. from the sub.*) To join together, to form many parts into one, to form in articulations, to cut into joints.
- Joint'ed (*p. from joint*) Joined, united, formed with articulations, cut into joints.
- Joint'er (*s. from joint*) A long plane used in joining pieces of wood.
- Joint'heir (*s. from joint, and heir*) A coheir. *Johns.*
- Joint'heirs (*s. from joint, and heirs*) A coheirs. *J.*
- Joint'ing (*p. a. from joint*) Joining, making a joint.
- Joint'ly (*adv. from joint*) In a state of union, together.
- Joint'refs (*s. from joint*) A woman who holds any thing in jointure.
- Joint stool (*s. from joint, and stool*) A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.
- JOINT'URE (*s. from the French*) An estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
- Joint'ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To settle on a wife.
- Joint'ured (*p. from jointure*) Settled on a wife as a jointure, having a jointure.
- Joint'urefs (*s. a different and not so common a spelling*) A jointress. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Join'turing (*p. a. from jointure*) Settling by way of jointure.
- Joist (*s. from join*) The smaller beam of a floor, one of the pieces of wood framed into the principal beam.
- Joist (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit in the smaller beams of a floor. *Scott.*
- Joist'ed (*p. from joist*) Fitted with joists.
- Joist'ing (*p. a. from joist*) Fitting in the smaller beams of a floor.
- JOKE (*s. from the Lat. jocus*) A jest, an expression not strictly true.
- Joke (*v. int. from the sub.*) To jest, to be merry, to make diversion.
- Jo'ker (*s. from joke*) A jester, a merry fellow.
- Jo'king (*p. a. from joke*) Jestng, uttering jests.
- JOK'SHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying difficult*) A man's name.
- JOK'TAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying small*) A man's name.
- JOLE (*s. from the Sax. crol*) The head of a fish, the face, the cheek. "Cheek by jole."
- Jol'eining (*adj. obsolete*) Jolly, joyful; joining. *Ch.*
- Joll (*v. t. from jole*) To clash with violence, to beat the head against any thing.
- Joll (*s. from the verb*) A violent concussion, a collision against any thing.
- Joll'ed (*p. from joll*) Clashed with violence, beaten against any thing.
- Jol'lier (*adj. comp. of jolly*) Jolly in a greater degree.
- Jol'liest (*adj. sup. of jolly*) Jolly in the greatest degree.
- Jol'lily (*adv. from jolly*) In a disposition to noisy mirth.
- Jol'liment (*s. from jolly*) Mirth, merriment, gaiety. *Sp.*
- Jol'liness (*s. from jolly*) Gaiety, merriment, festivity.
- Jol'litrin (*s. obsolete*) A young spark, a gallant. *Cole.*
- Jol'lity (*s. from jolly*) Jolliness.
- JOL'LY (*adj. supposed to be from the Lat. jovialis*) Gay, merry, chearful, lively; plump, full of flesh.
- JOLT (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To shake as a carriage on a rough road.
- Jolt (*v. t.*) To shake as with the rough motion of a carriage.
- Jolt (*s. from the verb*) A shock, a violent agitation.
- Jolt'ed (*p. from jolt*) Shook as by the rough motion of a carriage, violently agitated.
- Jolt'er (*s. from jolt*) One that jolts. *Johnson.*
- Jolt'head (*s. from jolt, and head*) A great head, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.
- Jolt'ing (*p. a. from jolt*) Shaking as a carriage on a rough ground, giving a sudden jolt.
- Jom'bre (*v. t. obsolete*) To join, to jumble. *Chaucer.*
- JON'ADAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who acts with generosity*) A man's name.
- JO'NAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a dove*) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
- JO'NAS (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- JON'ATHAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of the Lord*) A man's name.
- JONCA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of spoon meat; a composition of cream, rose water and sugar. *Cole.*
- Jong'lerie (*s. obsolete*) A jangling. *Chaucer.*
- IO'NIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the lesser Asia.
- Io'nian (*adj. from Ionia*) Belonging to Ionia.
- Io'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Ionia.
- Io'nic (*adj. from Ionia*) Belonging to Ionia, belonging to the dialect of the Ionians, belonging to one of the five orders of architecture; belonging to an airy kind of music.
- Io'nick (*adj. the common spelling*) Ionic, belonging to Ionia.
- Io'nism (*s. from Ionia*) A mode of speaking peculiar to the Ionians. *Cole.*
- Jonk (*s. a sea term*) A kind of small ship common in the East Indies.
- Jonque (*s. a different spelling*) The jonk, a kind of fly boat used in the East Indies. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Jonqui'l (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The jonquille.
- JONQUILLÉ (*s. in botany, from the French*) A species of daffodil.
- IONTH'LASPI (*s. in botany*) The clypeola.
- ION'THUS (*s. from the Greek ἰονθος*) A small callus in the skin of the flesh.
- JOP'PA (*s. from the Heb. signifying beauty*) A city on the sea coast of the land of Canaan.
- JOP'PE (*s. a different spelling*) Joppa. *Apocrypha.*
- JO'RAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying elevated*) A man's name.
- JOR'DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a descent*) The name of a river in the land of Israel.
- Jor'danis (*s. obsolete*) Double urinals. *Chaucer.*
- JOR'DEN (*s. from the Sax.*) A pot, a chamber pot.
- JO'RIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the exaltation of the Lord*) A man's name.
- JOS'ABAD (*s.*) A man's name. *i Ed.*
- JOS'CELIN (*s.*) A man's name.
- JO'SE (*s. from the Heb. signifying raised*) A man's name.
- JOS'EDEC (*s.*) A man's name. *i Ed.*
- JO'SEPH (*s. from the Heb. signifying addition*) A man's name.
- Jo'seph'sflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- JOSE'PHUS (*s.*) A famous historian, a man's name.
- JOS'HUA (*s. from the Heb. signifying the Saviour*) A man's name, the title of one of the historical books of scripture.
- JOS'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fire of the Lord*) A man's name.
- JOS'AS (*s. a different spelling*) Josiah, a man's name.
- Jos'sa (*v. int. used only in the imper. mode, applied to a horse, but now obsolete*) Turn, turn about. *Chaucer.*
- Jos'ing (*adj. from jossia, obsolete*) Turning.
- Jos'ingblock (*s. from jossing, and block*) A horse block. *Phillips.*
- JOS'TLE (*v. t. from the French jouter*) To juggle, to rush against. *Johnson.*
- Jost'led (*p. from jostle*) Juggled, rushed against.
- Jost'ling (*p. a. from jostle*) Juggling, rushing against.
- Jos'tum (*s. in old records*) The agistment.
- JOT (*s. from the Greek ἰωτα one of the vowels of the Greek alphabet*) A point, a tittle, the least assignable quantity.
- IO'TA (*s. from the Greek*) The vowel i in the Greek alphabet, a jot, a tittle, the smallest assignable quantity, the smallest part.
- Io'tacism (*s. from iota*) The frequent mention of the letter I, an egotism.
- JO'THAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfection*) A man's name.
- Jot'son (*s. a law term*) Any thing lost by shipwreck.
- Jou'der (*v. t. not much used*) To chatter. *Phillips.*
- JOVE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.
- Jo'vial (*adj. from Jove*) Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.
- Jo'vialist (*s. from jovial*) A merry fellow, a jovial companion.
- Jo'vially (*adv. from jovial*) Merrily, gaily.
- Jo'vialness (*s. from jovial*) Merriment, gaiety.
- Jo'vianists (*s. in church history*) A sect who denied the virginity of the mother of our Lord.
- Jo'viance (*s. obsolete*) Jovialness. *Spenser.*
- Jouk (*v. int. in falconry*) To sleep as a hawk. *Pb.*
- Jouk'ing (*p. a. from jouk*) Sleeping as a hawk.
- JOUR'NAL (*adj. from the French jour a day, but now grown obsolete*) Daily, quotidian. *Shakesp.*
- Jour'nal (*s. from the adj.*) A day book, an account of daily transactions; a paper published daily.
- Jour'nalist (*s. from journal*) A writer of journals.
- Jour'ne

- Jour'ne** (*s. obsolete*) A day's work. *Chaucer.*
- JOUR'NEY** (*s. from the French journée*) The travel of a day, a travel from one place to another.
- Jour'ney** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To travel, to pass from one place to another.
- Jour'neying** (*p. a. from journey*) Travelling.
- Jour'neyman** (*s. from journe, and man*) A hired workman.
- Jour'neywoman** (*s. from journe, and woman*) A hired workwoman.
- Jour'nework** (*s. from journe, and work*) Work performed for hire.
- JOUST** (*s. from the French*) A mock fight, a tilt, a tournament.
- Joust** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To run in the tilt, to engage in a mock fight.
- Joust'ing** (*p. a. from joust*) Running in the tilt, engaging in a mock fight.
- Jow'les** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Jewels. *Chaucer.*
- Jow'ering** (*adj. not much used*) Jowring. *Scott.*
- Jowes** (*s. obsolete*) The jaws. *Chaucer.*
- Jowl** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A jole, the head and neck of a fish, the head, the neck.
- Jow'ler** (*s. from jowl*) A kind of hound, a kind of hunting dog.
- Jow'ring** (*adj. not much used*) Grumbling, giving constant uneasiness. "A jowring pain."
- Jow'ter** (*s. perhaps from jolter*) One who carries fish on horseback to sell about the country.
- JOY** (*s. from the French joye*) The passion produced by any prosperous event, gladness, exultation; happiness, felicity; gaiety, merriment, festivity; a term of tenderness. "My dear joy!"
- Joy** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.
- Joy** (*v. t.*) To congratulate, to entertain with kindness; to gladden, to exhilarate; to enjoy, to have happy possession. *Milton.*
- Joy'ance** (*s. from joy, but now grown obsolete*) Gaiety, festivity. *Spenser.*
- JOY'CE** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Joy'ed** (*p. from joy*) Made joyful, gladdened.
- Joy'eux** (*adj. obsolete*) Pleasant, joyful. *Chaucer.*
- Joy'ful** (*adj. from joy*) Full of joy, glad, exulting; sometimes, with of: "Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life."
- Joy'fully** (*adv. from joyful*) With joy, with gladness.
- Joy'fulness** (*s. from joyful*) Joy, gladness.
- Joy'ing** (*p. a. from joy*) Rejoicing, making joyful.
- Joy'less** (*adj. from joy*) Void of joy, feeling no pleasure, affording no pleasure; sometimes, with of: as, "Joyless of the grove."
- Joy'leyning** (*adj. obsolete*) Joyful. *Cole.*
- Joyn** (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To join.
- Joy'naunt** (*adj. obsolete*) Joining. *Chaucer.*
- Joyn'der** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A joinder.
- Joyn'ed** (*p. from joyn, but not so common a spelling*) Joined.
- Joyn'ery** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Joinery.
- Joyn'ing** (*p. a. from joyn, but not so common a spelling*) Joining.
- Joynt** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Joint.
- Joynt** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A joint.
- Joyn'ter** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A jointer.
- Joyn'ture** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A jointure.
- Joy'ous** (*adj. from joy*) Joyful, glad, merry; affording joy; with of: as, "Joyous of our conquest."
- Joyst** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A joist.
- JO'ZO** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of gobioid. *D. of A.*
- IPECACUAN'HA** (*s. in medicine*) A root imported from the West Indies which is a mild and safe emetic; a species of filipendula.
- Ipe'nt** (*adj. obsolete*) Pined. *Cole.*
- Iper'lid** (*adj. obsolete*) Set with pearls. *Chaucer.*
- IPHEDEI'AH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the redemption of the Lord*) A man's name.
- IPH'IGENE** (*s. from Iphigenia*) The name of a woman.
- IPHIGE'NIA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Ipli'ght** (*adj. obsolete*) Pledged, pawned. *Chaucer.*
- Ipli'ted** (*adj. obsolete*) Plaited, folded. *Chaucer.*
- Ip'ocras** (*s. obsolete*) Wine impregnated with spices. *Ch.*
- Ipo'lid** (*adj. obsolete*) Polished, smoothed. *Cole.*
- Ipol'ished** (*adj. obsolete*) Polished, smoothed. *Cole.*
- IPOM'E'A** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Ip'ocras** (*s.*) A kind of wine impregnated with spices. *Cole.*
- Ipr'ved** (*adj. obsolete*) Searched, pruned out. *Cole.*
- IPS** (*s. in the history of insects*) The vine tetter.
- IPS'WICH** (*s.*) A borough town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 69 miles from London.
- Ips'wich** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ipswich, made at Ipswich.
- Ipul'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Polished, smoothed. *Cole.*
- IRA** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a city*) A man's name.
- IRACUN'DIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. iracundus, but not much used*) Captious, disposed to anger.
- I'RAD** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a wild ass*) A man's name.
- Ira'd** (*adj. obsolete*) Read. *Cole.*
- Ira'dde** (*adj. obsolete*) Read. *Cole.*
- Ira'ft** (*adj. obsolete*) Bereaved, taken away. *Chaucer.*
- Ira'kid** (*adj. obsolete*) Raked up. *Chaucer.*
- IRAS'CIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. irascor to grow angry*) Angry, disposed to anger, capable of anger.
- Irasc'ibleness** (*s. from irascible*) The state of being angry. *Scott.*
- Iray'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Arrayed. *Cole.*
- Iray'led** (*adj. obsolete*) Covered. *Cole.*
- Irch'ing** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) An urchin. *Cole.*
- IRE** (*s. from the Lat. ira wrath*) Anger, rage, passionate hatred.
- I'REBY** (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 300 miles from London.
- I'reby** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ireby, made at Ireby.
- Ire'ft** (*adj. obsolete*) Bereaved, taken away. *Chaucer.*
- I'reful** (*adj. from ire*) Angry, raging, furious.
- I'refully** (*adv. from ireful*) With anger, in an angry manner.
- I'refulness** (*s. from ireful*) Anger, a disposition to anger. *Scott.*
- I'RELAND** (*s. from Erii*) An island in the Atlantic ocean, subject to the crown of England.
- I'ren** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Iron. *Chaucer.*
- I'RENARCH** (*s. from the Greek signifying peace, and ἀρχος a chief*) An officer among the Romans who was to keep the peace.
- IRI'JAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fear of the Lord*) A man's name.
- I'RIO** (*s. in botany*) The rocket gentle. *Phillips.*
- I'RIS** (*s. from the Lat.*) The rainbow, any appearance resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye.
- I'rish** (*s. from Erii*) Belonging to Ireland, produced in Ireland, made in Ireland.
- I'rish** (*s. from the adj.*) The people of Ireland, the natives of Ireland.
- IRK** (*v. t. from the Islandick yrk work, used only impersonally*) To give pain, to give uneasiness. "It irks his heart he cannot be revenged."
- Irk'some** (*adj. from irk*) Wearisome, tedious, troublesome, unpleasing.
- Irk'somely** (*adv. from irksome*) Tediously, wearisomely.
- Irk'someness** (*s. from irksome*) Tediousness, wearisomeness.
- IRMUN'SAL** (*s. supposed to be the same with Mercury*) An idol worshipped by the ancient Britons. *Cole.*
- I'RON** (*s. from the Sax. iren*) A hard fusile malleable metal; an instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.
- I'ron** (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of iron, resembling iron; hard, impenetrable, unbroken, harsh, severe, rigid.
- I'ron** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smooth with an instrument of iron, to put in irons.
- I'roned** (*p. from iron*) Smoothed with an iron, put in irons.
- Iron'ical** (*adj. from irony*) Belonging to irony, speaking one thing and meaning another.
- Iron'ically** (*adv. from ironical*) With irony, in an ironical manner.
- Iron'icalness** (*s. from ironical*) The quality of being ironical.
- I'roning** (*p. a. from iron*) Smoothing with an iron, putting into irons.
- I'roning** (*s. from the part.*) The process of smoothing linen with an iron.
- I'ronmonger** (*s. from iron, and monger*) A dealer in iron.
- I'ronmould** (*s. from iron, and mould*) A spot on linen occasioned by the rust of iron; a lump of hard yellow earth found in chalk pits.
- I'ronmould** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To daub linen with spots resembling the rust of iron.
- I'ronmoulded** (*p. from ironmould*) Spotted with ironmoulds.
- Iro'ne** (*v. t. obsolete*) Did run. *Chaucer.*
- I'RONOAK** (*s. in botany, supposed to be*) A new species of timber tree, remarkable for the quickness of its growth. *now*

- now cultivated by inoculation in several parts of the kingdom.
- I'ronick** (*adj. a sea term*) Having the iron work out of repair.
- I'ronwood** (*s. from iron, and wood*) A very hard kind of wood.
- I'ronwork** (*s. from iron, and work*) That part of any thing which consists of iron.
- I'ronwort** (*s. in botany*) The fideritis, the name of a plant.
- I'rony** (*adj. from iron*) Made of iron, partaking of iron.
- I'RONY** (*s. from the Greek ειρωνεια*) A mode of speech in which the meaning is quite contrary to the words.
- IROQUOIS** (*s.*) The five nations of Indians in North America in league with the British colonies.
- I'rous** (*adj. obsolete*) Angry, passionate. *Chaucer.*
- Irra'diance** (*s. from irradiate*) An emission of rays, the rays of light emitted from a luminous body.
- Irra'diancy** (*s. from irradiance*) Irradiance.
- IRRAD'IATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and radio to emit rays of light*) To make bright with rays of light emitted from a luminous body, to brighten, to animate with light and heat, to illuminate the mind, to decorate with shining ornaments.
- Irrad'iated** (*p. from irradiate*) Made bright, enlightened, ornamented with rays of light, animated by light and heat.
- Irrad'iating** (*p. a. from irradiate*) Brightening, animating with light and heat.
- Irradia'tion** (*s. from irradiate*) The act of emitting beams of light, an illumination, intellectual light.
- IRRAT'IONAL** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and ratio reason*) Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contradictory to reason; incommensurable to a given quantity; surd.
- Irrational'ity** (*s. from irrational*) The want of rationality.
- Irrat'ionally** (*adv. from irrational*) Without reason, with absurdity.
- Irrat'ionalness** (*s. from irrational*) Irrationality. *Sc.*
- IRRECLAIM'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reclamo to gainsay*) Incapable of being reclaimed.
- IRRECONCI'LABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reconcilio to reconcile*) Incapable of being reconciled, incapable of being made consistent.
- Irreconci'lability** (*s. from irreconcilable*) The state of being irreconcilable.
- Irreconci'lably** (*adv. from irreconcilable*) In a manner not admitting of a reconciliation.
- IRRECONCI'LED** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reconcilio to reconcile*) Unexpiated, unforgiven. *Sh.*
- IRECOR'DABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and recordor to remember*) Incapable of being remembered. *Cole.*
- IRRECOV'ERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and recupero to recover*) Incapable of being recovered, incapable of remedy.
- Irrecov'erably** (*adv. from irrecoverable*) Beyond recovery.
- IRRECU'PERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and recupero to recover*) Incapable of being recovered. *Ch.*
- IRREDIV'IVOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and redivivo to revive*) Incapable of being revived. *Co.*
- IRREDU'CIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reduco to bring back*) Incapable of being reduced.
- Irrefragabil'ity** (*s. from irrefragable*) The state of being irrefragable.
- IRREFRA'GABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and refragor to resist*) Incapable of being refuted, superior to argumental opposition.
- Irrefra'gableness** (*s. from irrefragable*) Irrefragability.
- Irrefra'gably** (*adv. from irrefragable*) In a manner not to be refuted.
- IRREFU'TABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and refuto to refute*) Incapable of being refuted.
- Irrefu'tableness** (*s. from irrefutable*) The state of being irrefutable.
- Irrefu'tably** (*adv. from irrefutable*) In a manner not to be refuted.
- IRREG'ULAR** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and regula a rule*) Void of due order, contrary to rule, immethodical; intemperate, vicious.
- Irregular'ity** (*s. from irregular*) The want of regularity, the neglect of order, a vicious practice.
- Irregularly** (*adv. from irregular*) In an irregular manner.
- Irreg'ularness** (*s. from irregular*) The state of being irregular.
- IRREG'ULATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. in contrary to, and regula a rule*) To make irregular, to disorder. *Br.*
- Irreg'ulated** (*p. from irregular, but not much used*) Made irregular, disordered.
- Irreg'ulating** (*p. a. from irregular, but little used*) Making irregular, putting into disorder.
- IRRE/LATIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and refero relatus to refer*) Having no reference, unconnected.
- IRRELIG'ION** (*s. from the Lat. in contrary to, and religo to bind*) The want of religion, impiety, a contempt of religion.
- Irrelig'ious** (*adj. from irreligion*) Void of religion, impious, despising religion.
- Irrelig'iously** (*adv. from irreligion*) Without religion, with impiety.
- Irrelig'iousness** (*s. from irreligious*) The state of being irreligious.
- IRRE/MEABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and remeo to return*) Admitting of no return.
- IRREMEDI'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and remedio to cure*) Admitting of no remedy, incapable of being cured.
- Irremedi'ableness** (*s. from irremediable*) The state of being remediless.
- Irremedi'ably** (*adv. from irremediable*) Without cure, in a manner not to be cured.
- IRREMIS'SIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and remitto to remit*) Incapable of being remitted, unpardonable.
- Irremis'sibleness** (*s. from irremissible*) The state of being unpardonable.
- Irremis'sibly** (*adv. from irremissible*) In a manner not to be pardoned.
- IRREMOV'EABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and removeo to remove*) Incapable of being removed, unchangeable.
- IRREMU'NERABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and munero to reward*) Incapable of being rewarded. *Bailey.*
- Irrenown'ed** (*adj. not much used*) Void of honour, void of reputation. *Scott.*
- IRREP'ARABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reparo to repair*) Incapable of being repaired, incapable of being recovered.
- Irrep'arableness** (*s. from irreparable*) The state of being irreparable.
- Irrep'arably** (*adv. from irreparable*) Without recovery, in a manner not to be repaired.
- IRREPLE'VIABLE** (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of being redeemed, incapable of being replevied.
- Irreplevis'able** (*adj. a law term, but not so common a word*) Irrepleviable, incapable of being replevied.
- IRREPOS'CIBLE** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in contrary to, and repoico to ask again*) Incapable of being required again. *Cole.*
- IRREPREHENS'IBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reprehendo to reprehend*) Exempt from reprehension.
- Irreprehen'sibleness** (*s. from irreprehensible*) The state of being irreprehensible.
- Irreprehen'sibly** (*adv. from irreprehensible*) In a manner not to be reprehended.
- IRREPROACH'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reprobo to reprove*) Free from blame, free from reproach.
- Irreproach'ableness** (*s. from irreproachable*) The state of being irreproachable.
- Irreproach'ably** (*adv. from irreproachable*) In a manner not to be blamed.
- IRREPROV'ABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reprobo to reprove*) Irreproachable, free from blame.
- Irreprov'ableness** (*s. from irreprovable*) The state of being irreprovable.
- Irreprov'ably** (*adv. from irreprovable*) In a manner not to be reprovved.
- Irresistibil'ity** (*s. from irresistible*) A power or force which cannot be resisted, the state of being irresistible.
- IRRESIS'TIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and resisto to stand against*) Superior to opposition, incapable of being resisted.
- Irresis'tibly** (*adv. from irresistible*) In a manner not to be resisted.
- Irresis'tless** (*adj. a bad compound*) Irresistible, resistless. *Granville.*
- IRRESOL'UBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and resolvo to resolve*) Incapable of being broken, incapable of being dissolved.
- Irresol'ubleness** (*s. from irresoluble*) The state of being indissoluble.
- IRRESOL'VEDLY**

IRRESOLV'EDLY (*adv. from the Lat. in contrary to, and resolve to resolve*) Without settled determination. *Boyle.*
IRRES'OLUTE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and resolutus unbound*) Inconstant, undetermined.
Irres'olutely (*adv. from irresolute*) Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.
Irres'oluteness (*s. from irresolute*) The state of being undetermined.
Irresolu'tion (*s. from irresolute*) The want of resolution, the want of firmness of mind.
IRRESPEC'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and respicio to look back upon*) Having no regard to circumstances.
Irrespec'tively (*adv. from irrespective*) Without regard to circumstances.
IRRETRIEV'ABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and the French retrouver to recover*) Incapable of being recovered, irreparable.
Irretriev'ableness (*s. from irretrievable*) The state of being irretrievable.
Irretriev'ably (*adv. from irretrievable*) Irrecoverably, irreparably.
Irrev'erence (*s. from irreverent*) The want of reverence, want of respect; the state of being disregarded.
IRREV'ERENT (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and reveror to reverence*) Wanting in reverence, deficient in proper respect.
Irrev'erently (*adv. from irreverent*) Without due reverence, without due respect.
Irrev'erentness (*s. from irreverent*) The want of reverence.
IRREVERS'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and verto versus to turn*) Incapable of being recalled, incapable of being changed.
Irrevers'ibly (*adv. from irreversible*) In a manner not to be reversed.
IRREV'OCABLE (*adj. from the Lat. in contrary to, and revoco to recall*) Incapable of being recalled, incapable of being reversed.
Irrev'ocableness (*s. from irrevocable*) The state of being irrevocable.
Irrev'ocably (*adv. from irrevocable*) Without recall.
IR'RIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. irrigo to moisten*) To wet, to water.
Ir'rigated (*p. from irrigate, but not much used*) Moistened, watered.
Ir'rigating (*p. a. from irrigate, but little used*) Wetting, moistening.
Irriga'tion (*s. from irrigate*) The act of watering, the act of moistening. *Brown.*
Irrig'uous (*adj. from irrigate*) Watery, watered, dewy, moist.
IRRIS'ION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and rideo rifus to laugh*) The act of laughing.
Ir'ritable (*adj. from irritate*) Capable of being made angry, disposed to anger.
IR'RITATE (*v. t. from irrita*) To provoke, to teize, to exasperate, to fret, to put into motion; to heighten, to enforce.
Ir'ritated (*p. from irritate*) Provoked, exasperated, fretted, heightened.
Ir'ritating (*p. a. from irritate*) Provoking, exasperating, heightening.
Irrita'tion (*s. from irritate*) The act of irritating, the state of being irritated, provocation, stimulation.
IRROB'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and robor strength, but not used*) To make strong, to confirm. *Co.*
IR'RORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. in in, and roro to drop*) To bedew, to moisten. *Bailey.*
Irrora'tion (*s. from irrorate*) The act of bedewing, the state of being moistened with dew. *Bailey.*
IR'RUENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. in in, and ruo to rush*) Rushing in. *Cole.*
IRRUGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and ruga a wrinkle, but not much used*) The state of being drawn up in wrinkles. *Cole.*
IRRUMP'ENT (*adj. from the Lat. in in, and rumpo to break, but not much used*) Breaking into. *Scott.*
IRRUP'TION (*s. from the Lat. in in, and rumpo to break*) The act of forcing an entrance, an inroad, an invasion.
Is (*v. n. the third pers. sing. of am*) Hath a being, existeth.
I'SAAC (*s. from the Heb. signifying laughter*) A man's name.
ISABEL, ISABEL/LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Isabel'la (*s.*) The carnation colour. *Ainsworth.*
Isagog'ical (*adj. from isagogue*) Belonging to an introduction, introductory.

IS'AGOGUE (*s. from the Greek eis into, and agō to lead, but not much used*) An introduction.
I'SAGON (*s. from the Greek isos equal, and gonia an angle*) A geometrical figure consisting of equal angles.
ISAI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the salvation of the Lord*) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
ISA'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the woad.
Isato'des (*s. in surgery*) A boil, a sore resembling the colour of wood.
Isau'de (*p. obsolete*) Said, spoken. *Cbauer.*
IS'CAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that anoints*) The name of a woman.
ISCAR'IOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The cognomen of Judas the traitor.
ISCAR'IOTH (*s.*) The name of a town in the land of Israel.
ISCHÆ'MA (*s. with surgeons*) Medicines for stopping blood.
ISCHÆ'MON, ISCHÆMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
IS'CHAS (*s. in botany*) The sowthistle.
ISCHIA'DIC (*adj. from the Greek ισχίον the thigh*) Belonging to one of the two principal veins of the foot.
IS'CHIAS (*s. from the Greek*) The sciatica, the hip gout; a branch of the crural veins.
Ischio'tic (*adj. from ischias*) Belonging to the ischias, subject to the sciatica, troubled with a pain in the hip.
IS'CHIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The hip bone.
ISCHOPHO'NIA (*s. from the Greek ισχος shrill, and φωνη a voice*) The shrillness of the voice.
ISCHNO'TES (*s. from the Greek*) A defect in speech, a slender mincing tone.
Is cure'tic (*adj. from iscuria*) Tending to a suppression of urine, good in a suppression of urine.
Is cure'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove a suppression of urine.
ISCU'RIA (*s. from the Greek ισχυ to stop, and ούρος urine*) A suppression of urine.
Is'cury (*s. from iscuria*) A suppression of urine.
ISE (*s. an obsolete spelling, from the Sax. ifs*) Ice. *Cbau.*
I'SELAND (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Iceland.
ISELAS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek eis into, and ελαστος to agitate*) Belonging to the public games celebrated in Greece and Asia under the Roman emperors.
Ielas'tics (*s. from the adj.*) The public games celebrated in Greece and Asia under the Roman emperors.
Ise't (*p. obsolete*) Set. *Cbauer.*
Isha'd (*p. obsolete*) Shed, scattered. *Cole.*
Isha'pe (*p. obsolete*) Shaped, formed, ordained. *Cbauer.*
Isha'ped, Isha'pen (*p. obsolete*) Shaped, formed, ordained. *Cbauer.*
ISH'BAK (*s. from the Heb. signifying exhausted*) A man's name.
ISH'BIBE'NOB (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that blows*) The name of a giant. *2 Sam.*
ISH'BOSHETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a man of shame*) A man's name.
Ithe'd (*p. obsolete*) Shed, scattered. *Cole.*
Ithe'ne (*adj. obsolete*) Shining bright. *Cbauer.*
Ithe't (*p. obsolete*) Shut. *Cole.*
ISH'MAEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God that hears*) A man's name.
Ish'maelite (*s. from Ishmael*) A descendant of Ishmael.
Isho'ned (*p. obsolete*) Shewed. *Cbauer.*
Isho've (*p. obsolete*) Shewed. *Cbauer.*
Ishou'ed (*p. obsolete*) Shewed. *Cbauer.*
Ishow'e (*p. obsolete*) Set forth, shewed.
Ishow'ed, Ishow'n (*p. obsolete*) Shewed, set forth. *Cb.*
I'SIA (*s. in antiquity*) The solemn feasts celebrated in honour of the goddess Isis.
ISI'ACI (*s. in antiquity*) The priests of the goddess Isis.
ISI'CIUM (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding, a sausage.
Is'icle (*s. from ise*) A pendent shoot of ice.
I'fing (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding, a sausage. *Ph.*
I'finglass (*s. from ise, and glass*) A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large kind of fish resembling a sturgeon.
I'finglassfish (*s. from ifinglass, and fish*) The fish of which ifinglass is made.
I'finglassstone (*s. in natural history*) A pure fossil more clear and transparent than glass.
I'SIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddess, supposed to have represented the moon, chiefly worshipped by the Egyptians.
I'SIS (*s. in botany*) The coral plant.
I'SIS (*s. in geography*) A river which takes its rise in Wiltshire, and in its progress, especially below the city of Oxford, is known by the name of the Thames.
I'SLAND (*s. from the Erie ealand, the s is not founded*) A tract

tract of land wholly surrounded by water; a huge mass of ice floating on the sea so called by sailors. *Fal.*
I'slandcrystal (*s. in natural history*) A kind of tale through which every thing appears double.
I'slander (*s. from island, the s is not sounded*) An inhabitant of an island.
I'sland'rick (*adj. from island*) Belonging to Iceland, belonging to the language spoken by the Icelanders. *Yo.*
I'sland'rick (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Icelanders.
I'sle (*s. from island, the s is not sounded*) An island.
I'sle (*s. supposed not to be so correct a spelling*) An aisle, a side walk in a church, the wing of a building.
I'sLET (*s. from the Spanish isleta*) A little island. *Scott.*
ISNAR'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ISOCHRO'NAL (*adj. from isochrone*) Having equal time, having equal duration, descending with equal motion.
ISOCHRO'NE (*adj. from the Greek ισος equal, and χρονος time*) Isochronal, performed in equal time.
Isochro'nous (*adj. from isochrone*) Isochronal, having equal duration, performed in equal time.
ISOCO'LON (*s. in grammar, from the Greek ισος equal, and κων a member*) A species of composition in which the two members or principal parts of a sentence are of an equal length.
ISOME'RIA (*s. in algebra, from the Greek ισος equal, and μερη a part*) The reduction of equations, a distribution into equal parts.
ISONO'MIA (*s. from the Greek ισος equal, and νομη a distribution*) An equal distribution.
IS'OPE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Æsop, hyssop. *Chaucer.*
ISOPERIM'ETERS (*s. in geometry, from the Greek ισος equal, περι round about, and μετρον a measure*) Plain figures which have equal perimeters.
Isoperime'trical (*adj. from isoperimeters*) Having equal circumferences, having an equal perimeter.
ISOPY'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
ISOS'CELES (*adj. in geometry, from the Greek ισος equal, and σκελος a leg*) Having two sides equal.
I'sos'celes (*s. from the adj.*) A triangle having two sides equal.
ISOS'TATES (*s. from the Greek ισος equal, and σταν to stand*) One who was to examine by a proper standard. *Phillips.*
IS'PAHAN (*s. in geography*) The capital of the Persian empire.
Ispe'd (*p. obsolete*) Dispatched. *Bailey.*
Ispend'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Considered. *Bailey.*
ISPI'DA (*s. in ornithology*) The king's fisher.
IS'RAEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying one who prevails with God*) The name given to Jacob, a man's name; the descendants of Jacob.
Is'raelite (*s. from Israel*) A descendant of Israel.
Is'raelitish (*adj. from Israelite*) Belonging to Israel, descended from Israel.
IS'SACHAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a reward*) One of the sons of Jacob, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, a man's name.
Is'suant (*adj. in heraldry, from issue*) Coming up, half emerged, seen half above the chief.
IS'SUE (*s. from the French*) An exit, an egress, the act of going out; an event, a consequence; a conclusion, a termination; a progeny, an offspring; the produce, the profit; an evacuation, a flowing out; a vent in any muscular part for the discharge of humours.
Is'sue (*v. int. from the sub.*) To come out, to make an eruption, to proceed as an offspring, to proceed from, to arise as a profit or perquisite; *with* from, out, and out of: *as*, "The waters issued from a cave." "Waters issued out from under the threshold of the house."
Is'sue (*v. t.*) To send out, to send forth, to send out with authority.
Is'sued (*p. from issue*) Sent out, sent out by authority.
Is'sueless (*adj. from issue*) Having no children, void of offspring.
Is'suing (*p. a. from issue*) Coming forth, sending forth, arising from.
Is'al'led (*p. obsolete*) Placed. *Bailey.*
Iste'pt (*p. obsolete*) Advanced, gone forward. *Chaucer.*
Isth'mia (*s. from isthmus*) The isthmian games. *D. of A.*
Isth'mian (*adj. from isthmus*) Belonging to an isthmus, belonging to the public games celebrated every fifth year on the isthmus of Corinth in honour of Neptune.
ISTH'MUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; a passage from one state or condition to another.
Istoc'ked (*p. obsolete*) Put in the stocks, confined. *Cha.*
Isto'nd (*p. obsolete*) Stood. *Chaucer.*
Isto'nd (*v. int. obsolete*) To stand. *Chaucer.*

Istrai'ned (*p. obsolete*) Strained, tied close. *Bailey.*
I'wo'nk (*p. obsolete*) Laboured. *Chaucer.*
IT (*pron. from the Sax. hit*) The thing spoken of before; the matter, the business spoken of before: *It is idiomatically applied to persons; as*, "It is I." "It was the woman that did it." Sometimes, but less properly, *with* the plural number: "It is these that taint the female soul." *Pope.*
IT'ALLE (*s. obsolete*) Italy. *Chaucer.*
ITA'LIA (*s. in geography, from the Lat.*) Italy.
Italian (*adj. from Italia*) Belonging to Italy, brought from Italy.
Italian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Italy.
Italia'na (*s. in commerce, from Italia*) A kind of stuff.
Italianated (*adj. from Italia*) Formed after the Italians. *Co.*
Italianize (*v. int. from Italia*) To play the Italian. *Co.*
Ital'ic (*adj. from Italia*) Belonging to Italy, formed after the manner of the Italians.
Ital'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A letter in the Italian character.
ITCH (*s. from the Sax. gicha*) A contagious disease of the skin; a kind of tickling of the skin caused by rubbing; a constant teasing desire, a continued inclination to any thing.
Itch (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feel that kind of uneasiness which is removed by rubbing; to have a continued desire, to have a desire to something which is not one's proper business.
Itch'ing (*p. a. from itch*) Feeling that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing, having a continued desire to do something which is not one's proper business.
Itch'ing (*s. from the part.*) That sensation in the skin which is removed by rubbing the part; a teasing desire.
Itch'y (*adj. from itch*) Infected with the itch.
I'TEM (*conj. from the Lat.*) And, also, again.
I'tem (*s. from the conj.*) A new article added; a hint, an innuendo.
IT'ERANT (*adj. from the Lat. itero to repeat, but not much used*) Repeating. *Bacon.*
IT'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. itero to repeat*) To utter again, to do over again, to inculcate by repetition.
Iterated (*p. from iterate*) Repeated, inculcated by repetition; *with* into; *as*, "We see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the best and wisest." *Hocker.*
Iterating (*p. a. from iterate*) Repeating, inculcating by frequent repetitions.
Itera'tion (*s. from iterate*) A repetition, a recital of the same thing.
ITH'AMAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying the land of palm-trees*) A man's name.
Ithe'e (*v. int. obsolete*) To thrive. *Cole.*
Itheu'de (*adj. obsolete*) Endued. *Chaucer.*
ITH'IAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the approach of God*) A man's name.
ITH'REAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the glory of the people*) The name of a man.
Ithrow'e (*p. obsolete*) Thrown. *Chaucer.*
ITIN'ERANT (*adj. from the Lat. iter a journey*) Travelling, wandering.
Itin'erant (*s. from the adj.*) One that wanders about, one that goes from place to place.
Itin'erarie (*s. obsolete*) A guide to travellers. *Chaucer.*
ITINERA'RIMUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument used in the operation of cutting for the stone.
ITIN'ERARY (*adj. from the Lat. iter a journey*) Travelling, done on a journey.
Itin'erary (*s. from the adj.*) A book of travels.
ITIN'ERATE (*v. int. but not much used, from the Lat. iter a journey*) To travel, to journey. *Cole.*
Itris'id (*adj. obsolete*) Having the hair dressed in tresses.
Its (*pron. the genitive case of it*) Belonging to the matter or thing spoken of before.
Itse'lf (*pron. from it, and self*) The very thing, the very thing spoken of before.
ITURE'A (*s. from the Heb. signifying a country of mountains*) The name of a country. *Luke 3.*
Itwi'ght (*p. obsolete*) Drawn. *Cole.*
I'VAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying iniquity*) The name of a place. *1 Kings.*
Jub (*s. an old word*) A bottle, a jug.
JU'BA (*s.*) A man's name.
JU'BA (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Any hairy substance like that at the top of reeds, a soft loose beard which terminates the husks of some kinds of plants.
JU'BA (*s. from the Lat.*) The mane of a horse or other animal.

JU'BAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying a trumpet*) A man's name.

JU'BARB (*s. in botany*) The house leek.

Jubb (*s. obsolete*) A jug, a bottle. *Chaucer.*

Ju'bebs (*s. in medicine*) The jujub, a kind of prunes.

JU'BILANT (*adj. from the Lat. jubilo to sing*) Singing for joy, uttering songs of triumph.

JU'BILATE (*s. in the Roman church*) A professor of fifty years standing.

JUBILATION (*s. from the Lat. jubilo to sing*) The act of expressing triumph.

Ju'bile (*s. not so common a spelling*) A jubilee.

JU'BILEE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a ram's horn*) A year of festivity and rejoicing among the Jews in which bond servants were set free, and estates that had been alienated returned to their first owners; it was celebrated every fiftieth year and was introduced or proclaimed with the sound of ram's horns: A season of joy, a time of public rejoicing.

JUC'CAPERUVIA'NA (*s. in botany*) An American plant, the cassave.

Juck'ing (*adj. with fowlers*) Belonging to the season of going to the haunts of partridges to listen for the calling of the cock bird. *Scott.*

JUCUN'DITY (*s. from the Lat. jucundus pleasant*) Pleasantness, agreeableness.

JU'DA (*s. from Judah*) Judah. *Mat. 2.*

JU'DAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the praise of the Lord*) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.

Juda'ical (*adj. from Judah*) Jewish, pertaining to the Jews.

JUDA'ICUMBIT'UMEN (*s. in natural history*) The asphaltos.

JUDA'ICUSLAP'IS (*s. in natural history*) A stone found in Judea and used in distempers of the reins.

Ju'daism (*s. from Judah*) The religious rites of the Jews.

Ju'daize (*v. int. from Judah*) To lean to Judaism, to conform to the religious rites of the Jews.

Ju'daizing (*p. a. from judaize*) Leaning to Judaism, conforming to the religious rites of the Jews.

JU'DAS (*s. from Judah*) A man's name, the disciple who betrayed his Lord.

Ju'dastree (*s. in botany*) A tree with leaves resembling those of apricot said to be very common in Italy.

Jud'dock (*s. in ornithology*) The jack snipe, the small species of snipe.

JUDE (*s. from Judah*) The name of a man, the title of one of the epistles in the gospel.

JUDE'A (*s. in geography*) The land of Israel.

JUDGE (*s. from the Lat. judex*) One who presides in a court of judicature, one who is appointed to determine any matter, one who is sufficient to decide on the merit of any thing.

Judge (*v. t. from the sub.*) To determine finally, to pass sentence upon, to doom severely.

Judge (*v. int.*) To form a judgment, to discern, to distinguish.

Judg'ed (*p. from judge*) Doomed, determined; supposed; doomed with severity.

Judg'er (*s. from judge*) One who forms a judgment, one who passes sentence; a juror, a jurymen.

Judg'es (*s. from judge*) The title of one of the historical books of scripture.

Judg'ing (*p. a. from judge*) Forming a judgment, passing sentence, determining, dooming with severity.

Judg'ment (*s. from judge*) The power of judging, the act of judging; an opinion, a notion; a determination, a decision; a distribution of justice, a judiciary law, a statute, a sentence against a criminal, a punishment, a condemnation, the last doom, the final tribunal.

JU'DICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. judico to judge, but not much used*) Capable of being judged. *Scott.*

JU'DICATORY (*adj. from the Lat. judico to judge*) Belonging to judgment.

Ju'dicatory (*s. from the adj.*) A court of justice, a distribution of justice.

JU'DICATURE (*s. from the Lat. judico to judge*) The power of distributing justice, distributive justice.

JUDIC'IAL (*adj. from the Lat. judico to judge*) Belonging to the distribution of public justice, inflicted as a penalty.

Judic'ially (*adv. from judicial*) In the forms of judicial proceedings.

Judic'ialness (*s. from judicial*) The state or quality of being judicial. *Scott.*

JUDIC'IARY (*adj. from the Lat. judico to judge*) Passing judgment upon any thing, forming a judgment.

JUDIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. judex a judge*) Prudent, wise, skillful in any matter or business.

Judic'iously (*adv. from judicious*) With judgment, with prudence.

Judic'iousness (*s. from judicious*) The state or quality of being judicious.

JUDIC'IUM DEI (*s. from the Lat. judico to judge, and Deus God*) A method of trial practised by our Saxon ancestors, the ordeal.

Ju'dicum (*s. obsolete*) The book of Judges. *Chaucer.*

JU'DITH (*s.*) The name of a woman.

IVES (*s.*) St. Ives, a borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 274 miles from London.

IVES (*s.*) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 64 miles from London.

Ives (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to St. Ives, made at St. Ives.

JUG (*s. from the Danish jugge*) A drinking vessel with a large gibbous belly.

JUG (*s. a nick name for*) Joan.

Jug (*s. perhaps from the sound*) One of the notes of the nightingale.

Jug (*adv. from the sub.*) With the note of the nightingale. "Jug, jug, went the nightingale."

Jug (*s. a local word*) A common meadow.

JU'GA (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Lat. jugo to yoke*) One of the names of Juno, so called as being the patroness of matrimony.

Ju'gal (*adj. from jugo to yoke*) Belonging to matrimony. *Bailey.*

JU'GALE (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek bone.

JU'GERUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A measure of land containing something more than an acre and a half.

JU'GATE (*v. t. from the Lat. jugo to yoke*) To couple together. *Bailey.*

Ju'gated (*p. from jugate*) Coupled, joined together as in a yoke.

Juge (*s. obsolete*) A judge; a yoke. *Chaucer.*

JUG'GLE (*v. int. from the French juggler*) To play tricks by slight of hand, to shew false appearances, to practise artifice.

Jug'gle (*s. from the verb*) A trick, a deception, an imposture.

Jug'gle (*v. t.*) To draw into any measure by artifice; with into: as, "Is it possible the spells of France should juggle men into such mockeries?"

Jug'gled (*p. from juggle*) Imposed upon, drawn in by false appearances.

Jug'gler (*s. from juggle*) One who practises slight of hand, a cheat, a deceiver.

Jug'gling (*p. a. from juggle*) Practising slight of hand, playing tricks, deceiving by false appearances.

Jug'glingly (*adv. from juggling*) With artifice, in a juggling manner.

JU'GLANS (*s. in botany*) The walnut tree, the fruit of the walnut tree.

Ju'gular (*adj. from jugulum*) Belonging to the throat.

JU'GULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. jugulo to kill*) To cut the throat, to kill. *Bailey.*

Ju'gulated (*p. from jugulate*) Having the throat cut. *Sc.*

Jugula'tion (*s. from jugulate*) The act of cutting the throat. *Phillips.*

JU'GULUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) That part of the neck where the windpipe lies, the bone of the neck, upper part of the breast bone.

JU'GUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A yoke, a couple, a pair.

JUICE (*s. from the Lat. jus broth*) The sap of plants and fruits, the fluid in animal bodies.

Juiceless (*adj. from juice*) Void of juice, dry.

Juic'ier (*adj. comp. of juicy*) Juicy in a greater degree.

Juic'iest (*adj. sup. of juicy*) Juicy in the greatest degree.

Juic'iness (*s. from juice*) Plenty of juice, succulence.

Juic'y (*adj. from juice*) Moist, full of juice.

I'VINGHO (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 32 miles from London.

I'vingho (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ivingho, made at Ivingho.

JU'JUB, JU'JUBUS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A sort of Italian prunes once much used in medicine.

Ju'ise (*s. an old word*) Judgement, trial, examination. *Col.*

JUKE (*v. int. from the French jucher*) To perch, to sit on any thing as birds.

Juke (*s. in falconry*) The neck of any bird which the hawk preys upon.

Ju'king (*p. a. from juke*) Perching as a hawk or other bird; moving the head by way of compliment; *in this sense is local.*

Ju'king (*s. from the part. in the Scotch dialect*) The act of bending the head in complaisance.

JU'LAP (*s. from the French julep*) A liquid form of medicine.

- medicine chiefly used as a vehicle for other forms not so conveniently taken without it.
- JULE** (*s. in antiquity*) A hymn sung in time of harvest to Ceres and Bacchus.
- JU'LEP** (*s. the more correct spelling, from the French*) A julap, an extemporaneous form of medicine compounded chiefly of simple waters made agreeable to the palate.
- JU'LI** (*s. in botany*) A catkin.
- JU'LIA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- JU'LIA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The julis, the small variegated labrus.
- JU'LIAN** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Ju'lian** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Julius; belonging to a fictitious epocha said to be invented by Julius Scaliger, to adjust and rectify the other epochas; this period was supposed to commence 764 years before the creation, and will be completed in the year of the world 7234. Belonging to the year which was supposed to consist of 365 days and six hours.
- JULIAN'NA** (*s.*) A woman's name.
- JU'LIO** (*s.*) A Spanish or Italian coin in value about sixpence.
- JU'LIS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The small variegated labrus.
- JU'LIUS** (*s. supposed to be from the Greek Ἰούλιος*) A man's name.
- JU'LUS** (*s. in botany*) The clovegilliflower, the gilliflower; a catkin.
- JU'LY** (*s. from Julius*) The seventh month of the year.
- JU'MART** (*s. from the French*) The offspring of a bull and a mare.
- JUM'BAL** (*s. in confectionary*) A kind of sugared paste.
- JUM'BLE** (*v. t. supposed to be from the French combler*) To mix in a confused manner, to mix together with haste and violence.
- Jum'ble** (*v. int.*) To mix in a kind of violent and hasty manner.
- Jum'ble** (*s. from the verb*) A confused mixture.
- Jum'bled** (*p. from jumble*) Mixed in haste and confusion; with together: as, "All jumbled together without any kind of order."
- Jum'bling** (*p. a. from jumble*) Mixing in a confused manner.
- Jum'bling** (*s. from the part.*) A kind of violent agitation, the act of mixing in a confused manner.
- JU'MENT** (*s. from the Lat. jumentum*) A beast of burden, a beast employed in husbandry. *Brown.*
- JUMEN'TA** (*s. in zoology*) An order of quadrupeds.
- Jumenta'rious** (*adj. from jumenta*) Belonging to the jumenta, belonging to beasts of labour.
- JUMP** (*v. t. from the Dutch gumpen*) To leap, to skip, to leap suddenly, to jolt; to agree, to tally.
- Jump** (*s. from the verb*) The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, a kind of loose stays for ladies.
- Jump** (*adv. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) Ex-actly, nicely. *Shakes.*
- Jump'ing** (*p. a. from jump*) Leaping, skipping, agreeing, tallying.
- Jump'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of leaping.
- Ju'names** (*s. in agriculture*) Lands sown a second time with the same grain.
- JU'NCAGO** (*s. in botany*) The triglochain.
- Junca're** (*v. t. in old records*) To strew with rushes.
- Junca'ria** (*s. in old records*) A place where rushes grow.
- JUN'CATE** (*s. from the French juncade*) A cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat made of curds and sugar; any delicate food, a private festive entertainment.
- JUN'CO** (*s. in ornithology*) The reed sparrow.
- JUNCOI'DES** (*s. in botany*) The juncus.
- JUN'COSE** (*adj. from the Lat. juncus a rush, but not much used*) Full of rushes.
- JUN'COUS** (*adj. from the Lat. juncus a rush*) Full of bullrushes.
- JUNC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. jungo to join*) A union, a coalition.
- JUNC'TO** (*s. from the Lat. jungo junctus to join*) A faction, a cabal.
- JUNC'TURE** (*s. from the Lat. jungo to join*) The line or point where two things are joined together, a joint, an articulation, an union, an amity; a critical point of time.
- JUN'CUS** (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A genus of plants, the bulrush.
- JUNE** (*s. from Junius*) The sixth month of the year.
- Ju'netin** (*s. from June*) The name of an apple.
- JUNGERMAN'NIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- JUNG'IBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. jungo to join, but not used*) Capable of being joined. *Cole.*
- JU'NIA** (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Romans.*
- JUNIC'ULUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) The branch of a vine growing out to a great length.
- JU'NIOR** (*adj. from the Lat.*) Younger, later born, later in office.
- Ju'nior** (*s. from the adj.*) The younger, the later born, the later in office.
- Junior'ity** (*s. from junior*) The state of being junior. *Co.*
- JU'NIPER** (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The name of a shrub common in some parts of the kingdom.
- Ju'niper** (*adj. sometimes used in composition, from the sub.*) Belonging to the juniper, made of juniper.
- Ju'niperberry** (*s. from juniper, and berry*) The fruit of the juniper.
- Ju'nipertree** (*s. from juniper, and tree*) The juniper.
- JUNK** (*s. the derivation is not known*) A small Chinese ship; pieces of old rope.
- Jun'ket** (*s. a common, but not so correct a spelling*) A jun-cate.
- Junk'et** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To feast, to feed on delicacies, to feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth.
- Junk'eting** (*p. a. from junket*) Feasting, making entertainments by stealth.
- JU'NO** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed sister and wife of Jove, the goddess who was supposed to preside over the marriage bed.
- JUNO'NES** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The female deities who were supposed to preside over the fair sex.
- Juno'nia** (*s. from Juno*) Solemn feasts celebrated in honour of Juno.
- Juno'nian** (*adj. from Juno*) Belonging to Juno. *Cole.*
- Juno'nick** (*adj. from Juno, but not used*) Belonging to Juno. *Cole.*
- Jun'ta** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A junto. *D. of Arts.*
- JUNT'O** (*s. from the Italian*) A cabal, a faction.
- I'VORY** (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. ebur*) The tusk of the elephant.
- I'vory** (*adj. from the sub.*) Pertaining to ivory, made of ivory.
- I'voryblack** (*s. from ivory, and black*) A very fine kind of blacking.
- I'voryhafted** (*adj. from ivory, and haft*) Having the haft made of ivory.
- Ju'part** (*s. obsolete*) Jeopardy. *Cole.*
- JU'PITER** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed son of Saturn and Rhæa, Jove, the supreme deity of the pagan world.
- JU'PITER** (*s. in astronomy*) The largest of all the planets; its orb is between that of Saturn and Mars.
- Ju'piter** (*s. in heraldry*) The azure colour in the coat armorial of a prince, represented in an engraving by parallel lines.
- Ju'piter's dis'taff** (*s. in botany*) The mullin.
- JUP'PON** (*s. from the French*) A short close coat.
- JU'RAT** (*s. from the Lat. juro to swear*) A magistrate in some corporations.
- Ju'rate** (*adj. from jurat*) Sworn. *Cole.*
- Jura'tion** (*s. from jurat*) The act of swearing, the administration of an oath. *Cole.*
- Ju'ratory** (*adj. from jurat*) Giving an oath.
- JUR'DEN** (*s. from the Sax. gor filth, and den a receptacle*) A chamberpot.
- Jur'don** (*s. a different spelling*) A jurden.
- JURID'ICAL** (*adj. from the Lat. jus juris a law, and dico to say*) Belonging to the distribution of justice, used in courts of justice.
- Jurid'ically** (*adv. from juridical*) With legal authority, according to due forms of law.
- JU'RISCONSULT** (*s. from the Lat. jus juris a law, and consulto to consult*) One who is consulted in cases of law.
- JURISDIC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. jus juris a law, and dico to say*) Legal authority, the extent of power, the district to which any authority extends.
- JURISPRU'DENCE** (*s. from the Lat. jus juris law, and prudens prudent*) The science of law, the knowledge of the laws respecting the due administration of justice.
- JU'RIST** (*s. from the Lat. jus juris law*) A civilian, one who professes the civil law.
- Jur'nut** (*s. a local word*) The earth nut.
- JU'ROR** (*s. from the Lat. juro to swear*) One that serves on the jury, a jurymen.
- JU'RY** (*s. from the Lat. juro to make oath*) A set of men sworn to enquire into any matter and declare the truth according to evidence.
- Ju'ryman** (*s. from jury, and man*) One who serves on a jury, a juror.
- Ju'rymast** (*s. a sea term*) Any yard or pole put up to supply the place of a mast.
- JUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) Law, right, equity.
- USQUIA'MUS** (*s. in botany*) The henbane.

Jus'sel (*s. in cookery*) A dish made of several sorts of meat minced together.

JUS'SULENT (*adj. from the Lat. jus broth*) Sodden, stewed in broth.

JUST (*adj. from the Lat. justus*) Upright, equitable in the distribution of justice, honest, virtuous, innocent, pure; exact, proper, regular, complete.

Just (*adv. from the adj.*) Exactly, accurately, merely, barely, nearly.

JUST (*s. from the French joust*) A tilt, a tournament, a mock encounter on horseback.

Just (*v. int. from the sub.*) To engage in a mock fight, to push, to juggle.

Just'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To just, to engage in a mock fight. *Chaucer.*

Just'er (*adj. comp. of just*) Just in a greater degree.

Just'est (*adj. sup. of just*) Just in the greatest degree.

JUS'TICE (*s. from the Lat. justitia*) Equity, uprightness, the quality of being just; right, an assertion of right; a retribution, a punishment inflicted by the laws; one who is deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment, a judge, an officer of justice.

Just'ice (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To administer justice to any one.

Just'iced (*p. from justice, but now grown obsolete*) Redressed by the administration of justice. *Bacon.*

Just'icement (*s. from justice*) A procedure in courts.

Just'icer (*s. from justice, but now grown obsolete*) An administrator of justice, a justice. *Sir J. Davies.*

Just'iceseat (*s. a law term*) The highest forest court.

Just'iceship (*s. from justice*) The rank or office of a justice.

JUSTI'CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Justic'iable (*adj. from justice*) Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Justic'iar (*s. from justice*) An officer instituted by William the conqueror, a lord chief justice.

Justic'iary (*s. from justiciar*) One that administers justice. *Scott.*

Justic'ies (*s. a law term*) A writ directed to the sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some spiritual cause which does not ordinarily come under the cognizance of the county court.

Just'ifiable (*adj. from justify*) Capable of being justified.

Just'ifiableness (*s. from justifiable*) The state of being justifiable.

Just'ifiably (*adv. from justifiable*) In a manner to be justified.

Just'ifical (*adj. from justify, but not much used*) Executing justice. *Bailey.*

Justification (*s. from justify*) A defence, a vindication, the act of justifying, absolution by pardon, a deliverance from guilt, the state of being justified.

Justifica'tor (*s. from justify*) One who vindicates, one who justifies.

Just'ified (*p. from justify*) Vindicated, declared just, declared innocent.

Just'ifier (*s. from justify*) One that justifies, one who vindicates, one who frees from guilt.

JUS'TIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. justus just, and facio to make*) To clear from imputed guilt, to vindicate, to defend; to free from the guilt of sin, to declare just and innocent; to rectify.

Just'ifying (*p. a. from justify*) Clearing from imputed guilt, vindicating, supporting, declaring just and innocent; rectifying.

JUS'TIN (*s.*) A man's name.

Just'ing (*s. from just*) A tournament, a mock fight.

JUSTIN'IAN (*s.*) A man's name.

Justin'ian (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the code of laws instituted by the emperor Justinian.

Justin'ian (*s. in church history*) One of a religious order founded in the year 1412.

Justin'ianist (*s. from Justinian*) A civilian, one who studies the civil law.

JUS'TLE (*v. t. from the French jouter*) To push, to drive, to force by rushing against.

Just'le (*v. int.*) To clash, to encounter, to rush one against another.

Just'led (*p. a. from juggle*) Pushed, forced by a kind of collision; with out, and off: as, "Absent good is just'led out." "Many have been just'led off by their intrusion."

Just'ling (*p. a. from juggle*) Pushing, forcing by a kind of collision.

Just'ly (*adv. from just*) Uprightly, honestly, properly, accurately.

Just'ness (*s. from just*) Propriety, accuracy, justice, equity.

JUS'TUS (*s.*) A man's name.

JUT (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To shoot out, to come out beyond the main body.

JU'TER (*s. in chymistry*) The fertile or salt quality of the earth.

JU'TES (*s. in geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Jutland.

JUT'LAND (*s. from Jutes, and land*) The land inhabited by the Jutes, a peninsula of Denmark.

Jut'tied (*p. from jutty*) Pushed out beyond the rest.

Jut'ting (*p. a. from jut*) Pushing out beyond the rest.

Jut'ty (*v. t. from jut*) To shoot out beyond the rest.

Jut'ty (*s. from jut*) That part which juts out beyond the rest.

Jut'tying (*p. a. from jutty*) Shooting out beyond the rest.

JU'VENAL (*s.*) A man's name, one of the Roman classics.

JUVENA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Certain games or exercises instituted for the health of youth.

JUVEN'CUS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) A young bullock, a steer.

JU'VENILE (*adj. from the Lat. juvenis a youth*) Youthful, young.

Ju'venieness (*s. from juvenile*) Juvenility, the heat of youth.

Juven'ility (*s. from juvenile*) Youthfulness, the heat of youth.

Ju'ventate (*s. from the Lat. but now obsolete*) Youth. *Ch.*

JUVER'NA (*s.*) The ancient name of Ireland.

JUXTANGI'NA (*s. with physicians*) The cynanche, a sort of quinsey.

JUXTAPOSITION (*s. from the Lat. juxta near, and pono to put*) Apposition, the state of being put one by another.

IVY (*s. in botany, from the Sax. ifig*) The name of a plant well known in all parts of the kingdom; a genus of plants.

I'vy (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to ivy, made of ivy.

Iwimp'led (*p. obsolete*) Muffled up, veiled, covered with a wimple. *Chaucer.*

I'wis (*adv. obsolete*) Certainly, truly, indeed. *Chaucer.*

Iwo'n, Iwon'ne (*p. obsolete*) Won, gained. *Chaucer.*

Iwri'e (*p. a. obsolete*) Hid, covered. *Chaucer.*

Iwrith'in (*p. obsolete*) Wrapped about. *Chaucer.*

Iwro'ke (*p. obsolete*) Revenged. *Chaucer.*

Iwry'en (*p. obsolete*) Hid, covered. *Chaucer.*

IX'IA (*s. from the Greek*) A swelling in the veins, the circo.

IX'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of carduus.

ix'ine (*s. in botany*) The ixia, a kind of thistle.

IXO'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

IX'WORTH (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 78 miles from London.

Ix'worth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ixworth, made at Ixworth.

I'yen (*s. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Iye've (*p. obsolete*) Given. *Chaucer.*

Iym'old (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Gimmel, double. *Shakespeare.*

I'yne (*s. obsolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

I'YNX (*s. in ornithology*) The wryneck, the name of a bird.

I'ZEHAR (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

I'zeharite (*s. from Izehar*) A descendant of Izehar.

K.

K (*s.*) The tenth letter in the English alphabet; it is generally silent before n, but has an uniformity of sound before all the vowels.

KA ABA (*s. with the Mahometans*) The caaba, the temple of Mecca, any round building.

Ka'aricat (*s. a local word*) A boar cat.

KAB (*s.*) A Hebrew measure containing about three pints.

KAB/BALA (*s. a different spelling*) The cabala. *D. of A.*

KAB'IN (*s. with the Turks and Persians*) Marriage which is not considered as binding for life but solemnized on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of a separation.

KAB'ZEEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying the congregation of God*) The name of a city. *Joshua.*

Ka'DARES (*s. with Mahometans*) A sect who deny the doctrine of absolute decrees. *Scott.*

Ka'DARI (*s. a different spelling*) The Cadares. *D. of A.*

Ka'darite (*s. from the foregoing*) One of the sect of the Kadari.

KA'DES (*s.*) The name of a river. *Judith.*

KA'DESH

KA'DESH (*s. from the Heb.*) A district on the borders of the land of Canaan.

KADSHBAR'NEA (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place on the borders of the land of Canaan.

KÆMPFERIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Kag (*s. not so common a spelling*) A cag, a small cask. *Bai.*

Kale (*s. a local word*) Colewort.

Kale (*s. a local word*) A turn.

KAL'ENDAR (*s. more commonly written calendar*) A calendar, an almanack, a register of time for one whole year.

Kal'endar (*s. not so common a spelling*) A calendar. *Sc.*

Kal'endar (*s. obsolete*) A directory. *Chaucer.*

Kal'ends (*s. not so common a spelling*) The calends, the first day of the month in the Roman chronology; the beginning of any thing. *Chaucer.*

KA'LI (*s. from the Arabic*) A marine plant, the glasswort.

Ka'liph (*s. not so common a spelling*) The caliph. *D. of A.*

KAM (*s. not so common a spelling*) The cham, the sovereign prince of Tartary.

KAM (*adj. supposed to be from the Erse kaam squint eyed*) Crooked, awry.

KAN (*s. in Persia*) A governor, a sovereign prince, a lord, the prefect of a province.

KAN'TREF (*s. from the Brit.*) The division of a county, a hundred in Wales. *Scott.*

KA'OLIN (*s.*) One of the substances of which china ware is made. *Dict. of Arts.*

KAR'ATA (*s. in botany*) A kind of American aloes.

Kar'avan (*s. not so common a spelling*) A caravan. *Cole.*

KARE'AH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.

KARE'NA (*s. with chymists*) The twenty-third part of a drop.

Karst (*s. obsolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*

KARITE (*s. a monastic word*) The best beer in a religious house. *Scott.*

KARL, KARLE (*s. from the Sax. ceorl*) A man, a servant.

Karl, Karle (*s. a local word*) The later green hemp.

Kar'lecat (*s. a local word*) A boar cat.

Kar'rob (*s. with goldsmiths*) A small weight, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Kar'rob (*s. not so common a spelling*) The carob, the fruit of the carobtree.

Kar'oll (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A carol. *Chaucer.*

Kar'rata (*s. in old records*) A cart load.

Kars (*s. obsolete*) Watercresses. *Chaucer.*

Ka'ryn (*s. obsolete*) The time of Lent. *Bailey.*

KA'SI (*s. in Persia*) The fourth pontiff.

Kas'trel (*s. in falconry, but not so common a spelling*) The castrel.

KATE (*s. the contraction from*) Katherine, a woman's name.

KATH'ARINE (*s. not so common a spelling*) Catherine, a woman's name.

KATO'VINDEL (*s. in botany*) Phoenix.

KAT'ZENSILVER (*s. in natural history*) A sort of stone which, it is said, can never be diminished either by fire or water.

KAW (*v. int. from the sound*) To cry as the crow kind.

Kaw (*s. from the verb*) The cry of the crow kind.

Kaw'ing (*p. a. from kaw*) Crying as the crow kind.

Kaw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The crying of the crow kind.

Kay (*s. not so common a spelling*) A key, a place to land goods.

Kay'age (*s. from kay*) Warfage. *Bailey.*

KAYLE (*s. from the French quille*) A ninepin, the game at ninepins.

Kaz'zaidly (*adj. a local word*) Subject to casualties.

Keal (*s. a local word*) Pottage; a cold, a cough.

Kebb'er (*s. a local word*) A refuse sheep taken out of the flock.

KE'BER (*s. from the Persian*) One of a particular rank, generally a rich merchant in Persia.

KEB'LA (*s. with the Mahometans*) The point that directs to the temple of Mecca. *Dict. of Arts.*

KEB'LESH (*s. with the Mahometans*) The kebla, the point to which the Turks turn when at their devotions. *Scott.*

Keb'leshnoma (*s. with the Mahometans*) A pocket compass which the Turks always carry about with them in order to place themselves exactly when they perform their devotions.

KECK (*v. int. from the Dutch kecken*) To heave the stomach, to make an effort to vomit; *with at: as, "Keck at the memory of glorious."*

Keck'ing (*p. a. from keck*) Heaving the stomach, making an effort to vomit.

Keck'le (*v. int. from keck*) To keck, to heave the stomach.

Keck'kle (*v. t. a sea term*) To defend a cable by wreathing it round with a rope.

Keck'led (*p. a. sea term*) Defended by having a rope wreathed round.

Keck'ling (*p. a. from keckle*) Heaving the stomach, defending a cable by wreathing a rope round it.

Keck'ling (*s. a sea term*) The rope wreathed round a cable to defend it.

Keck'ling (*s. from the part.*) An effort to vomit.

Kecks (*s. not so common a spelling*) The kex, the keckfy.

Keck'fy (*s. from kecks*) Hemlock, any hollow jointed plant resembling hemlock. *Shakespeare.*

Keck'ky (*s. from kex*) Resembling a kex.

KE'DAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying blackness*) A man's name, the name of a country inhabited by the descendants of Kedar the son of Ishmael.

Ked'el (*s. not so common a spelling*) A kiddie. *Cole.*

KEDE'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the east*) A man's name.

KEDE'MOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying antiquity*) The name of a desert. *Deut. 2.*

KEDGE (*v. t. a sea term, from the Dutch kaghe a small vessel*) To bring a ship up or down a narrow channel, when the wind and tide are contrary, by a particular management of the sails and anchor.

Kedge (*adj. from the verb*) Belonging to the kedger. *"The kedge anchor."*

Kedge (*adj. a local word*) Brisk, lively.

Kedge (*v. int. a local word*) To gorge, to fill one's self with meat.

Ked'gebelly (*s. a local word*) A glutton.

Ked'ger (*s. a sea term, from kedge*) A small anchor used in a river.

Ked'ging (*p. a. from kedge*) Bringing a ship up or down a narrow channel by a particular management of the sails and anchor.

Ked'ging (*s. from the part.*) A particular method of bringing a ship up or down a narrow channel when the wind and tide are contrary. *Harris.*

Ked'lack (*s. in botany*) Charlock.

Kee (*s. plu. a local word*) Kine, cows.

KEEL (*s. from the Sax. cæl*) The bottom of a ship, the main timber at the bottom of a ship; a kind of boat, a lighter.

Keel (*v. t. from the Sax. cælan, but now obsolete*) To cool; to drink deep so as to turn up the bottom. *Han.*

Keel (*s. from the verb, a local word*) A cooler, a vessel used in brewing.

Keel (*s. not so common a spelling*) A keyle. *Johnson.*

Keel'age (*s. from keel*) A duty paid on entering a port.

Keel'er (*s. from keel*) A small tub into which a composition is put for caulking a ship.

Keel'fat (*s. from keel, and fat*) A cooler, a vessel to cool liquor.

Keel'hale (*v. t. a sea term*) To punish by letting down with a rope and drawing under the keel of the ship.

Keel'haled (*p. from keelhale*) Drawn under the keel of a ship.

Keel'haling (*p. a. from keelhale*) Drawing under the keel of a ship.

Keel'haling (*s. from the part.*) The act of punishing an offender by drawing him under the keel of the ship.

Keel'ing (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of cod.

Keel'rake (*v. t. a sea term*) To keelhale.

Keel'raked (*p. from keelrake*) Keelhaled.

Keel'raking (*p. a. from keelrake*) Keelhaling.

Keel'raking (*s. from keelrake*) The punishment of keelhaling.

Keel'rope (*s. a sea term, from keel, and rope*) A hair line running between the keel and keelson.

Keel'son (*s. a sea term*) The next piece of timber in a ship to the keel.

KEEN (*adj. from the Sax. cene*) Sharp, having a fine edge; severe, piercing, eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter in mind.

Keen (*v. t. from the adj. but not sufficiently authorized*) To sharpen. *Thomson.*

Keen'er (*adj. comp. of keen*) Keen in a greater degree.

Keen'est (*adj. sup. of keen*) Keen in the greatest degree.

Keen'ly (*adv. from keen*) Sharply, vehemently, bitterly.

Keen'ness (*s. from keen*) Sharpness, sharpness of edge; eagerness, vehemence; asperity, rigour of weather.

KEEP (*v. t. from the Sax. cæpan*) To preserve, to have in custody, to protect, to guard, to detain, to retain by some degree of force, to regard, to attend, to practise, to use habitually, to observe, to obey, to maintain, to support, to preserve in the mind, to hold as a secret. *To keep back, to withhold, to retain. To keep company, to accompany, to have familiar intercourse.*

course. To keep in, to continue within, to restrain, to conceal. To keep off, to hinder from approach, to bear at a distance. To keep up, to maintain without abatement, to continue. To keep under, to oppress.

Keep (*v. int.*) To remain in some certain state, to continue in one place, to remain unhurt, to adhere to, to dwell, to contrive together. To keep on, to go forward. To keep up, to be in spirits.

Keep (*s. from the verb, but now grown obsolete*) Custody, guard, restraint. *Spenser.*

Kee'per (*s. from keep*) One that keeps.

Kee'pership (*s. from keeper*) The office of a keeper.

Kee'ping (*p. a. from keep*) Preserving, continuing, guarding, maintaining.

Keep'ing (*s. from the part.*) Custody, guardianship; the state of being kept.

Keeve (*s. a local word*) Beer before it is put into the cask; a cooler.

Keeve (*v. t. a local word*) To overturn, to empty a cart.

Kee'ver (*s. from keeve*) A cooler, a vessel to cool wort in before it is fermented.

KEG (*s. from the French caque*) A cag, a small cask.

Keight (*p. obsolete*) Caught. *Spenser.*

Kei'ked (*adj. obsolete*) Looked full in the face. *Cole.*

Kei'kert (*adj. obsolete*) Stared, looked in the face. *Bai.*

KE'LAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying she that divides*) A city in the tribe of Judah.

KEI'RI (*s. in botany*) The wallflower. *Bailey.*

KEL'DER (*s. from the Dutch*) The belly, the womb. "Hans in keider." A health to a woman with child.

Kele (*v. t. obsolete*) To cool. *Chaucer.*

Ke'lewort (*s. obsolete*) Colewort.

KELL (*s. in cookery*) A kind of soup.

KELL (*s. in anatomy*) The omentum, the membrane which incloses the intestines, the caul. *Wise man.*

Kell (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A kiln. *Bailey.*

KIL'LINGTON (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 215 miles from London.

Ke'llington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kellington, made at Kellington.

Kel'low (*s. a local word*) Black lead.

KEL'LUS (*s. in natural history*) A substance resembling a soft white stone found in the tin mines of Cornwall.

KELP (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A species of sea weed, the salt extracted from sea weed.

KEL'SO (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Roxburgh.

Kei'son (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The keelson, the timber next to the keel. *Raleigh.*

KEU'TER (*s. from the Danish kilter to gird*) Readiness, a state of preparation. *Johnson.*

KEMB (*v. t. from the Sax. cæmban to comb, but now grown obsolete*) To comb, to disentangle with a comb. *Dryden.*

Kembe (*v. t. obsolete*) To adorn. *Chaucer.*

Kemb'ed (*p. from kemb*) Combed, disentangled, adorned. *Ben. Johnson.*

Kemb'ing (*p. a. from kemb, but now obsolete*) Combing, adorning.

Kemb'it (*p. obsolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

Kemb'ow (*adv. not so common a word*) Kenbow, in a cros passion. *Urry.*

Ke'meling (*s. obsolete*) A brewer's vessel. *Cole.*

Kem'lin (*s. a local word*) A powdering tub. *Urry.*

Kem'met (*adj. a local word*) Foolish.

Kempe'ria (*s. in botany*) The kæmpferia, a genus of plants.

Kem'pid (*p. obsolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

Kem'plin, Kempling (*s. obsolete*) A brewer's vessel. *Bai.*

Kempt (*p. obsolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

KEMU'EL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God is risen*) A man's name.

KEN (*v. t. from the Sax. cennan to know*) To see at a distance, to descry; to know: but this sense is now nearly obsolete, or used only in droll style.

Ken (*s. from the verb*) A view, the reach of the sight.

Ken (*v. t. obsolete*) To teach, to learn. *Chaucer.*

Ken (*s. a local word*) A house. *Cole.*

KE'NAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying a possession*) A man's name.

KEN'BOW (*adv. of uncertain derivation*) In a cros passion with one hand on the one hip, and the other on the other. "His arms a kenbow."

KEND'AL (*s.*) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 256 miles from London.

Kend'al (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kendal, made at Kendal.

Kende (*p. obsolete*) Taught, made known. *Chaucer.*

Kene (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Keen. *Chaucer.*

Ke'nebow (*adv. an obsolete spelling*) Kenbow. *Chaucer.*

KE'NELM (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

KEN'HELM (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

KE'NITE (*s. from the Heb. signifying a possession*) One of the inhabitants of a district on the borders of the land of Israel.

Kenk (*s. a sea term*) A doubling in a rope when it does not run smooth.

KEN'NEL (*s. from the French chenil*) A cot for dogs, the number of dogs kept together, the haunt of a fox or other beast.

KEN'NEL (*s. from the Lat. canalis channel*) A water-course in a street.

Ken'nel (*v. int. from the sub.*) To lie, to dwell; *spoils of man in contempt.*

Ken'neling (*p. a. from keenel*) Lying, dwelling as a beast; *used of man in contempt.*

Ken'nets (*s. a sea term*) Small pieces of timber nailed to the inside of a ship.

Ken'nets (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse cloth.

Ken'ning (*p. a. from ken*) Viewing, espying.

KEN'ODOXY (*s. from the Greek κενοσ, vain, and δοξ, glory*) Vain glory.

KEN'RED (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

KEN'RIC (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

Ken'specked (*adj. obsolete*) Mocked, branded. *Bailey.*

KENT (*s.*) A county of England about fifty-six miles long and thirty broad; it contains two cities, thirty towns, and four hundred and eight parishes, is for the most part exceedingly fertile, and especially famous for the culture of hops; it sends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, two for each of the cities; two for each of the four Cinque Ports, Sandwich, Dover, New Romney and Hythe.

Kent'ish (*adj. from Kent*) Belonging to Kent, produced in the county of Kent.

KEN'WULPH (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.

Kep (*v. int. a local word*) To hold the breath as a child with crying.

Kep (*v. t. a local word*) To catch, to keep from falling.

Kep (*s. a local word*) Care, heed.

Kepe (*v. t. obsolete*) To keep. *Chaucer.*

Kepe (*s. obsolete*) Care, heed. *Chaucer.*

Ke'pen, Ke'pin (*v. t. obsolete*) To keep. *Chaucer.*

Kept (*v. pret. of keep*) Did keep.

Kept (*p. from keep*) Preserved, continued, maintained.

Kerb (*s. a local word*) A defence round a well.

Kerb'stone (*s. from kerb, and stone*) A stone surrounding the mouth.

Ker'chief (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A kerchief. *Chaucer.*

KER'CHIEF (*s. from the French couvrir to cover, and chief the head*) A headdress, any cloth used in dress.

Ker'chiefed (*adj. from kerchief*) Dressed, headed.

Ker'chieft (*adj. from kerchief*) Headed, dressed in a kerchief. *Milton.*

KERENHAP'PUCH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the child of beauty*) The name of a woman.

KERF (*s. from the Sax. ceraufan to cut*) The crevice made by the passing of a saw.

Kerf (*s. obsolete*) A great company. *Cole.*

Kerf (*p. obsolete*) Carved, cut. *Chaucer.*

KE'RI (*s. from the Heb. signifying to read*) The reading of the Hebrew text when it differed from the writing as distinguished by the Masarites.

KE'RIOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the cities*) The name of a place. *Jerem.*

Kerle (*s. a local word*) A loin. *Bailey.*

KER'MES (*s. in medicine*) A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal containing a numerous offspring.

KERN (*s. from the Brit.*) A horn.

Kern (*s. from the Irish*) An Irish boor, an Irish foot-soldier. *Shakespeare.*

Kern (*s. still used in some parts of Scotland*) A hand mill for grinding corn.

Kern (*v. int. probably from kernel*) To take the form of grains, to harden as ripe corn, to begin to form itself as any corn or fruit.

Kern (*v. t.*) To form into grains, to turn milk into curds; to corn, to powder with salt.

Kerne (*s. obsolete*) A churl, a farmer. *Spenser.*

Kern'ed (*p. from kern*) Formed into grains, turned into curds; powdered with salt.

KER'NEL (*s. from the Sax. cynnel*) The substance or seed contained in a shell, the eatable part of a nut, that which is included in a husk, the small seed of pulpy fruits, the central part of a concretion, a gland, a kind of concretion in the flesh.

Ker'nel (*v. int. from the sub.*) To form or ripen into kernels.

KER'NELLED (*adj. from the French crenelle*) Furnished with openings as a battlement.

Ker'neling

- Ker'neling** (*p. a. from kernel*) Forming into kernels.
Ker'nelly (*adj. from kernel*) Full of kernels.
Ker'nelwater (*s. from kernel, and water*) Brandy impregnated with the kernels of apricots and other fruits.
Ker'nelwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Ker'nils (*s. obsolete*) The opening of battlements. *Chau.*
Ker'ning (*p. a. from kern*) Forming into grains, turning into curds.
Ker'ning (*s. from the part.*) The impregnation of vegetables, the first formation of seeds and fruits; the act of forming into grains.
Ker'nith (*v. third pers. sing. obsolete*) Grieveth. *Bailey.*
KER'RY (*s.*) A town in Ireland; a county in Ireland, in the province of Munster.
Kers (*s. obsolete*) Watercrests. *Chaucer.*
KER'SEY (*s. in commerce*) Cloth woven with a kind of rib.
Ker'sey (*adj. from the sub.*) Woven with a kind of rib.
Ker'seymire (*s. in commerce, from kersey*) A kind of fine cloth woven after the manner of a kersey.
KER'SHITAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lamb*) An Hebrew coin so called from the impression of a lamb upon it.
Kerve (*v. t. obsolete*) To carve, to cut. *Chaucer.*
KE'SER (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Cæsar.
Kesse (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To kiss. *Chaucer.*
Keft (*v. t. the old pret. of cast, still used in Scotland*) Did cast.
Keft (*p. obsolete*) Kissed. *Chaucer.*
KES'TENVEN (*s. in the geography of England*) One principal division of Lincolnshire.
Kes'tin (*p. obsolete*) Cast. *Chaucer.*
KES'TREL, KES'TRIL (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.
KES'WICK (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 285 miles from London.
Kes'wick (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Keswick, made at Keswick.
KETCH (*s. from the Italian coicchio a barrel*) A heavy kind of ship.
KETCH (*s. supposed to be from the name of a famous hangman*) Jackketch, the hangman in the city of London.
Ketch'dolt (*s. a cant word*) A kind of game with dice and tables. *Dict. of Arts.*
Ketche (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To catch, to lay hold of. *Chaucer.*
KET'MIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Ket'tecur (*s. a local word*) A dirty stinking fellow.
KET'TERING (*s.*) A town in Northamptonshire; it has a market on Saturday and is 75 miles from London.
Ket'tering (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kettering, made at Kettering.
KET'TLE (*s. from the Sax. celt*) A vessel generally made of brass growing wider towards the top and used for boiling.
Ket'tledrum (*s. from kettle, and drum*) A drum which has the body made of brass.
KETU'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying perfumed*) The name of a woman.
Ke'vere (*v. int. obsolete*) To cover. *Chaucer.*
Ke'verynge (*p. a. obsolete*) Covering. *Chaucer.*
Ke'verynge (*s. obsolete*) A covering. *Chaucer.*
Ke'vil (*s. on board a ship*) A small wooden pin on which the tackle is hung to dry.
KEX (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. cicuta*) Hemlock, any plant with a large hollow knotted stalk resembling hemlock.
KEY (*s. from the Sax. cæg*) An instrument to turn a lock, an instrument by which any thing is screwed or turned; an explanation to any thing, that part of a musical instrument which is touched by the finger in playing; a tone in music, the air of a tune.
KEY (*s. from the French quai*) A wharf, a bank raised perpendicularly for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.
Key'age (*s. from key*) Money paid for the use of a key, wharfage.
Key'hole (*s. from key, and hole*) The hole in a door or lock through which the key passes.
Keyle (*s. not so common a spelling*) A koyle. *Cole.*
Key'nard (*s. obsolete*) A micher, a truant. *Chaucer.*
KEYN'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 116 miles from London.
Keyn'sham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Keynsham, made at Keynsham.
Keys (*s. in old records*) A warden, a keeper.
Key'stone (*s. from key, and stone*) The principal stone in the crown of an arch.
Key'us (*s. in old records*) A guardian, a keeper.
- KEZI'A** (*s. from the Heb. signifying cassia*) The name of a woman.
KE'ZIZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying the extremity*) The name of a valley. *Josh.*
KIBE (*s. from the German kerb a cut*) A chilblain, a chop in the heel occasioned by cold.
Ki'bed (*adj. from kibe*) Troubled with chilblains.
KIB'RIT (*s. a chymical term*) Sulphur.
KIB'ROTH HATTA'AVAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the grave of lust*) The name of a place. *Numb.*
Kib'sey (*s. a local word*) A kind of wicker basket.
KIC'HAR (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) The chicar, the talent. *Phillips.*
KICH'EL (*s. obsolete*) A kind of cake. *Bailey.*
KICH'ELL (*s. obsolete*) A little cake. *Chaucer.*
KICK (*v. t. perhaps from the Lat. calco to tread on*) To strike with the foot.
Kick (*v. int.*) To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Kick (*s. from the verb*) A blow with the foot; the wound made by a blow with the foot.
Kick'ed (*p. from kick*) Struck with the foot.
Kick'er (*s. from kick*) One that kicks.
Kick'ing (*p. a. from kick*) Striking with the foot.
Kick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of striking with the foot.
Kick'le (*adj. a local word*) Uncertain, doubtful. *Scott.*
KICK'SHAW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Something fantastical, something ridiculous, a dish so changed by cookery as hardly to be known. *Shakespeare.*
Kick'shoe (*s. from kick, and shoe*) One that makes a ridiculous appearance, one that cuts capers. *Milton.*
Kick'sywick'ley (*s. a cant word*) A wife in droll style. *Sb.*
KID (*s. from the Danish*) The young of the goat, the leather from the skin of a kid.
Kid (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of kid.
KID (*s. from the Brit. cidwlen a faggot*) A small faggot, a small bundle of heath, furze or brushwood.
Kid (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring forth as a goat.
Kid (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make into small faggots.
Kid (*s. from kidnap*) One trepanned by kidnappers, one who has indented to serve an apprenticeship in the plantations in America. *Bailey.*
Kid, Kidde (*p. obsolete*) Known, made known. *Chau.*
Kid'ded (*s. from kid*) Brought forth as a kid, made into small faggots.
Kid'der (*s. from kid*) One that makes small faggots; a huckster, one that buys up provisions to advance the price.
KID'DERMINSTER (*s.*) A town in Worcestershire; it has a good manufactory in stuffs, is large and populous, has a market on Thursday, and is 124 miles from London.
Kid'derminster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kidderminster, made at Kidderminster.
Kid'derow (*s. a local word*) A shed or place for a sucking calf to lie in.
Kid'ding (*p. a. from kid*) Bringing forth a kid, making small faggots.
Kid'al (*s. in old records*) A dam in a river to catch fish.
Kid'le (*s. in old records*) A dam in a river to catch fish; an unlawful fishing net.
Kidna'p (*v. t. from kid, and nap*) To steal children, to steal human beings.
Kidnap'ped (*p. from kidnap*) Stolen, stolen as a child.
Kidnap'per (*s. from kidnap*) One that steals children, one that steals human beings.
Kidnap'ping (*p. a. from kidnap*) Stealing children, stealing human beings.
KID'NEY (*s. in anatomy, the derivation is not known*) One of the two glands which separate the urine.
Kid'ney (*s. in droll style*) A race, a kind.
Kid'neybean (*s. from kidney, and bean*) A French bean, a kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.
Kid'neyvetch (*s. from kidney, and vetch*) The name of a plant.
Kid'neywort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the kidneyvetch.
KID'RON (*s. from the Heb. signifying obscure*) The name of a brook. *2 Sam.*
Kidst (*v. t. second pers. sing. obsolete*) Knowest. *Spenser.*
KIDWEL'LY (*s.*) A town in Carmarthenshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 224 miles from London.
Kidwel'ly (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kidwelly, made at Kidwelly.
Kid'yer (*s. not so common a spelling*) A kidder, a huckster. *Bailey.*
KIGGELA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
KILDA'RE (*s.*) A city in Ireland in the province of Leinster; the county of which the city of Kildare is the capital.

KILD'ERKIN (s. from the Dutch kindekin a baby) A small barrel, a small cask.

KILDUM'MIE (s.) A town in Scotland in the shire of Mar.

KILGAR'RON (s.) A town in Pembrokehire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 228 miles from London.

Kilgar'ren (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kilgarren, made at Kilgarren.

KIL'HAM (s.) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 200 miles from London.

Kil'ham (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kilham, made at Kilham.

KILKEN'NY (s.) One of the most elegant cities in the kingdom of Ireland; the county of which Kilkenny is the capital.

KILL (v. t. from the Sax. cwellan to quell) To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetable life.

Kill (s. not so correct a spelling) A kiln. *Bailey.*

KILL'ALO (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught.

Kill'ed (p. from kill) Deprived of life.

Kill'er (s. from kill) One that deprives of life.

KIL'LEVAN (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster.

Kill'ing (p. a. from kill) Depriving of life.

KILLOO'NY (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught.

KIL'LOW (s. in natural history) A mineral substance used in drawing lines.

KIL'LYNAULE (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster.

KIL'MACK (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster.

KILN (s. from the Sax. cylvn) A stove, a fabrick made to dry or burn any thing.

Kiln'dried (p. from kilndry) Dried in a kiln.

Kiln'dry (v. t. from kiln, and dry) To dry in a kiln.

Kiln'drying (p. a. from kilndry) Drying in a kiln.

Kiln'drying (s. from the part.) The act or process of drying in a kiln.

Kilps (s. a local word) Pothooks.

Kilt (v. t. the old pret. of kill) Did kill.

Kilt (p. from kill, but now grown obsolete) Killed, deprived of life. *Spenser.*

KIM'BOLTON (s.) A town in Huntingdonshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 62 miles from London.

Kim'bolton (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kimbolton, made at Kimbolton.

KIM'BOW (adj. from the Italian a schembo) Crooked, bent, arched.

Kim'bow (adv. from the adj.) In a cross passion, with an arm on each hip. "With arms a kimbow."

Kime (s. obsolete) A silly fellow. *Chaucer.*

Ki'meling (s. obsolete) A brewing vessel. *Chaucer.*

Kim'nel (s. a local word) A powdering tub. *Urry.*

KIN (s. from the Sax. cynne) Relationship, kindred; a relation, a relative; the same general class, the same kind.

KIN'BARGH (s. from the Sax.) The name of a woman.

KINCAR'DIN (s.) A town in Scotland in the shire of Mar.

Kinch'in (s. a cant word) A child, a little person. *Bai.*

KIND (adj. from the Sax. cynne relation) Benevolent, favourable, good, tender, friendly.

KIND (s. from the Sax. cynne relation) A race, a general class; a particular nature, a natural determination; a sort, a manner, a way.

Kinde (p. obsolete) Taught. *Chaucer.*

Kinde (s. an obsolete spelling) Nature, kind. *Chaucer.*

Kind'er (adj. comp. of kind) Kind in a greater degree.

Kind'er (s. a local word) A company of cats.

Kind'est (adj. sup. of kind) Kind in the greatest degree.

KIND'LE (v. t. from the Sax. cyndelan) To set on fire, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate.

KIN'DLE (v. int.) To catch fire.

KIN'DLE (v. t. from the Sax. cennan) To bring forth young as a rabbit.

Kind'led (p. from kindle) Set on fire, blown up to a flame; brought forth as a rabbit.

Kind'ler (s. from kindle) One that kindles, one that inflames.

Kind'ling (p. a. from kindle) Setting on fire, inflaming.

Kind'ling (s. from the part.) The act of setting on fire, the act of inflaming.

Kind'ly (adv. from kind) With kindness, with tenderness.

Kind'ly (adj. from kind) Mild, softening, congenial, having the same nature.

Kind'ness (s. from kind) Benevolence, goodwill, favour, tenderness.

Kin'dred (s. from kin) Relations, affinity; a sort, a class.

Kin'dred (adj. from the sub.) Related, congenial.

Kine (s. plu. from cow) Cows.

KI'NETON (s.) A town in Warwickshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 87 miles from London.

Ki'neton (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kineton, made at Kineton.

KING (s. from the Sax. cyng) The chief ruler of a kingdom, a monarch; the principal herald; a card with the picture of a king.

King (v. t. from the sub.) To raise to royalty, to furnish with a king.

King'apple (s.) A kind of apple.

King'cough (s. a local word) The chincough.

King'craft (s. from king, and craft) The act of governing, the art of governing.

King'cup (s. in botany) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant.

King'dom (s. from king) The dominion of a king; a different class or order of beings.

King'ed (p. from king) Furnished with a king, raised to royal dignity. *Shakespeare.*

King'fisher (s. in ornithology) A bird that frequents rivers, and is supposed to live on small fish.

King'geld (s. from king, and geld) A royal aid, an escuage.

KING'HORNE (s.) A town in Scotland in Fifeshire.

King'ing (p. a. from king) Furnishing with a king, raising to royal dignity.

King'like (adj. from king, and like) Befitting a king, royal, noble, generous.

King'ly (adj. from king) Royal, monarchial, belonging to a king, noble, generous.

King'ly (adv. from the adj.) With kinglike dignity, with an air of royalty.

King'piece (s. in building) The piece of timber which stands upright between two rafters.

KINGS (s.) The title of two historical books of scripture.

Kingsbench (s. from king, and bench) The court of judicature in which the king is supposed to preside, the court in which the lord chief justice presides as the king's deputy.

KINGS'BRIDGE (s.) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 217 miles from London.

Kings'bridge (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kingsbridge, made at Kingsbridge.

KINGS'COUNTY (s.) A county in Ireland in the province of Leinster.

KINGS'CLEAR (s.) A town in Hampshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 55 miles from London.

Kings'clear (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kingsclear, made at Kingsclear.

Kings'evil (s. from king, and evil) A scrophulous ulceration of the glands: The gift of curing this malady has been superstitiously attributed to the kings and queens of England as successors to Edward the confessor.

Kings'fisher (s. a different spelling) The kingfishers.

King'hip (s. from king) The office of a king, the dignity of a king.

Kings'silver (s.) An office in the court of common pleas.

Kings'pear (s. in botany) The name of an herb.

KING'STON (s.) A large town in Yorkshire, Hull; it sends two members to parliament.

King'ston (s.) A town in Surrey; it has a market on Saturday, and is 12 miles from London.

King'ston (adj. from the sub.) Belonging to Kingston, made at Kingston.

King'stone (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish. *Ains.*

Kings'widow (s.) A widow of the king's tenant in chief, who was obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's leave.

Kink (v. int. a local word) To hold the breath as with crying.

KIN'NOC (s. not so common a spelling) The cinyra. *D. of A.*

Kin'rede (s. obsolete) Kindred. *Chaucer.*

Kin'rest (s. obsolete) Quiet, rest.

KIN'ROSS (s.) A town in Scotland in the shire of Fife.

Kins'folk (s. from kin, and folk) Relations, those of the same family.

Kins'man (s. from kin, and man) A man of the same family.

Kins'men (s. plu.) Men of the same race or family.

KIN'SALE (s.) A port town in Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munster.

Kins'woman (s. from kin, and woman) A woman of the same family.

KIN'TAL (s. from the French quintal) A weight of about one hundred pounds. *Scott.*

Kins'women (s. plu.) Women of the same race or family.

Kipe (s. a local word) A basket in the form of the lower frustum

frustum of a cone containing about a bushel, a coarse kind of wicker basket wider at top than bottom.

Kip'pertime (*s. on the river Thames*) The space of time between the third and twelfth of May, in which fishing for Salmon is forbidden.

KIR (*s. from the Heb. signifying a wall*) A city in the land of Moab.

KIR'AT (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A weight of three grains. *Scott.*

KIRHAR'ESETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the city of the sun*) A city in the land of the Moabites.

KIR'JATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying an assembly*) A city in the land of Israel.

KIRJATHA'IM (*s. from the Heb.*) A city in the land of Canaan.

Kirjathar'ab (*s. from the Heb.*) A city in the land of Canaan.

KIRJATHA'RIMUM (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Exra.*

KIRJATHBA'AL (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Josh.*

KIRJATHJE'ARIM (*s. from the Heb.*) A city in the land of Israel.

KIRJATHSHAN'NAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Josh.*

KIRJATHSE'PHER (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a city. *Josh.*

KIRK (*s. from the Sax. cyrce the church*) A church, the church of Scotland.

Kirk (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the church. "Kirk government." *King Charles.*

KIRKAL'DY (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Fife.

KIRK'BY (*adj.*) Belonging to Kirkbylanddale and the other towns beginning with Kirkby.

KIRK'BYLANDSDALE (*s.*) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 253 miles from London.

KIRK'BYMORESIDE (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 222 miles from London.

KIRK'BYSTEPHEN (*s.*) A town in Westmoreland; it has a market on Monday, and is 260 miles from London.

KIRK'HAM (*s.*) A town in Lancashire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 221 miles from London.

Kirk'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kirkham, made at Kirkham.

Kirk'id (*adj. obsolete*) Bent upwards. *Chaucer.*

Kirk'note (*s. from kirk, and note*) A meeting of the parishioners on some affair relative to the church.

KIRK'OSWALD (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 291 miles from London.

Kirk'sessions (*s. from kirk, and session*) A petty ecclesiastical sessions in Scotland.

KIRKUD'BRIGHT (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, which, with the other towns, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, sends one member to parliament.

KIRK'WALL (*s.*) The capital of the islands of Orkney in Scotland.

Kir'till (*s. obsolete*) A kirtle, a woman's gown. *Chaucer.*

KIRT'LE (*s. from the Sax. cyrtel*) A gown, an upper garment. *Shakespeare.*

Kirt'le (*s. in commerce*) A quantity of flax about one hundred weight.

Kir'ton (*adj. from Kirtonlindsey*) Belonging to Kirtonlindsey, made at Kirtonlindsey.

KIR'TONLINDSEY (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 149 miles from London.

KISH (*s. from the Heb. signifying difficult*) A man's name.

KISS (*v. t. from the Sax. kyssan*) To salute with the lips, to touch with the lips, to treat with fondness, to touch gently.

Kiss (*s. from the adj.*) A salute by joining lips, an expression of respect by joining lips.

Kiss'ed (*p. from kiss*) Saluted with a kiss, touched gently.

Kiss'er (*s. from kiss*) One that kisses.

Kiss'ing (*p. a. from kiss*) Saluting with a kiss, touching with the lips, touching gently.

Kiss'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of saluting with a kiss, a number of kisses.

Kiss'ingcrust (*s. from kissing, and crust*) That part of a loaf which touched another in the baking.

Kist (*v. t. pret. of kiss*) Kissed, did kiss. *Shakespeare.*

Kist (*p. from kiss, but not so common a word*) Kissed, saluted with a kiss.

Kist (*p. obsolete*) Cost. *Chaucer.*

KIT (*s. an abbreviation of Christopher*) A man's name.

KIT (*s. from the Dutch kitte*) A large bottle, a small fiddle; a small wooden vessel to carry salmon.

Kit'cat (*s.*) A technical term among painters to describe a painting between a three quarters and a whole length.

KITCH'EN (*s. from the Sax. cycene*) The room in a house where victuals are dressed.

Kitch'en (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the kitchen.

Kitch'enfire (*s. from kitchen, and fire*) The fire in the kitchen.

Kitch'engarden (*s. from kitchen, and garden*) A garden in which herbs are cultivated for the kitchen.

Kitch'enmaid (*s. from kitchen, and maid*) A cookmaid, a woman servant who superintends the affairs of the kitchen.

Kitch'enstuff (*s. from kitchen, and stuff*) The fat scummed off the pot, or gathered from the dripping-pan; the offal fat of the kitchen.

Kitch'enwench (*s. from kitchen, and wench*) The maid servant employed in cleaning the utensils of cookery.

Kitch'enwork (*s. from kitchen, and work*) Work done in the kitchen, the several branches of cookery.

KITE (*s. in ornithology, from the Sax. cyta*) A large bird of prey.

Kite (*s. from the foregoing*) A rapacious wretch, a paper machine to resemble a kite in the air.

Kite (*s. a local word*) A belly.

Ki'tesfoot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Kit'floor (*s. with miners*) A particular lay or stratum of coals.

Kithe (*s. obsolete*) A cup. *Chaucer.*

Kithe (*v. t. obsolete*) To shew, to make known. *Chau.*

Ki'thid (*p. obsolete*) Made known. *Chaucer.*

Kit'keys (*s.*) The fruit or seed of the ash. *Bailey.*

Kit'ling (*s. not so common a word*) A kitten, a young cat.

Kitt (*v. t. obsolete*) To cut. *Chaucer.*

KIT'TA (*s. not so common a spelling*) The citta. *Phillips.*

KIT'TEN (*s. from the Dutch kattekon*) A young cat.

Kit'ten (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring forth young as a cat.

Kit'ten (*v. int.*) To bring forth as a cat.

KIT'TIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying gold*) A man's name; Chittim.

KLEI'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Klick (*v. int. supposed to be from clack*) To make a small sharp noise.

Klick (*v. t. in the Scotch dialect*) To steal or take away with a sudden snatch.

Klick (*v. int. a cant word*) To stand at the door to call in customers.

Klick'ed (*p. from klick, in the Scotch dialect*) Stolen or taken away with a sudden snatch.

Klick'er (*s. a cant word*) One who stands at the door to call in customers.

Klick'ing (*p. a. from klick*) Making a small sharp noise, stealing by a sudden snatch, calling in customers.

Klick'ing (*s. from the part.*) A small sharp noise regularly repeated.

KNAB (*v. t. from the Dutch knappen*) To bite; to bite any thing brittle so as to make a noise.

Knab'bed (*p. from knab*) Bitten.

Knab'bing (*p. a. from knab*) Biting, biting so as to make a repeated noise.

Knab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of biting with a repeated noise.

KNACK (*s. from the Brit. cnec*) A readiness, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick; a little machine, a toy.

Knack (*v. int. from the sub.*) To make a sharp quick noise. *Johnson.*

Knack'er (*s. from knack*) A maker of small work, a rope maker.

Knack'ing (*p. a. from knack*) Making a sharp quick noise.

KNAG (*s. still retained in the Scotch dialect*) A hard knot in wood.

Knag'iness (*s. from knag*) The state or quality of being full of hard knots. *Scott.*

Knag'gy (*adj. from knag*) Knotty, set with hard rough knots.

KNAP (*s. from the Brit. cnap*) A protuberance, a prominence, a little hill rising on all sides.

KNAP (*v. t. from the Dutch knappen*) To bite, to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knap (*v. int.*) To make a sharp short noise.

Knap (*v. int. a hunting term*) To brouze, to feed on shrubs.

Knap (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A nap, sleep. *Chaucer.*

Knap'bottle (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Knap'ped (*p. from knap*) Bitten, broken.

Knap'ping (*p. a. from knap*) Biting, breaking short, feeding on shrubs.

Knap'ple (*v. int. from knap*) To break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

- Knap'py** (*adj. from knap*) Having protuberances, knotty. *Miller.*
- Knap'sack** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The bag which a soldier carries on his back.
- Knapweed** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- KNARE** (*s. from the German knor*) A hard knot.
- KNARES/BOROUGH** (*s.*) A borough town in the north riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 200 miles from London.
- Knare'sborough** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Knare'sborough, made at Knare'sborough.
- Knar'rie** (*adj. from knare*) Knotty, stubby. *Chaucer.*
- KNAVE** (*s. from the Sax. cnafa*) A petty rascal, a dishonest fellow; a card with a soldier depicted on it; a boy, a male child, a servant: *but these last senses are now obsolete.*
- Knave** (*adj. obsolete*) Male, masculine. *Chaucer.*
- Knavery** (*s. from knave*) Dishonesty, petty villany; unlucky tricks.
- Knave'ish** (*adj. from knave*) Dishonest, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.
- Knave'ishly** (*adv. from knaveish*) Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.
- Knave'ishness** (*s. from knaveish*) Dishonesty, waggishness.
- KNAU'TIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Knawe** (*v. t. obsolete*) To approve of, to like. *Chaucer.*
- Knawe** (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To gnaw, to bite. *Ch.*
- KNEAD** (*v. t. from the Sax. cnædan*) To mingle by a repeated pressure of the hand or fist.
- Knead'ed** (*p. from knead*) Mingled or wrought by repeated pressures of the hand or fist; *with up: as, "Thus kneaded up with milk."*
- Knead'ing** (*p. a. from knead*) Mixing with a repeated pressure of the hand or fist.
- Knead'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing by a repeated pressure of the hand or fist.
- Knead'ingtrough** (*s. from kneading, and trough*) A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
- Kneck** (*s. a sea term*) The turn of a rope when it does not run smooth.
- Knedde** (*p. obsolete*) Knit. *Chaucer.*
- KNEE** (*s. from the Sax. cneoa*) The joint betwixt the leg and thigh; a piece of timber bent in the form of a knee, much used in ship building, any thing resembling the knee.
- Knee** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supplicate with bended knees. *Shakespeare.*
- Knee** (*v. t. in ship building*) To furnish with knees, to furnish with crooked timbers representing knees.
- Kne'd** (*adj. from knee*) Furnished with knees, having knots.
- Knee'deep** (*adj. from knee, and deep*) Rising to the knees, funk up to the knees.
- Knee'grass** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Knee'holm** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Knee'ing** (*p. a. from knee*) Supplicating on bended knees; furnishing a ship with knees.
- Kneel** (*v. t. from knee*) To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.
- Kneel'ing** (*p. a. from kneel*) Bending the knee, resting the body on the bended knee.
- Kneel'ing** (*s. in ichthyology*) Small cod, the cod of which stockfish is made.
- Kneen** (*s. plu. obsolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*
- Knee'pan** (*s. from knee, and pan*) The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that move the leg.
- Knee'timber** (*s. from knee, and timber*) The cut water of a ship, timber proper for making the knees of a ship.
- Knee'tribute** (*s. from knee, and tribute*) The homage paid by the bending of the knee, worship performed with bended knees.
- KNELL** (*s. from the Sax. cnyllan to strike a bell*) The passing bell anciently rung just as a person was about to expire, the bell rung just after the death of a person, the bell rung at a funeral.
- Kneme** (*s. plu. obsolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*
- Knet** (*s. obsolete*) Neatness. *Chaucer.*
- Knet** (*v. t. obsolete*) To knit.
- Knet** (*p. obsolete*) Knit, bound. *Chaucer.*
- Knet'tles** (*s. a sea term*) A knot with two ends of rope for fastening a block.
- Knivel** (*s. a local word*) A linnet. *Bailey.*
- Knew** (*v. t. pret. of know*) Did know.
- Kneys** (*s. obsolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*
- Knickknack** (*s. a cant word*) A plaything, a gewgaw.
- Knickknack'etary** (*adj. a cant word*) Belonging to knickknacks, making knickknacks. *Scott.*
- KNIFE** (*s. from the Sax. cnif*) An instrument chiefly used in cutting victuals.
- KNIGHT** (*s. from the Sax. cniht*) A man advanced to a certain degree of military service; the rank of gentlemen next to the baronets, a champion, a knight errant: a man of some particular order of knighthood; the representative of a county in parliament; a soldier, a warrior; *but this sense is obsolete.* *Chaucer.*
- Knight** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To create a knight, to raise to the dignity of knighthood.
- Knight** (*s. in a ship*) A kind of compound block generally in the form of a head.
- Knight'ed** (*p. from knight*) Created a knight, raised to the dignity of knighthood.
- Knight'encourt** (*s. from knight, and court*) A court held twice a year by the bishop of Hereford.
- Knight'enguild** (*s. from knight, and guild*) An ancient guild or society founded by king Edgar.
- Knight'hood** (*s. from knight*) The dignity of a knight.
- Knight'ing** (*p. a. from knight*) Creating a knight, raising to the dignity of knighthood.
- Knight'leis** (*adj. obsolete*) Unbecoming a knight. *Spens.*
- Knight'ly** (*adj. from knight*) Becoming a knight, proper for a knight.
- KNIGHTON** (*s.*) A town in Radnorshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 155 miles from London.
- Knighton** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Knighton, made at Knighton.
- KNIT** (*v. t. from the Sax. cnittan*) To form in a texture without a loom; to join, to unite; to contract, to tye, to tye up.
- Knit** (*v. int.*) To weave without a loom, to close, to unite.
- Knit** (*s. from the verb*) A texture.
- Knit** (*v. t. pret.*) Did knit.
- Knit** (*p. from the verb*) United in a texture without a loom, closed, united, agreed.
- Knit'ter** (*s. from knit*) One that knits.
- Knit'ting** (*p. a. from knit*) Uniting in a texture without a loom, closing, uniting.
- Knit'ting** (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming a texture without a loom, a junction, an union.
- Knit'tingneedle** (*s. from knitting, and needle*) The wire or needle used in knitting.
- Knit'tingheath** (*s. from knitting, and sheath*) An instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting.
- Knit'tle** (*s. from knit*) The string of a purse, a string to draw any thing together.
- KNOB** (*s. from the Sax. cnap*) A part rising above the rest, a protuberance, a round ball at the end of any thing.
- Knob'bed** (*adj. from knob*) Set with knobs, having protuberances, having a knob at the end.
- Knob'biness** (*s. from knobby*) The quality of being knobby.
- Knob'by** (*adj. from knob*) Full of knobs, hard, stubborn.
- KNOCK** (*v. int. from the Sax. cnucian*) To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat as at a door for entrance; *with at: as, "Knock at your own breast."* To knock under, to submit.
- Knock** (*v. t.*) To strike, to dash together, to affect by blows. To knock down, to fell by a blow. To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.
- Knock** (*s. from the verb*) A sudden blow, a stroke, a loud stroke at a door for entrance.
- Knock'ed** (*p. from knock*) Struck, clashed together.
- Knock'er** (*s. from knock*) One that knocks, the hammer that hangs at the door.
- Knock'ing** (*p. a. from knock*) Striking, dashing together.
- Knock'ing** (*s. from the adj.*) The act of striking, the sound made by striking any two bodies together.
- Knoll** (*v. t. from knell*) To ring a bell, to ring a bell for a funeral, to toll a bell.
- Knoll** (*v. int.*) To sound as a bell.
- Knoll** (*s. a local word*) A little hill, a rising ground; a turnip.
- Knoll'ed** (*p. from knoll*) Rung, tolled as a bell.
- Knop** (*s. supposed to be a corruption of knap*) A knob, a tufted top.
- KNOPH** (*s. in heathen mythology*) An Egyptian divinity.
- Knop'pid** (*p. obsolete*) Tied, laced. *Chaucer.*
- Knop'pis** (*s. obsolete*) Rosebuds. *Chaucer.*
- Knor** (*s. obsolete*) A hard knob. *Chaucer.*
- KNOT** (*s. from the Sax. cnotta*) The complication of a cord not easily disentangled; any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other; any bond of union or society, a confederacy; a hard part in a piece

piece of wood, a difficulty; an intrigue, a cluster, a collection.

Knot (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tie in knots, to unite, to intangle, to perplex.

Knot (*v. int.*) To form buds, to knit knots.

Knot'berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub, the fruit of the knotberrybush.

Knot'berrybush (*s. from knotberry, and bush*) The name of a shrub, the knotberry.

Knot'grass (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

KNOTS'FORD (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 183 miles from London.

Knots'ford (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Knotsford, made at Knotsford.

Knot'ted (*p. from knot*) Tied in knots, intangled, perplexed.

Knot'tier (*adj. comp. of knotty*) Knotty in a greater degree.

Knot'tiest (*adj. sup. of knotty*) Knotty in the greatest degree.

Knot'tiness (*s. from knotty*) The state of abounding with knots, difficulty, perplexity.

Knot'ting (*p. a. from knot*) Tying knots, uniting with knots.

Knott'ty (*adj. from knot*) Full of knots, hard, rugged, intricate, perplexed.

KNOW (*v. t. from the Sax. cnawan*) To perceive with certainty, to distinguish, to recognize, to be informed of, to be acquainted with, to converse with another sex, to perceive with pleasure.

Know (*v. int.*) To have clear perception, to be informed. *To know for*, to have knowledge of; *but this is a colloquial construction. To know of*, to examine, to take cognizance of. *Shakespeare.*

Know'able (*adj. from know*) Capable of being known.

Knowe (*s. obsolete*) A knee, the knees. *Cb.*

Know'er (*s. from know*) One who knows, one that has knowledge.

Know'hit (*v. t. pret. of know, obsolete*) Knew, did know. *Chaucer.*

Know'ing (*p. a. from know*) Perceiving with certainty, recognizing, beholding with pleasure, conversing with another sex; having skill, having understanding.

Know'ing (*s. from the part.*) Knowledge, recognition.

Know'ingly (*adv. from knowing*) With knowledge, with skill, wittingly, wilfully.

Know'ingness (*s. from knowing*) Knowledge, skill, understanding.

Know'lech (*s. obsolete*) Knowledge. *Chaucer.*

Know'lech (*v. t. obsolete*) To acknowledge. *Cb.*

Know'ledge (*s. from know*) Certain perception, skill, learning, acquaintance with any fact, cognizance, notice, information.

Know'ledge (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To acknowledge, to avow.

Know'r'dging (*p. a. from knowledge, but now grown obsolete*) Knowing. *Chaucer.*

Know'ledging (*s. from the part. obsolete*) Knowledge. *Cb.*

Known (*p. from know*) Perceived with certainty, understood, made public, beheld with pleasure.

Know'men (*s. in church history*) The Lollards.

KNOX'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Knub (*v. t. from knubble, but not so common*) To knubble, to beat.

Knub'bed (*p. from knub*) Knubbled, beaten.

Knub'bing (*p. a. from knub*) Knubbling, beating.

KNUB'BLE (*v. t. from the Danish knipler*) To beat.

Knub'bled (*p. from knubble*) Beaten.

Knub'bling (*p. a. from knubble*) Beating.

KNUCK'LE (*s. from the Sax. cnucle*) A joint of the finger, the knee joint of a calf, the knot of a plant.

Knuck'le (*v. int. from the sub.*) To bend, to comply, to submit.

Knuck'led (*adj. from knuckle*) Furnished with knuckles, jointed.

Knuck'ling (*p. a. from knuckle*) Bending, complying, submitting.

Knuff (*s. an old word*) A lout, a clown. *Hayward.*

KNUR (*s. from the German knor*) A knot, a hard substance.

Knurle (*s. from knur*) A knot, a hard substance.

KO'ATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a congregation*) A man's name.

Ko'athite (*s. from Koath*) A descendent of Koath.

KOL'LOW (*s. in natural history*) A black kind of earth found in several parts of the kingdom. *D. of A.*

Kon (*v. int. obsolete*) To be able, can do. *Cb.*

Kon (*v. t. imp. mode, obsolete*) Know, understand.

Kon'ed (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Knew, did know. *Sp.*

Konne, Kon'nin (*v. int. obsolete*) To be able, can do. *Cb.*

Konne, Kon'nin (*v. t. imper. mode, obsolete*) Know, understand. *Chaucer.*

KO'RAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying bold*) A man's name.

Ko'ran (*s. from alcoran*) The alcoran, the bible of the Mahometans.

Ko'ney (*adj. a local word*) Fine, pretty.

KOS (*s. in Jewish antiquity*) A measure of capacity containing about four square inches. *Dict. of Arts.*

Koude (*v. int. obsolete*) To be able, could. *Chau.*

Koude (*v. t. obsolete*) Know, did know. *Chau.*

Kouthe (*v. int. obsolete*) To be able, could. *Chau.*

Kouthe (*v. t. obsolete*) Knew, did know. *Chau.*

Krim'nel (*s. a local word*) A powdering tub.

Kut (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To cut. *Chaucer.*

KUT'UCHTA (*s. among the Tartars*) The high-priest, the sovereign pontiff.

Kyd (*v. t. obsolete*) To know. *Spenser.*

Kye (*s. p. u. a local word*) Kine, cows.

Kyk'id (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Looked, did look.

Kyk'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To look. *Chaucer.*

Kyn (*s. obsolete*) A kind, a manner. *Chaucer.*

Kynde (*p. obsolete*) Taught. *Chaucer.*

Kynde (*s. obsolete*) Nature, kind, sort.

Kynd'ely (*adj. obsolete*) Natural. *Chaucer.*

KY'NETON (*s.*) A town in Herefordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 152 miles from London.

Ky'neton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Kyneton, made at Kyneton.

KY'RIELE'ESON (*s. from the Greek*) The form of solemn invocation in the Roman liturgy.

Kyrk (*s. not so common a spelling*) The kirk, the church of Scotland.

Kyrk'master (*s. a local word*) A church-warden.

Kyste (*s. obsolete*) A chest, a coffin.

KYSTUS (*s. from the Greek κυστις, but not so common a spelling*) A cyst, the cystis, a bag containing morbid matter. *Scott.*

L.

L (*s.*) The eleventh letter of the alphabet. *As a numeral it stands for fifty; and, with a dash over it, for fifty thousand.*

La (*interj. an effeminate pronunciation, and used only in familiar or droll style*) Lo! see, look! behold! *Sh.*

LA (*s.*) A note in music.

Laas (*s. obsolete*) A trap, a snare. *Chaucer.*

LA'BAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying white*) A man's name.

LA'BANT (*adj. from the Lat. labor to slide*) Sliding, falling down. *Scott.*

LA'BARUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The standard born before the emperor being a rich purple streamer supported by a spear.

La'bdacism (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The lambdacism. *Co.*

LABDA'NUM (*s. in medicine*) A soft kind of resin, an exudation from a plant of the cistus kind.

Labefac'tion (*s. from labefy*) The act of weakening, a decay, a downfall. *Scott.*

LA'BEFY (*v. t. but not much used, from the Lat. labor to totter, and facio to make*) To weaken, to impair.

LA'BEL (*s. from the Lat. labellum*) A ribband hanging down from one side of a crown or mitre; a narrow strip of writing; an appendant to a larger writing; the strip of paper or parchment, appendant to a deed or writing, to which the seal is affixed.

LA'BEL (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of fillet with pendants, usually placed at the top of an escutcheon to distinguish the coat of the second brother.

LA'BEL (*s. in the mathematics*) A long brass ruler with a small sight at one end and a centre hole at the other for taking altitudes.

LA'BENT (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. labens*) Sliding, falling down. *Johnson.*

La'beones (*s. little used*) Persons with large lips. *Co.*

Lab'erinth (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A labyrinth. *D. of A.*

LA'BES (*s. from the Lat.*) A spot, a blemish; the fulness of the lips. *Phillips.*

LA'BIA (*s. plu. from the Lat. labium*) The lips, the edges of any wound or aperture.

La'bial (*adj. from labia*) Belonging to the lips, uttered with the lips.

La'bial (*s. from the adj.*) One of the letters pronounced by a particular motion or pressure of the lips.

La'biate (*adj. from labia*) Having lips, labiated.

La'biated

La'biated (*adj. from labia*) Formed with lips, having lips.
Labil'ity (*s. not much used, from labile*) Instability, aptness to slide. *Cole.*
LA'BILE (*adj. from the Lat. labilis*) Slippery, apt to slide, unstable. *Cole.*
LABIODEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. labium a lip, and dens a tooth*) Pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.
Labioden'tal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the letters pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.
LA'BIS (*s. not much used*) A kind of forceps, an instrument to lay hold of any thing. *Scott.*
LA'BOR (*s. a modern and correct spelling, from the Lat.*) Labour, work, exercise.
La'bor (*v. int. a modern spelling*) To labour, to toil.
La'borant (*s. from labor, but not much used*) A chymist. *B.*
Labora'tion (*s. not much used, from labor*) The act of laboring. *Scott.*
Lab'oratory (*s. from labor*) The place where chymical operations are performed.
Lab'oratory (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a place used for chymical operations, belonging to the place where the bombardiers prepare their works.
La'bored (*p. from labor*) Highly wrought, finished with much labour; stiff, void of ease and freedom.
LABORIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. labor labour, and fero to bear*) Causing labour, enduring labour. *Scott.*
La'boring (*p. a. from labor*) Toiling, working hard, performing with difficulty.
Laborios'ity (*s. from laborious, but not used*) The state of being laborious. *Cole.*
Labo'rious (*adj. from labor*) Assiduous, diligent in labour; toilsome, requiring labour.
Labo'riously (*adv. from laborious*) With labour, with toil, with diligence.
Labo'riousness (*s. from laborious*) Diligence, assiduity, toil, difficulty.
LA'BOUR (*s. the usual spelling, from the French labour*) Labor, work, exercise; childbirth, travel.
La'bour (*v. t. from the sub.*) To toil, to act with a painful exertion of strength; to do work, to take pains; to be diseased with, to be in distress, to be in child-birth.
La'bour (*v. t.*) To work at, to perform with difficulty, to prosecute with unremitted vigour; to beat, to beat unmercifully. *Dryden.*
La'boure (*s. obsolete*) An endeavour, an effort. *Chaucer.*
La'boured (*p. from labour*) Wrought up, finished with difficulty; stiff, void of ease and freedom.
Labou'rious (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Laborious. *Ch.*
La'bourer (*s. from labour*) One that labours, one who is employed in toilsome work; one that is diligent in office or employment.
La'bouring (*p. a. from labour*) Toiling, working hard, performing with difficulty.
La'bourfome (*adj. from labour*) Made with difficulty, performed with great labour. *Shakespeare.*
LA'BRA (*s. from the Spanish*) A lip. *Shakespeare.*
LABRA'DOR (*s. in geography*) A district in North America situate between Hudson's bay and the river St. Lawrence.
LA'BRAX (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of perch.
La'bring (*p. a. a contraction, from labouring*) Labouring, endeavouring. *Milton.*
La'brose (*adj. from labra*) Having full lips, having a brink. *Bailey.*
LABROSUL'CUM (*s. from the Lat. but not much used*) A canker in the lips. *Phillips.*
LA'BRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A bathing tub, the edge of a ditch or river, a lip. *Phillips.*
LA'BRUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fishes.
LABRUS'CA, LABRUS'CUM (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.
LABUR'NUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb, a species of cyttis.
LAB'YRINTH (*s. from the Greek λαβυρινθος*) A place formed with inextricable windings, a maze; a perplexed affair, an intricate business.
LAB'YRINTH (*s. in anatomy*) The second cavity of the internal ear.
LAC (*s. from the Lat.*) Milk, any thing resembling milk.
Lac (*s. a contraction, from lacca*) The lacca, a substance resembling a gum, but inflammable and not soluble in water.
LAC'CA (*s. in natural history*) A vegetable production, resembling a gum, inflammable and not soluble in water.
Lac'ca (*s. from the foregoing*) An artificial production of various kinds chiefly used in painting.
LACE (*s. from the French lacet*) A string, a cord, a

flatted string with which any part of drefs is drawn together, an ornament of fine thread curiously wrought, a texture of thread with gold or silver; a snare, a gin. *Shakespeare.*
Lace (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten, to draw together with a platted string, to adorn with a fine textured thread, to ornament with a texture of thread with gold or silver, to embellish with variegations; to beat, to lay on stripes; but this sense occurs only in familiar & droll style.
Lace (*v. t. obsolete*) To insnare, to confine. *Cha.*
La'ced (*p. from lace*) Fastened with a lace, adorned with lace.
LACEDÆ'MON (*s. in geography, the correct spelling*) Lacedemon, the capital of Laconia.
Lacedæmo'nian (*s. a correct spelling*) A native of Lacedemon. *Dict. of Art.*
LACEDE'MON (*s. in geography*) A city of Greece, the metropolis of Laconia.
Lacedemo'nian (*adj. from Lacedemon*) Belonging to Lacedemon, born at Lacedemon.
Lacedemo'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lacedemon, an inhabitant of Lacedemon.
Lacedmut'ton (*s. a cant word*) A woman of ill fame. *Sh.*
Lace'maker (*s. from lace, and maker*) One who is employed in making lace.
Lace'man (*s. from lace, and man*) A man who deals in lace.
Lac'erable (*adj. from lacerate*) Capable of being torn.
LAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. lacero to tear*) To tear, to rend, to separate by an act of violence.
Lac'rated (*p. from lacerate*) Torn, rent, separated by violence.
Lac'rating (*p. a. from lacerate*) Tearing, rending, separating by violence.
Lacera'tion (*s. from lacerate*) The act of separating by violence, a breach, a rent.
Lac'orative (*adj. from lacerate*) Tearing, renting, having the power of tearing.
LACER'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) An upper garment worn by the Romans, a riding coat.
La'cert (*s. obsolete*) A finew. *Chaucer.*
LACER'TA (*s. in zoology*) A lizard, an eft; a kind of sea fish.
Lacer'ta (*s. in old records*) A fathom.
LACER'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The arm from the elbow to the wrist.
LACER'TUS (*s. in zoology*) The lizard, a sea fish spotted like a mackerel.
LACES'SION (*s. not much used, from the Lat. lacesio to provoke*) The act of provoking to anger. *Cole.*
Lace'woman (*s. from lace, and woman*) A woman that sells lace.
Lach, Lache (*adj. obsolete*) Lazy, slothful. *Chaucer.*
Lach, Lache (*v. t. obsolete*) To lack, to want, to catch, to lay hold of. *Chaucer.*
LACHANOP'OLIST (*s. from the Greek λαχανον an herb, and πωλεω to sell, but not used*) A seller of herbs. *Cole.*
LACHA'NUM (*s. from the Greek λαχανον a herb*) A pot herb of any kind. *Phillips.*
Lach'es (*s. obsolete*) Negligence, laziness, a neglect. *Ph.*
LACHE'SIS (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the three Destinies by whom the life of man was supposed to have been determined.
Lach'esse (*s. obsolete*) Negligence, laziness. *Chaucer.*
LA'CHISH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that goes*) The name of a city on the borders of the land of Israel.
LACHNÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
LACH'NIS (*s. in natural history*) A genus of fibrose unelastic bodies.
LACH'RYMÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) A tear, an exudation from a plant resembling a tear.
Lach'rymæ (*s. plu. from lachryma*) Tears, exudations from plants resembling tears.
Lach'rymal (*adj. from lachryma*) Generating tears.
Lach'rymary (*adj. from lachryma*) Containing tears.
Lach'rymatory (*s. from lachryma*) A vessel in which the tears of friends and relations were collected in honour of the dead.
Lachryma'tion (*s. from lachryma*) The act of weeping, the act of shedding tears.
LAC'INATED (*adj. from the Lat. lacina a lapet*) Adorned with fringes, ornamented with borders; jagged.
LACK (*v. t. from the Dutch lacken*) To want, to need.
Lack (*v. int.*) To suffer want, to come short of.
Lack (*s. from the verb*) Want, need, failure.
Lack'brain (*s. from lack, and brain*) One deficient in understanding, one that wants wit.
Lacke (*v. t. obsolete*) To dispraise, to blame. *Ch.*
Lack'ed

Lack'ed (*p. from lack, but not much used*) Wanted, needed.

Lack'en (*adj. obsolete*) Contemned, despised, lessened.

Lack'er (*s. from lack*) A kind of varnish.

Lack'er (*v. t. from the sub.*) To varnish, to do over with varnish.

Lack'ered (*p. from lacker*) Done over with lacker, varnished.

Lack'ering (*p. a. from lacker*) Doing over with lacker, varnishing.

LACK'EY (*s. from the French lacquais*) An attending servant, a foot boy.

Lack'ey (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dangle after, to attend fervently. *Milton.*

Lack'ey (*v. int.*) To act the part of a foot boy, to attend with fervility.

Lack'eying (*p. a. from lackey*) Acting the part of a servile attendant.

Lack'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To blame, to dispraise. *Ch.*

Lack'ing (*p. a. from lack*) Wanting, needing.

Lack'linen (*adj. from lack, and linen*) Wanting shirts, destitute of linen. *Shakespeare.*

Lack'lustre (*adj. from lack, and lustre*) Wanting brightness, void of light. *Shakespeare.*

La'cone (*s. from Laconia*) A native of Laconia. *Sc.*

LACO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of the ancient Greece.

Lacon'ic (*adj. from Laconia*) Belonging to Laconia, used in Laconia; concise, brief, after the manner of the Lacedemonians.

Lacon'ical (*adj. from Laconic, but not so common a word*) Laconic.

Lacon'ically (*adv. from laconical*) Briefly, concisely.

Laco'nicum (*s. from Laconia*) A dry stove to sweat in, a stew, a hot-house.

Lacon'icism (*s. from Laconic*) A Laconism, a sententious manner of speaking. *Pope.*

La'conism (*s. the more common spelling, from Laconic*) A pretty sententious way of speaking, a manner of speaking resembling that of the Lacedemonians.

La'conize (*v. int. not much used, from Laconia*) To make use of Laconisms, to act the part of the Lacedemonians. *Cole.*

La'conizing (*p. a. from Laconize, not used*) Using the speech, acting the part of the Lacedemonians.

Lac'rymal (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Lachrymal. *Dict. of Arts.*

LACTANT (*adj. from the Lat. lacto to suck*) Sucking, giving milk. *Scott.*

Lacta'rium (*s. in old records*) A dairy.

LACTARY (*s. from the Lat. lac milk*) A dairy, a dairy-house.

LACTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lacto to give suck*) The time of giving suck, the act of suckling.

LAC'TEAL (*adj. from the Lat. lac milk*) Conveying chyle, belonging to those vessels that separate the chyle for the nourishment of an animal.

Lac'teal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the vessels which separate the chyle for the nourishment of an animal.

LAC'TEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lac milk*) Milky, conveying chyle.

Lac'tes (*s. not much used*) The small guts, the sweetbread; the row, the milt of fishes. *Phillips.*

Lac'tes'cence (*s. from lactescent*) A tendency to produce milk.

LACTES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. lactesco to produce milk*) Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lac milk, and fero to bring*) Conveying milk, bringing milk.

LACTIFIC (*adj. from the Lat. lac milk, and facio to make*) Breeding milk, producing milk. *Scott.*

Lacti'fical (*adj. from lactific*) Lactific, producing milk. *Sc.*

LACTU'CA (*s. in botany*) The lettuce.

LACTUCEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The sow thistle.

LACTUCIM'INA (*s. with physicians*) The aphthæ, small ulcers in the mouth. *Phillips.*

LACTUCI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over the corn while soft and milky in the ear.

LACTU'MIA (*s. with surgeons*) The achor, a crusted kind of ulcer on the head.

LACTU'MINA (*s. with physicians*) The thrush, small ulcers in the mouth.

LACU'NA (*s. in old records, from the Lat.*) A ditch in which water stands, a dike, a furrow for a drain; a blank in a writing.

LACU'NÆ (*s. in anatomy*) Small pores or passages in the urethra.

LACU'NAR (*s. in architecture*) An arched roof or ceiling, the ceiling of a portico.

Lacuna'tion (*s. from lacina*) A perforation, the act of making holes. *Cole.*

LA'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A standing pool of water.

LAD (*s. from the Sax. leode*) A boy, a stripling.

Lad (*p. obsolete, of lead*) Led. *Spenser.*

La'da (*s. in old records*) A lathe, a court of justice; a watercourse, an acquitment by a lawful trial.

Lada'num (*s. a different spelling*) The labdanum. *St.*

Ladde (*p. of lead, obsolete*) Led. *Cole.*

LAD'DER (*s. from the Sax. hladre*) A frame made to ascend with steps placed between two upright pieces, any thing by which we climb, a gradual rise.

Lad'ders (*s. from lad*) A lads. *Johnson.*

LADE (*s. from the Sax. lade a discharge*) The mouth of a river.

LADE (*v. t. from the Sax. hladan*) To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

La'ded (*p. from lade*) Loaden, freighted; heaved out, thrown out as water.

La'den (*p. from lade*) Loaded, freighted; thrown out.

La'diesbedstraw (*s. a different spelling*) The lady's bedstraw. *Phillips.*

La'diesbower (*s. a different spelling*) The lady's bower. *Phillips.*

La'diescushion (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Pb.*

La'diesmantle (*s. a different spelling*) The lady's mantle. *Phillips.*

La'diesmock (*s. a different spelling*) The lady's smock. *Phillips.*

La'ding (*p. a. from lade*) Loading, freighting, throwing out, emptying.

La'ding (*s. from the part.*) A load, a freight.

LA'DLE (*s. from the Sax. hlædle*) A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in pouring out liquor; the receptacle of a water wheel.

La'dleful (*s. from ladle, and full*) The quantity contained in a ladle when filled to the brim.

LA'DY (*s. from the Sax. hlædig*) A woman of high rank; the wife of a knight, baronet, or nobleman; the daughter of a viscount, earl, marquis, or duke; a woman possessed of a manor; an illustrious woman; the title of a woman in complaisance.

La'dybedstraw (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the gallium.

La'dybird (*s. in the history of insects*) The ladycow.

La'dycourt (*s.*) The court of the lady of a manor.

La'dycow (*s. in zoology*) A small beautiful kind of beetle.

La'dyday (*s. from Lady, and day*) The twenty-fifth of March, the annunciation.

La'dylike (*adj. from lady, and like*) Soft, delicate, becoming a lady.

La'dylaces (*s. in botany*) A kind of striped grass.

La'dymouth (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Johns.*

La'dyship (*s. from lady*) The title of a lady, the title of a woman in droll style.

La'dysbedstraw (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The lady bed straw. *Dict. of Arts.*

La'dysbower (*s. in botany*) The clematis.

La'dysfinger (*s. in botany*) A species of the vulneraria.

La'dysmantle (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The lady-mantle. *Dict. of Arts.*

La'dysfeal (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tannus.

La'dyslipper (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the cypripidium.

La'dysmock (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the cardamine.

La'dystraces (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the orchis. *Dict. of Arts.*

LÆTIFICAN'TIA (*s. in medicine*) Cordials. *Bailey.*

LÆTI'TIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Lafordswick (*s. an old law term*) The act of betraying one's master, the act of treason.

Latte (*p. obsolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*

Latt'in (*p. obsolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*

LAG (*adj. from the Sax. læng*) Coming behind, falling short, long delayed, slow, sluggish. *Dryden.*

Lag (*s. from the adj.*) The lowest class, the sag end, he that comes last.

Lag (*v. int. from the adj.*) To loiter, to move slowly, to stay behind.

La'ga (*s. in old records*) The law.

La'gan (*s. a sea term*) Any thing thrown out of a ship and lying at the bottom till an opportunity offers to take it up again.

LAGA'NUM (*s. in natural hist.*) A genus of the centronia.

La'geday (*s. a Sax. law term*) A day of open court, the day of the county court.

La'geman

- La'geman** (*s. a Saxon law term*) A man qualified to serve on the jury, a juror.
- La'gemen** (*s. plu. of lageman*) Men qualified to serve on the jury, jurors.
- Lag'ger** (*s. from lag*) One that lags behind, a loiterer.
- Lag'ging** (*p. a. from lag*) Coming behind, falling short, loitering.
- LAGH** (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. laga*) The law. *Pb.*
- Laghs'ite** (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a punishment for breaking the laws. *Pb.*
- Lag'man** (*s. from lag, and man*) One that lags behind, a loiterer, one who falls short of the virtue of his ancestors.
- LAGOCEPH'ALUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of globe fish.
- LAGO'CHILUS** (*s. from the Greek λαγως a hare, and χειλος a lip*) One who has a hare lip.
- LAGOE'CIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of cummin.
- La'gon** (*s. a sea term*) The lagan, that which has been thrown out of a ship and sinks to the bottom.
- LAGOPHTHAL'MIA** (*s. from the Greek*) The lagophthalmia. *Dict. of Arts.*
- LAGOPHTHAL'MUS** (*s. from the Greek λαγως a hare, and οφθαλμος an eye*) One who has eyes like a hare, one whose eyelids are so contracted as to prevent their closing.
- La'gophthalmia** (*s. from lagophthalmia*) A contraction of the eyelids which prevents their closing.
- LAGOPO'NOS** (*s. from the Greek λαγως a hare, and πονος pain*) The griping of the guts.
- LAGO'PUS** (*s. in botany*) The hare's foot.
- LAGO'PUS** (*s. in ornithology*) A bird about the size of a tame pigeon, a bird of the partridge kind all white.
- LA'GOTROPHY** (*s. from the Greek λαγως a hare, and τροφω to nourish*) A warren of hares.
- Lags'ite** (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a punishment for a breach of the law.
- LAGU'RUS** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- LAH'MI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying war*) A man's name.
- Lahs'ite** (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a punishment for the violation of the laws. *Pb.*
- LA'IC** (*adj. from the Greek λαος the common people*) Laical, belonging to a layman.
- La'ic** (*s. from the adj.*) One who is not in holy orders, one not engaged in the ministry of religion.
- La'ical** (*adj. from laic*) Belonging to the laity, belonging to the people as distinguished from the clergy.
- Laical'ity** (*s. from laical*) The state or quality of a layman. *Scott.*
- Laid** (*v. t. pret. of lay*) Did lay.
- Laid** (*p. from lay*) Placed horizontally, beaten down, spread on a surface, put, placed, filled, kept from rising, wagered, reposit, excluded as an egg, applied, conjoined, contrived, schemed, charged, imputed, imposed, exhibited, proposed.
- Laid** (*v. int. pret. of lie, but not so correct*) Lain. *Sc.*
- Laid** (*s. obsolete*) A taint. *Shenfer.*
- Laie** (*s. obsolete*) A law; a profession. *Chaucer.*
- Lai'er** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A laye-. *D. of Arts.*
- Lain** (*v. int. pret. of lie*) Rested, continued in the same place, been reposit. "It has lain without improvement." *Watts.*
- Laine** (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay. *Chaucer.*
- Laine** (*s. in masonry*) A course of brick or stone laid in a wall.
- Lain'er** (*s. obsolete*) A thong, a strap of leather. *Cb.*
- Lair** (*s. from lay*) The couch of a boar, the couch of a wild beast; the place where cattle lie for shelter, the place where deer harbour by day.
- LAIRD** (*s. from the Sax. hlaford, in the Scotch dialect*) The lord of a manor.
- Lai'rwrite** (*s. a law term*) A fine for adultery or fornication anciently paid to the lords of some manors.
- Lai'fer** (*s. obsolete*) Leisure. *Chaucer.*
- LA'ISH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lion*) The name of a man, the name of a country.
- Laite** (*v. t. obsolete*) To entice, to way lay. *Cb.*
- LA'ITY** (*s. from the Greek λαος the common people*) The people as distinguished from the clergy, the state of a layman.
- Lak** (*s. obsolete*) Disgrace, blame. *Chaucer.*
- LAKE** (*s. from the Lat. lacus*) A large diffusion of water within the land, a large collection of water surrounded on all sides by the land; a small splash of water, a brook; but these last senses are rather local.
- Lake** (*s. from lac*) A fine crimson colour used in paint and varnish.
- Lake** (*s. obsolete*) Lawn, fine cloth. *Chaucer.*
- Lake** (*v. int. a local word*) To play. *Bailey.*
- Lam** (*v. t. used only in familiar or droll style*) To beat, to bang. *Scott.*
- LA'MA** (*s. in Tartary*) The sovereign pontiff.
- LA'MASABACH'THANI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying why hast thou forsaken me*) The exclamation of our Lord on the cross.
- LAMB** (*s. from the Sax.*) The young of a sheep, a sheep under a year old. *Figuratively,* The Saviour of the world.
- LAM'BATIVE** (*adj. from the Lat. lambo to lick*) Taken by licking.
- Lam'bative** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to be taken by licking.
- LAMB'DA** (*s. from the Greek*) The letter of the Greek alphabet which answers to our *λ*.
- Lamb'dacism** (*s. from lambda*) The too frequent repetition of the letter *λ*.
- Lambdoi'dal** (*adj. from lambdoiles*) Belonging to the lambdoiles.
- LAMBDOI'DES** (*s. in anatomy*) One of the sutures of the skull.
- LAMB'EAUX** (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of cross patee.
- LAM'BENT** (*adj. from the Lat. lambo to lick*) Gliding over without harm, flying about like a vapour.
- LAM'BERT** (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
- Lam'bin** (*s. plu. obsolete*) Lambs. *Chaucer.*
- LAMBI'TION** (*s. not much used, from the Lat. lambo to lick*) The act of licking. *Bailey.*
- Lam'bitive** (*adj. not much used, from lambative*) Licking, lapping. *Scott.*
- Lamb'kin** (*s. from lamb*) A little lamb.
- Lamb'like** (*adj. from lamb, and like*) Having the disposition of a lamb, meek, humble.
- LAM'BORN** (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 68 miles from London.
- Lam'born** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lamborn, made at Lamborn.
- Lambs'lettice** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Lambs'tongue** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Lambs'weed** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Lambs'wool** (*s. a cant word*) A kind of beverage in which roasted apple is one chief ingredient.
- Lam'da** (*s. a different spelling*) The lambda. *Johns.*
- Lam'dacismus** (*s. a different spelling*) The lambdacism. *Sc.*
- Lamdoi'dal** (*adj. a different spelling*) Lambdoidal, having the form of the letter *λ*. *Sharpe.*
- LAME** (*adj. from the Sax. lama*) Disabled in the limbs, crippled; imperfect, unsatisfactory; hobbling, unpoetical.
- Lame** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To disable, to cripple.
- LA'MECH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying poor*) A man's name.
- La'med** (*p. from lame*) Disabled in the limbs, crippled.
- LAMEL'LA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A little thin plate.
- Lamel'læ** (*s. plu. of lamella*) Thin plates, very thin scales.
- Lam'ellated** (*adj. from lamella*) Covered with lamellæ.
- La'mely** (*adv. from lame*) In the manner of a cripple, imperfectly, unsatisfactorily.
- La'meneis** (*s. from lame*) The state of a cripple, weakness, imperfection.
- LAME'NT** (*v. int. from the Lat. lamentor*) To mourn, to grieve, to express sorrow; with for and over: as, "Far less I now lament for one whole world." "They shall take up a lamentation for thee and lament over thee."
- Lame'nt** (*v. t.*) To bewail, to bemoan, to sorrow for.
- Lame'nt** (*s. from the verb*) A lamentation, an expression of sorrow.
- Lam'entable** (*adj. from lament*) Fit to be lamented, exciting sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable; but this is rather a droll sense.
- Lam'entableness** (*s. from lamentable*) The state of being lamentable. *Scott.*
- Lam'entably** (*adv. from lament*) With expressions of grief, mournfully, in a manner that causes sorrow; pitifully, despicably.
- Lamenta'tion** (*s. from lament*) An expression of sorrow, grief discovered by words or inarticulate sounds.
- Lamenta'tions** (*s.*) The title of one of the poetical books of scripture.
- Lament'ed** (*p. from lament*) Bemoaned, bewailed.
- Lament'er** (*s. from lament*) One that laments.
- LAMEN'TINE** (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea cow.
- Lament'ing** (*p. a. from lament*) Bewailing, bemoaning, expressing sorrow.
- Lament'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of expressing grief, a lamentation.
- La'mer** (*adj. comp. of lame*) Lame in a greater degree.
- Lam'er** (*s. obsolete*) A thong. *Bailey.*
- La'mest

La'mest (*adv. sub. of lame*) Lame in the greatest degree.
 LAM'IA (*s. in ichthyology*) The white shark.
 LAM'IAE (*s. in beaten mythology*) Hags, witches; a kind of demons with womens faces, who were supposed to destroy children.
 Lam'iers (*s. a sea term*) The laniards, a kind of small ropes which serve to loosen or brace up the shrouds. *Sc.*
 La'min (*s. from lamina*) A plate, a thin piece of metal.
 LAM'INA (*s. from the Lat.*) A thin plate, a thin scale.
 Lam'inæ (*s. plu. of lamina*) Thin plates, thin scales, thin coats laid one over another.
 Lam'inated (*adj. from lamina*) Plated, having thin plates or scales lying one over another.
 Laminat'ion (*s. from lamina*) The act of beating into thin plates, the state of being laid as thin plates one over another. *Scott.*
 La'ming (*p. a. from lame*) Making lame, crippling.
 LAMIODON'TES (*s. in natural history*) The glöfopetra.
 LA'MIUM (*s. in botany*) The dead nettle.
 Lamm (*v. t. used only in low or droll style*) To beat, to d. ub, to beat with a cudgel.
 LAM'MAS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The first of August.
 Lam'mas (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the first of August.
 Lam'masday (*s. from Lammas, and day*) The first of August.
 Lam'med (*p. from lam, used in familiar or droll style*) Beaten, drubbed.
 Lam'ming (*p. a. used only in colloquial or droll style*) Beating, drubbing.
 LAMP (*s. from the Greek λαμπας*) A light made with a wick dipped in oil. *Poetically*, Any kind of light, any kind of illumination.
 LAMPADAPHORIA (*s. from the Greek λαμπας a lamp, and φερω to bear*) A procession with lighted torches.
 Lamp'adary (*s. from lamp*) An officer in the church of Constantinople, who was to bear a lighted taper before the emperor or patriarch in religious processions, and to see the church properly illuminated.
 LAMPADIAS (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet.
 LAMPAS (*s. from the French*) A disease incident to horses, a lump of flesh in the roof of the mouth which arises above the teeth and prevents their eating.
 Lamp'ass (*s. a different spelling*) The lampas.
 LAMPASSE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Languid, having the tongue out of the mouth and marked with a different tincture.
 Lamp'black (*s. from lamp, and black*) A kind of soot used for blacking.
 Lam'pern (*s. in ichthyology*) A species of the petromyzon. *D. of Arts.*
 Lam'perne (*s. a different spelling*) The lampern. *Wot.*
 Lam'pers (*s. with farriers, but not so correct a spelling*) The lampas. *Scott.*
 LAMPE'TIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect who condemned all kinds of vows as inconsistent with the liberty of the gospel.
 LAMPE'TRA (*s. in ichthyology*) The lampern.
 Lamp'ing (*adj. from lamp*) Shining, sparkling. *Sp.*
 LAM'POON (*s. from the French lampon a drunken song*) A personal satire, a biting jest.
 Lampoo'n (*v. t. from the sub.*) To abuse with personal satire.
 Lampoo'ned (*p. from lampoon*) Abused with personal satire.
 Lampoo'ner (*s. from lampoon*) One that lampoons, a scribbler of personal satire.
 Lampoo'ning (*p. a. from lampoon*) Abusing with personal satire.
 Lamp'ras (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The lampas. *Scott.*
 Lam'prel (*s. a different spelling*) The lamprey, a kind of eel. *Wotton.*
 Lam'prey (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of eel.
 LAM'PRON (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of sea fish, a large eel.
 LAMPROPHORI (*s. in church history, from the Greek λαμπρος white, and φερω to bear*) The new converts who were wont to be clothed in white robes for the space of seven days after their submission to the ordinance of baptism.
 LAMPSA'NA (*s. in botany*) The cornsallet.
 LAMPU'RIS (*s. in the history of insects*) The glow worm.
 LAMPY'RUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of sea lizard.
 Lan'ar (*s. a different spelling*) The lannar, a kind of hawk. *Scott.*
 LANA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Soap wort, fullers weed.
 LANA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool*) Belonging to wool, producing wool.
 LAN'ARY (*s. from the L. lana wool*) A store house for wool.
 LAN'CASHIRE (*s.*) The county palatine of Lancaster; it is divided into six hundreds, contains 27 market-

towns, and 60 parishes, far exceeding those of any other county in extent and number of inhabitants; it sends fourteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs, Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton.
 Lan'cashire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Lancaster, produced in the county of Lancaster.
 LAN'CASTER (*s.*) The chief town of the county palatine of Lancaster; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 233 miles from London.
 Lan'caster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lancaster, made at Lancaster.
 LANCE (*s. from the Lat. lancea*) A long spear; a lancet.
 Lance (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pierce, to cut, to open, to lay open in order to a cure.
 LAN'CEA (*s. from the Lat.*) A lance.
 Lan'ced (*p. from lance*) Pierced, cut, laid open, opened in order to a cure; *with* with: as, "Lanced with a spear."
 LAN'CELOT (*s.*) A man's name.
 Lan'cely (*adj. from lance, but now grown obsolete*) Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*
 LAN'CEOLATED (*adj. in botany*) Having the form of a lance, headed like a lance.
 LAN'CEPESADE (*s. from the French, but now grown obsolete*) One who had the command of ten men, an under corporal. *Cleveland.*
 Lan'cet (*s. from lance*) A small pointed instrument used by surgeons in opening a vein or any morbid part.
 LANCH (*v. t. from the French lancer*) To dart, to cast as a lance, to throw a ship or boat off the stocks into the water.
 Lanch (*v. int.*) To plunge into some large concern, to become extravagant in expences, to expatiate largely on a subject; *with* out: as, "He lanch'd out into a vast number of particulars."
 Lanch'ed (*p. from lanch*) Dashed, thrown, pushed off the stocks into the water.
 Lanch'ing (*p. a. from lanch*) Darting, throwing, pushing off into the water.
 Lan'cier (*s. from lance*) A soldier armed with a lance. *Phillips.*
 LANCIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lancea a lance, and fero to bear*) Bearing a lance, carrying a spear.
 LAN'CINATE (*v. t. from the Lat. lancino*) To tear, to rend, to lacerate.
 Lan'cinated (*p. from lancinate*) Torn, lacerated.
 Lan'cinating (*p. a. from lancinate*) Tearing, lacerating.
 Lancinat'ion (*s. from lancinate*) The act of tearing, a laceration.
 Lanch'ing (*p. a. from lance*) Piercing, cutting, laying open in order to a cure.
 Lanch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening with a lancet, the wound made by a lancet.
 LAND (*s. from the Sax.*) The earth distinguished from the water; a country, a region; a real estate; the ground, the surface of the ground; a nation, a people; a ridge or lay in a field.
 Land (*s. from the Sax. hlond, but long since obsolete*) Urine.
 Land (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set on land, to put on shore.
 Land (*v. int.*) To come to shore.
 Lan'da (*s. in old records*) An open field, a field cleared from wood.
 LAND'AFF (*s.*) A small city in Glamorganshire, the see of a bishop; it has a small market on Wednesday, and is 167 miles from London.
 Land'aff (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the city of Landaff, made at Landaff.
 LANDAU' (*s.*) A carriage for pleasure, a kind of coach.
 Land'boe (*s. from the Sax. obsolete*) The deed or charter by which lands were held.
 Land'bred (*adj. from land, and bred*) Born in a certain country, bred in a certain country. *Spenser.*
 Land'cape (*s. from land, and cape*) A promontory, a head land.
 Land'cheap (*s.*) A fine paid in some places on the alienation of lands.
 Land'crab (*s. from land, and crab*) A kind of crab common in the island of Barbadoes. *Phillips.*
 Land'creek (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird so called from its harsh disagreeable note.
 Land'dam (*v. t. obsolete, from land urine, and dam*) To stop the course of the urine, to kill. *Shakesp.*
 Land'ed (*p. from land*) Set on land, put on shore; fixed, secured from danger; *but this sense is colloquial.*
 Land'ed (*adj. from land*) Possessed of land, having an estate in land.
 Land'egardman (*s. in old records*) A kind of inferior customary tenant. *Scott.*
 Land'tail

Land'fall (*s. from land, and fall*) A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a landholder.
Land'fall (*s. a sea term*) A conjecture of being nearly within sight of land, the act of falling in with the land.
Land'flood (*s. from land, and flood*) A flood occasioned by rain that immediately falls on the land, an inundation.
Land'forces (*s. from land, and forces*) Soldiers that serve on land.
Land'gabel (*s. in old records*) A tax issuing from land, a kind of quit rent.
Land'gate (*s. a local word*) A long narrow piece of land.
Land'gavel (*s. a different spelling*) The landgabel.
Land'grave (*s. from land, and grave*) A German count, one who has the dominion of a district in the German empire.
Land'graviate (*s. from landgrave*) The territory or dominion of a landgrave.
Land'holder (*s. from land, and hold*) One who is possessed of a landed estate.
Land'inner (*s. obsolete*) A measure of land. *Bailey.*
Land'ing (*p. a. from land*) Setting on land, coming on shore.
Land'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on shore, the act of getting on shore; the top of a staircase, a landingplace.
Land'ingplace (*s. from landing, and place*) A place to land at, the top of a staircase.
Land'jobber (*s. from land, and job*) One who deals in land, one who buys and sells land for other people.
Land'recta (*s. an old law term*) The several services formerly laid on all that held lands.
Land'lady (*s. from land, and lady*) A woman who has tenants holding under her; the mistress of an inn.
Land'layed (*adj. a sea term*) Having the land just out of sight.
Land'less (*adj. from land*) Having no land in possession, having no landed property.
Land'locked (*adj. a sea term*) Shut in by the land, inclosed by the land.
Land'loper (*s. a sea term*) A landman, one who passes his time on shore so called in contempt.
Land'lord (*s. from land, and lord*) One who has tenants under him; the master of an inn.
Land'mark (*s. from land, and mark*) A boundary or mark set up between islands to distinguish one man's property from another.
Land'mark (*s. a sea term*) Any mark or point on the land observed in conducting a vessel into or out of a harbour.
Land'mate (*s. from land, and mate*) One who reaps with another on the same or the next ridge of land. *Bai.*
Land'pike (*s. from land, and pike*) A kind of amphibious animal in America resembling a pike having short legs instead of fins.
Land'pirate (*s. from land, and pirate*) A highwayman, one who robs on the highway.
Land'reis (*s. not so common a spelling*) A laundress. *Sc.*
Land'ry (*s. not so common a spelling*) A laundry. *Scott.*
LAND'SCAPE (*s. the common spelling, from landscape*) The prospect of a country, a picture representing a prospect of the country.
LAND'SCHAPE (*s. a correct spelling, from the Dutch*) A landscape. *Milton.*
LAND'SKIP (*s. a different spelling, from the Sax. landskip*) A landscape.
Land'tax (*s. from land, and tax*) A tax on the land, an assessment of lands and houses at so much in the pound to the king.
Land'tenant (*s. from land, and tenant*) One who is possessed of land, one who occupies land.
Land'turn (*s. from land, and turn*) A breeze off the land usually by night as off the sea by day.
Land'waiter (*s. from land, and wait*) An officer of the customs who is to take an account of what goods are landed.
Land'ward (*adv. from land*) Towards the land.
LANE (*s. from the Sax. lana*) A narrow way between hedges, a narrow street, a passage between men standing on either side.
La'neing (*s. a local word*) Concealment. *Bailey.*
LAN'EIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool*) Woolly, made of wool. *Scott.*
LAN'ER (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk.
Lan'eret (*s. from laner*) A little hawk.
LAN'ERK (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Clydesdale.
Lang (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Long. *Chaucer.*
Lan'gate (*s. in surgery*) A linen roller or bandage for a wound. *Scott.*

Lang'oring (*adj. obsolete*) Languishing, pining. *Chaucer.*
Lang'orous (*adj. obsolete*) Languishing, pining. *Chaucer.*
Lan'got (*s. a local word*) A latchet, a shoestring.
Lang'our (*s. obsolete*) Languor, faintness. *Chaucer.*
Lang'our (*v. int. obsolete*) To languish. *Chaucer.*
LANG'PORT (*s.*) A town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 132 miles from London.
Lang'port (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Langport, made at Langport.
Lan'grage (*s. a sea term*) The langrel, a particular kind of shot.
LAN'GREL (*s. in gunnery*) A kind of compound shot used chiefly to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship.
LAN'GUAGE (*s. from the Lat. lingua a tongue*) Human speech, the tongue of one nation distinct from others, a style, a manner of expression.
Lan'guaged (*adj. from language*) Having various languages. *Pope.*
Lan'guagemaster (*s. from language, and master*) One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
LAN'GUED (*adj. from the Lat. lingua a tongue*) Having a tongue; in heraldry, depicted with the tongueolling out and differently tintured.
Languen'te (*adv. in music books*) Slowly.
LAN'GUET (*s. from the French languette*) Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
LAN'GUID (*adj. from the Lat. languere to languish*) Faint, weak, feeble, dull, heartless.
Lan'guidly (*adv. from languid*) Weakly, feebly.
Lan'guidness (*s. from languid*) Weakness, feebleness, want of vigour.
Langui'do (*adv. in music books*) Slowly, languishingly.
LANGUIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. languor faintness, and facio to make, but not much used*) Causing languor. *Cole.*
LAN'GUISH (*v. int. from the Lat. languere to faint*) To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength and vigour; to lock with softness, to melt with tenderness.
Lan'guish (*s. from the verb, and chiefly used by the poets*) An appearance of softness, an appearance of tenderness.
Lan'guishing (*p. a. from languish*) Growing feeble, pining away, sinking under sorrow, melting with tenderness.
Lan'guishingly (*adv. from languishing*) With languishment, with feeble softness; with tediousness.
Lan'guishment (*s. from languish*) The state of pining, an appearance of softness, a melting kind of tenderness.
Languis'sant (*adv. in music books*) Slowly, languishingly.
LAN'GUOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A weakness, a faintness, the want of strength, the want of vigour.
Lan'guorous (*adj. from languor*) Melancholy, tedious. *Sp.*
LAN'IARD (*s. a sea term*) A small rope fastened to a block or other machine to keep it in place or manage it with greater convenience.
LAN'IARY (*s. from the Lat. lanio a butcher*) A butcher-row, a slaughterhouse. *Bailey.*
LAN'IATE (*v. t. from the Lat. lanio a butcher*) To rend, to tear in pieces, to lacerate.
Lan'iated (*p. from laniate*) Torn, rent.
Lan'iating (*p. a. from laniate*) Tearing, lacerating.
Lania'tion (*s. from laniate, but not much used*) The act of tearing to pieces, the act of slaughtering.
Lan'ier (*s. a sea term*) The lannier, a small rope received into a dead man's eye to loosen or brace up the flays, a laniard.
LANIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool, and fero to bear*) Bearing wool.
LANIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool, and facio to make*) Making wool, working in wool. *Cole.*
LAN'IFICE (*s. from the Lat. lana wool, and facio to make*) Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*
LANIFICOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool, and facio to make*) Making wool, working in wool. *Bailey.*
LANIGEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool, and gero to carry*) Bearing wool.
LAN'IO (*s. in ornithology*) The butcher bird.
LANIO'NIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lanio a butcher, but not used*) Belonging to a butcher. *Cole.*
LANIPEND'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lana wool, and pendo to weigh, but not used*) Weighing wool, spinning wool. *Cole.*
LAN'IUS (*s. in ornithology*) The butcher bird, a species of falcon.
LANK (*adj. from the Dutch lancke*) Loose, meagre, slender; faint, languid. *Milton.*
Lank'er (*adj. comp. of lank*) Lank in a greater degree.
Lank'est (*adj. sup. of lank*) Lank in the greatest degree.

Lank'neis

Lankness (*s. from lank*) The want of plumpness, the state of being lank.

LAN'NER (*s. from the Lat. lannarius*) A species of hawk.

Lan'niard (*s. a sea term, but not so common a spelling*) A laniard. *Phillips.*

Lan'nier (*s. a sea term*) A short small rope fastened to a block or other machine to keep it in place or to manage it with greater convenience. *Dict. of Arts.*

Lands'pasade (*s. a different spelling*) The lancepasade. *Pb.*

LAN'SQUENET (*s. from the Dutch*) A common foot-fol-dier; a particular game at cards.

LANTA'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LAN'TERLOO (*s.*) A particular game at cards, loo.

Lante'rium (*s. in old records*) A capola, the lantern on the top of a building.

LAN'TERN (*s. from the Lat. lanterna*) A transparent case for a candle; a light hung out for the direction of sailors on the coast, a light house.

Lan'ternjaws (*s. a cant word, from lantern, and jaws*) A very thin visage.

Lan'ternist (*s. a cant word*) A member of one of the academies in France.

Lan'thorn (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A lantern.

Lan'tskip (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A landscape.

Lan'uge (*s. from lanugo*) Down, soft hair. *Cole.*

LANU'GINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lanugo soft wool*) Downy, covered with soft hair.

LANU'GO (*s. from the Lat.*) Down, soft hair, cotton.

La'nys (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Lanes, by ways. *Chaucer.*

LAODICE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A city of the Lesser Asia.

Laodice'an (*adj. from Laodicea*) Belonging to Laodicea.

Laodice'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Laodicea.

LAP (*s. from the Sax. læppe*) The loose part of a garment, the part of the clothes spread horizontally over the knees, the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

Lap (*v. t. from the sub.*) To wrap round, to involve.

Lap (*v. int.*) To become double, to fold over.

LAP (*v. t. from the Sax. lappian*) To lick up, to draw into the mouth by the motion of the tongue.

Lap (*v. int.*) To feed by a quick repeated motion of the tongue.

LAPA'RA (*s. in anatomy*) The part between the ribs and the hip. *Scott.*

LAP'ATHUM (*s. in botany*) The dock.

Lap'dog (*s. from lap, and dog*) A dog fondled by ladies in the lap.

Lap'ful (*s. from lap, and full*) The quantity of any thing that can be conveniently contained in the lap.

LAPH'IA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival celebrated in Achaia in honour of Diana.

LAP'ICIDE (*s. from the Lat. lapis a stone, and cædo to cut*) A stonecutter.

LAP'IDABLE (*adj. from the Lat. lapis a stone, but not much used*) Worthy of being stoned, fit to be stoned.

Lap'idable (*adj. a cant word*) Marriageable, fit for a husband. *Bailey.*

LAP'IDARE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lapidary. *Chau.*

LAPIDA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lapis a stone, but not much used*) Stony, containing stones. *Cole.*

LAP'IDARY (*s. from the Lat. lapis a stone*) One who deals in precious stones, a jeweller.

Lap'idary (*adj. from the sub.*) Done on stone, engraved on stone; monumental, fit for a grave stone.

LAP'IDATE (*v. t. from the Lat. lapis a stone, but not much used*) To stone, to put to death by stoning.

Lap'idated (*p. from lapidate, but little used*) Stoned, put to death by stoning. *Scott.*

Lapida'tion (*s. from lapidate*) The act of putting to death by stoning, the act of battering with stones.

LAPID'EOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lapis a stone*) Stony, having the nature of stone. *Ray.*

Lapides'cence (*s. from lapidescent*) A concretion of stone.

LAPIDES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. lapidesco to turn to stone*) Turning to stone, forming into a concretion of stone.

LAPIDIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. lapis a stone, and facio to make*) Forming into stone.

Lapidifical (*adj. from lapidific*) Forming into stone, shooting into stony concretions.

Lapitifica'tion (*s. from lapidific*) The act of forming into stone, a concretion of stone.

LAPID'ILEUM (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for extracting a stone out of the bladder.

LAP'IDIST (*s. from the Lat. lapis*) One who deals in precious stones, a jeweller. *Ray.*

LAP'IDOTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a lamp*) A man's name.

LAPILLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lapis a stone*) The fa-

culty by which stony concretions are formed in an animal body. *Scott.*

LA'PIS (*s. in natural history, from the Lat.*) A stone.

LA'PIS ADMIRAB'ILIS (*s. in medicine, from the Lat.*) An artificial stone so called on account of its great virtues.

LA'PIS ARME'NUS (*s. in natural history*) A light brittle blue stone used in medicine.

LA'PIS BEZOAR'DICUS FOS'SILIS (*s. in natural history*) The fossile bezoar.

LA'PIS CÆRU'LEUS ANGLICA'NUS (*s. in natural history*) The killow, a mineral found in Lancashire.

LA'PIS CALAMINA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) The calaminaris.

LA'PIS CALCA'RIOUS (*s. in natural history*) The lime stone.

LA'PIS CARA'TILES (*s. in natural history*) The fossile unicornshorn.

LA'PIS CRU'SIS (*s. in natural history*) The cross stone.

LA'PIS DIVI'NUS (*s. in natural history*) A species of jasper.

Lap'se (*s. a hunting term*) The opening of a dog at the game. *Bailey.*

LA'PIS GALAC'TITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of indurated clay.

LA'PIS HÆMA'TITES (*s. in natural history*) The blood stone, the hæmatites.

LA'PIS HIBER'NICUS (*s. in natural history*) The Irish slate.

LA'PIS INFERNA'LIS (*s. in surgery*) An artificial caustic.

LA'PIS JUDA'ICUS (*s. in natural history*) A small stone in the shape of an olive so called because found in Judea.

LA'PIS LAZ'ULI (*s. in natural history*) A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LA'PIS LIMA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) A small white stone found in the head of a snail.

LA'PIS LI'PIS (*s. in natural history*) A stone of a deep blue colour.

LA'PIS MEDICAMENTO'SUS (*s. in medicine*) An artificial stone efficacious in diseases of the reins.

LA'PIS MELI'TITES (*s. in natural history*) An indurated clay of a pale white colour.

LA'PIS MOCH'THUS (*s. in natural history*) A finer sort of the lapismelites.

LA'PIS NEPHRIT'ICUS (*s. in natural history*) A stone of a green and white colour said to be very efficacious in removing obstructions in the urinary passages.

LA'PIS PECULA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of talc.

LA'PIS THY'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of lapismelites. *Dict. of Arts.*

LAP'LAND (*s. in geography*) The northern part of the continent of Europe.

Lap'land (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lapland, produced in Lapland.

Lap'lander (*s. from Lapland*) A native of Lapland.

Lap'landish (*adj. from Lapland*) Belonging to Lapland.

LAP'PA (*s. in botany*) The bur, the clotburr.

Lappa'cean (*adj. from lappa*) Belonging to the bur.

LAPPA'GO (*s. in botany*) The teasle.

Lappe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lap, a skirt of a garment. *Chaucer.*

Lap'ped (*p. from lap*) Wound about, wrapped; licked up with the tongue.

Lap'per (*s. from lap*) One that laps up, one that licks up with the tongue.

Lap'pet (*s. from lap*) The part of a headdress that hangs loose.

Lap'pice (*v. int. a hunting term*) To open in the leash or string, to open as a greyhound in the course. *Pb.*

Lap'pice (*s. a hunting term*) The opening of a dog at the game. *Bailey.*

Lap'ping (*p. a. from lap*) Wrapping up, licking up with a quick and repeated motion of the tongue.

Lap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of licking up with the tongue.

Lap'py (*adj. a cant word*) Drunk, full of liquor. *Bailey.*

LAPSA'NA (*s. in botany*) The wild colewort.

LAPSE (*s. from the Lat. lapsus a fall*) A slip, a fall, a small mistake; a flow, a fall of water; a translation of right from one to another.

Lapse (*v. int. from the sub.*) To fall by degrees, to glide slowly; to slip, to fail of by mistake or inadvertency, to fall from truth or perfection.

Laps'ed (*p. from lapse*) Fallen, gone, returned to a former state, descended from one proprietor to another.

Laps'ing (*p. a. from lapse*) Falling, sliding, descending from one to another, returning to a former state. *Lap'ided*

Lar'fided (*adj. a sea term*) Having one side heavier than the other.

Lapt (*v. t. pret. of lap*) Lapped, did lap. *Chapman.*

Lapt (*p. from lap, but not much used*) Lapped.

Lap'wing (*s. in ornithology*) The vanellus, a clamorous bird with long wings.

Lap'work (*s. from lap, and work*) A kind of work in which one part is wrapped over the other.

LA'QUEAR (*s. in architecture*) The inward roof, a ceiling channelled and done with fretwork. *Phillips.*

LA'QUEUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The navel-string.

LA'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Naiads, the supposed mother of the household gods.

LARAN'DA (*s. a different spelling*) Lara, the supposed mother of the lares or household gods.

LARA'RIMUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The room in a house where the household gods were placed.

Lar'board (*s. a sea term*) The left side of the ship when you stand with the face to the head.

Lar'board (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the left side of a ship.

Lar'board (*v. t. from the sub.*) To place on the left side of a ship.

LAR'CENY (*s. from the Lat. latrocinium*) A petty theft.

LARCH (*s. in botany*) The larix, a tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

Larch'tree (*s. in botany*) The larix, the larch.

LARD (*s. from the Lat. lardum*) The grease of swine; the flesh of swine, bacon.

Lard (*v. t. from the sub.*) To stuff with bacon, to fatten, to mix with something else by way of improvement.

Larda'rium (*s. in old records*) The larder.

Larda'rius (*s. in old records*) The superintendent of the larder.

Lard'ed (*p. from lard*) Stuffed with bacon, mixed with something else by way of improvement; *with, with: as, "Larded with several sorts of reasons."*

Lard'er (*s. from lard*) The room where meat is kept; a slaughter house. *Chaucer.*

Lard'erer (*s. from larder*) One who superintends the larder.

Lard'ing (*p. a. from lard*) Stuffing with bacon, making fat; mixing with something else by way of improvement.

Lard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of stuffing with bits of bacon, the fat with which any thing is larded.

Lard'ingmoney (*s. a local word*) A small yearly rent paid to the lord of the manor of Bradford in Wiltshire.

Lar'don (*s. from lard*) A bit of bacon, a strip of bacon for larding. *Johnson.*

Lardoo'n (*s. a different spelling*) A lardon, a bit of bacon. *Phillips.*

Lare (*s. not so common a word*) A lathe, a turner's bench. *Scott.*

Lare (*s. obsolete*) Learning. *Cole.*

La'reow (*s. obsolete*) A master. *Cole.*

LA'RES (*s. in heathen mythology, from Lara*) The household gods usually set up in some private place of the house or in the chimney corner.

LARGE (*adj. from the Lat. largus*) Big, bulky; wide, extensive; copious, abundant; liberal, plentiful.

Large (*s. from the adj.*) Liberty, freedom, unconfinedness; *with at: as, "They walk at large."*

Large (*adj. obsolete*) Prodigious, expensive. *Chaucer.*

La'rgely (*adv. from large*) Widely, extensively, copiously, liberally, abundantly.

La'rgeness (*s. from large*) Bigness, greatness, wideness, extension.

Lar'ger (*adj. comp. of large*) Large in a greater degree.

LAR'GESS (*s. from the French largesse*) A gift, a present, a bounty.

Lar'gest (*adj. sup. of large*) Large in the greatest degree.

LARGET'TO (*s. in music books*) A mode of time something quicker than largo.

LARGIF'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. largus large, and facio to make*) Bounteous, bestowing largely. *Cole.*

LARGIF'LUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. largus large, and fluo to flow*) Flowing copiously. *Scott.*

LARGIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. largus large, and loquor to speak*) Speaking largely, full of words. *Bai.*

Largit'ion (*s. not much used*) The act of giving.

Largit'ional (*s. not much used*) An officer who had the disposing of gifts. *Cole.*

LAR'GO (*s. in music*) A mode of time two degrees quicker than the adagio.

Lar'go (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that movement in music which is two degrees quicker than the adagio.

LARIC'NA (*s. from the Lat.*) The gum of the larchtree, turpentine.

Lar'inch (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The larch-tree. *Phillips.*

Lar'inchtree (*s. a different spelling*) The larchtree. *Scott.*

LA'RIX (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The larch, the larch that produces turpentine.

LARK (*s. from the Sax. lareice*) A well known singing bird.

Lark'er (*s. from lark*) A catcher of larks.

Lark'spur (*s. in botany, from lark, and spur*) The name of a flowering plant.

LAR'MIER (*s. in architecture, from the French larme a tear*) The eaves of an house, the flat square member that forms the utmost projection of a cornice.

Lar'on (*s. a different spelling*) A larron, a thief. *Phil.*

LAR'RON (*s. a law word, from the French*) A thief.

Lar'son (*s. obsolete*) Theft, robbery. *Chaucer.*

LAR'VÆ (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed ghosts of wicked men continually roving from place to place.

Lar'vated (*adj. from larvæ, but not much used*) Frighted with ghosts; wearing a mask.

Lar'um (*s. from alarm*) An alarm, a piece of clockwork to make a noise at a certain hour.

LA'RUS (*s. in ornithology*) The gull.

LARYNCOTO'MIA (*s. from the Greek λαρυγξ the wind pipe, and τεμνω to cut*) The operation of opening the wind pipe.

Laryncot'omy (*s. from laryncotomia*) The operation of opening the larynx to assist respiration.

LARYNGOTO'MIA (*s. a different spelling*) The laryncotomia. *Scott.*

Laryngot'omy (*s. a different spelling*) The laryncotomy. *Dict. of Arts.*

LAR'YNX (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek λαρυγξ*) The wind pipe, the trachea.

LAR'YNX (*s. in botany, but not so common*) The larix, the larch. *Scott.*

Las (*s. an old word*) A gin, a snare. *Bailey.*

Las (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Less. *Chaucer.*

LASCIV'iate (*v. int. from the Lat. lascivio to wanton, but not used*) To wanton. *Cole.*

LASCIV'ient (*adj. from the Lat. lascivio to play the wanton*) Frolicksome, wanton.

LASCIV'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lascivio to wanton*) Wanton, lewd; soft, luxurious.

Lasciv'iously (*adv. from lascivious*) Wantonly, lewdly.

Lasciv'iousness (*s. from lascivious*) Wantonness, looseness.

LA'SER (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the benzoin.

LASERPE'TIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the laterwort.

La'serwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LASH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A stroke with any thing pliant and tough, the thong of a whip, the string in which an animal is held; a sarcasm, a stroke of satire; a snare, a trap; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Tufts.*

Lash (*v. t. from the sub.*) To scourge, to strike with any thing pliant, to beat with a noise as waves against the shore; to scourge with satire.

Lash (*v. t. a sea term*) To tie any thing down, to fasten by tying.

Lash (*v. int.*) To ply the whip; *with at: as, "To lash at vice."*

Lash (*v. t. obsolete*) To let fall, to shed. *Chaucer.*

Lash'ed (*p. from lash*) Scourged, struck with something pliant; scourged with satire; tied down, fastened by tying.

Lash'er (*s. from lash*) One that lashes; a rope by which any thing is lashed or tied down.

Lash'ing (*p. a. from lash*) Scourging, striking with something pliant; tying down, fastening by tying.

Lash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a whip, the act of scourging with satire, the act of tying down with ropes, the rope with which any thing is lashed.

Lash'ite, Lash'ite (*s.*) A kind of forfeiture during the government of the Danes in England.

Lask (*s. a local word*) An immoderate looseness of the belly.

Las'ket (*s. a sea term*) A small line formed into a loop, a loop.

Lask'ing (*adj. a sea term*) Veering, going with a quarter wind.

Lass (*s. from lad*) A girl, a young woman.

Lassie (*adj. obsolete*) Less. *Chaucer.*

Las'fed (*adj. an old word*) Left.

LAS'SITUDE (*s. from the Lat. lassitudo*) Fatigue, weariness.

Lass'lorn (*adj. from lass, and lorn*) Forsaken of his mistress.

LAST (*adj. from the Sax. latest*) Latest, following all the rest, hindmost; utmost; next before the present. "*It was done last night.*"

Last (*s. from the adj.*) The end, the latest period, the latest effort. "*It is done at last.*"

Last (*adv. from the adj.*) At the last time, at the time next before the present, in conclusion.

LAST (*s. from the Sax. læst*) The mould on which shoes are made.

LAST (*s. from the German*) A load, a certain weight, a certain measure.

LAST (*v. int. from the Sax. læstan*) To endure, to continue, to persevere.

Last'age (*s. from last, a load*) A custom paid for freightage, the ballast of a ship.

Last'ing (*p. a. from last*) Enduring, continuing, persevering.

Last'ing (*adj. from last*) Durable, perpetual.

Last'ingly (*adv. from lasting*) Perpetually.

Last'ingness (*s. from lasting*) Durableness, continuance.

Last'ly (*adv. from last*) In the last place, in the conclusion, at last.

Lat (*s. a local word*) A lath. *Bailey.*

Lat (*adj. a local word*) Slow, tedious, unreasonable. *Bai.*

LATCH (*s. from the Dutch letse*) The moveable catch of a door, a handle.

Latch (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with a catch, to close, to shut.

Latche (*s. a sea term*) A lasket, a loop made of a small rope.

Latche (*s. obsolete*) A trap, a snare. *Chaucer.*

Latch'ed (*p. from latch*) Fastened with a latch.

LATCH'ET (*s. from the French lacet*) The string of a shoe.

Latch'ing (*p. a. from latch*) Fastening by means of a latch.

Latch'ing (*adj. a local word*) Contagious, infectious. *Co.*

LATE (*adj. from the Sax. læt*) Far in the day, far in the night; contrary to early, last, lately gone, deceased.

Late (*adv. from the adj.*) Lately.

Late (*v. t. a local word*) To seek. *Cole.*

LA'TEBRÆ (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Dens, hiding places.

La'tebrous (*adj. from latebræ*) Full of dens, full of hiding places. *Cole.*

La'ted (*adj. from late*) Belated, overtaken by the night.

LA'TEEN (*s. a sea term*) A kind of triangular sail.

La'teenfail (*s. a sea term, from lateen*) A triangular kind of sail.

La'teenyard (*s. a sea term, from lateen, and yard*) The yard of a lateenfail. *Falconer.*

La'tely (*adv. from late*) Not long since, but a little while ago.

La'teness (*s. from late*) The time far advanced, the state of being late.

La'ten (*s. a different spelling*) Latten.

LA'TENT (*adj. from the Lat. lateo to lie hid*) Hidden, concealed, secret.

La'ter (*adj. comp. of late*) Late in a greater degree.

LAT'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. latus a side*) Belonging to the side, growing out on the side, placed on the side, coming in a direction parallel to the horizon.

Lateral'ity (*s. from lateral*) The state or quality of having distinct sides.

La'terally (*adv. from lateral*) By the side, sidewise.

La'tered (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) Did loiter. *Chau.*

La'tered (*p. obsolete*) Belated, delayed. *Chaucer.*

LAT'ERAN (*s.*) A palace of Rome given to the pope by the emperor Constantine famous for the several councils held in it.

La'teran (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a famous council held at Rome in the year 1513.

Lateri'tious (*adj. not authorized*) Like brick, made of brick. *Cole.*

La'test (*adj. sup. of late*) Late in the greatest degree.

La'teward (*adv. from late*) Somewhat late.

LATH (*s. from the Sax. latta*) A long thin piece of wood chiefly used in supporting the tiles on houses.

Lath (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit up with laths.

LATH (*s. from the Sax. læth*) A part of a country, a division of a country.

Lath (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a division of a country, arising from a division of a country. *Bacon.*

Lath (*s. now become a local word*) A barn. *Chaucer.*

Lath'brick (*s. from lath, and brick*) Brick much longer than usual.

Lathe (*s. a different spelling*) A division of a county.

LATHE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An engine for turning, a turner's bench, a turner's instrument.

Lathe (*s. a local word*) A barn; rest, ease. *Bailey.*

Lath'ed (*p. from lath*) Fitted up with laths.

LA'THER (*v. int. from the Sax. lethran*) To form a foam, to turn into froth.

La'ther (*v. t.*) To cover with the froth of soap and water.

La'ther (*s. from the verb*) Froth, foam, the froth of soap and water.

La'thered (*p. from lather*) Covered with the froth of soap and water.

La'thering (*p. a. from lather*) Covering with the froth of soap and water, turning into lather.

Lath'ing (*p. a. from lath*) Fitting up with laths.

Lath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fitting up with laths, the part filled up with laths.

Lath'ing (*s. obsolete, or local*) An intreaty, an invitation. *Bailey.*

LATHRÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of toothwort.

Lath'reeve (*s. from lathe, and reeve*) An officer in the Saxon government who presided over the chief division of a county.

Lath'reve (*s. a different spelling*) The lathreeve. *Scott.*

LATH'YR (*s. a different spelling*) The lathyrus. *Phillips.*

LATHY'RIS (*s. in botany*) The garden spurge. *Scott.*

LATHY'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the chicklingvetch.

LA'TIAR (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feast in honour of Jupiter.

LA'TIBLE (*s. from the Lat. lateo to be hid, but not used*) A hiding place. *Cole.*

La'ticlave (*s. from laticlavus*) The laticlavus.

LATICLA'VIUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A coat or tunic trimmed with broad studs like the head of a nail and worn by persons of distinction.

LATIFO'LIUS (*ad. from the Lat. latus broad, and folium a leaf*) Having broad leaves, broad leaved.

LAT'IN (*adj. from Latium the ancient name of Italy*) Belonging to the ancient inhabitants of Italy, belonging to the language spoken by the ancient inhabitants of Italy; written in the language of the old Romans, spoken in the language of the old Romans, versed in the language of the old Romans.

Lat'in (*s. from the adj.*) A Latin author, a Latin exercise; the language of the old Romans.

Lat'ine (*s. a different spelling*) The Latin.

Lat'inism (*s. from Latin*) A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

Lat'inist (*s. from Latin*) One versed in the Latin tongue.

Latin'ity (*s. from Latin*) The style of the Latin tongue, pure Latin.

Lat'inize (*v. int. from Latin*) To express one's self after the manner of the Latins, to use Latin idioms.

Lat'inized (*p. from latinize*) Expressed after the manner of the Latins. *Watts.*

Lat'inizing (*p. a. from latinize*) Using the modes of speech peculiar to the Latin language.

LA'TION (*s. a philosophical term*) Local motion, the translation of a natural body from one place to another in a right line.

LATIROST'ROUS (*adj. from the Lat. latus wide, and rostrum a beak*) Having a broad beak, broad-beaked.

Lat'ish (*adj. from late*) Growing late, rather late.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A muscle of the arm.

Lat'itancy (*s. from latitant*) The state of lying hid.

LAT'ITANT (*adj. from the Lat. latito to lie hid*) Lying hid, concealed.

LAT'ITAT (*s. a law term*) A writ from the king's Bench to apprehend a defendant who has concealed himself.

LAT'ITATE (*v. int. from the Lat. latito to lie hid*) To lurk in concealment, to lie hid. *Bailey.*

LATITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. latito to lie hid*) The state of being concealed.

LATITUDE (*s. from the Lat. latitudo breadth*) Extent, breadth, room, space; a licentious interpretation; the extent of the earth or heavens from the equator to either pole; a particular degree or distance reckoned from the equator.

Latitudina'rian (*adj. from latitude*) Unrestrained, thinking at large, acting at large.

Latitudina'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who acts in matters of religion without restraint, one who departs from the generally received system of truth.

LAT'OMY (*s. not used, from the Greek λατ, a stone, and τεμνω to cut*) A stone quarry. *Cole.*

Lat'omist (*s. from latomy*) A mason, a stonecutter.

Lat'on (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Latten.

LATO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lato'nian (*adj. from Latona*) Belonging to Latona, proceeding from Latona.

Lat'oun (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Latten. *Chaucer.*

LA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. fero latus to carry, but not used*) A bearer, a messenger. *Cole.*
LA'TRANT (*adj. from the Lat. latro to bark*) Barking, snarling. *Tickell.*
LATRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. latro to bark*) The act of barking like a dog.
La'tred (*adj. obsolete*) Loitered. *Bailey.*
LATRI'A (*s. from the Greek λατρεία*) The highest kind of worship, divine worship of the highest kind as distinguished by the papists from the dulia.
LATROCINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. latro a robber*) The act of robbing, a depredation.
LATROCIN'IUM (*s. in old charters*) The prerogative of adjudging and executing thieves: larceny, theft.
Lat'rociny (*s. from latrocinium*) Larceny, theft, robbery. *Bailey.*
Latte (*p. obsolete*) Led, instructed. *Chaucer.*
LAT'TEN (*s. from the Brit. lottwn*) A thin plate of iron tinned over; brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris. *Johnson.*
Lat'ten (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of thin plates of iron tinned over.
Lat'tenbrass (*s. from latten, and brass*) Thin plates of brass.
Lat'ter (*adj. comp. of late, but not used when a comparison is made*) Modern, lately done, mentioned last of two. "These are latter fruits." But when the comparison is fully expressed later is always used; as, "These fruits are later than the rest."
Latterly (*adv. from latter, but not used by good writers*) Lately, in the last part of life.
Lat'termath (*s. from latter, and math*) The grass that grows after the first mowing, a second mowing.
LAT'TICE (*s. of conjectural derivation*) A window fitted up with a kind of network, a window made with wire or laths crossing each other at small distances.
Lat'tice (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit up a window with a kind of network.
Lat'ticed (*p. from lattice*) Fitted up with a kind of network.
Lat'ticing (*p. a. from lattice*) Fitting up with a kind of network.
Lat'tir (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Latter. *Chaucer.*
LA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A side.
LA'TUS REC'TUM (*s. in conics*) The parameter.
LAVAMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash*) A so- mentation. *Scott.*
LAVAN'DULA (*s. in botany*) The lavender, a genus of plants.
La'vare (*s. an old word*) A lavatory, a place to wash in. *Cole.*
LAVARE'DO (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash, but not much used*) A wash; a place where gold is got out of the earth by washing. *Scott.*
LAVA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash*) The act of washing.
LAVATO'RIMUM (*s. in old records*) A wash house, a laundry.
LAVATORY (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash*) A wash, the lotion with which any diseased part is washed; a place where gold is gotten out of the earth by washing.
LA'VATRINE (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash*) A sink, a place in a kitchen to wash in. *Cole.*
LAUD (*s. from the Lat. laus praise, nearly obsolete*) Praise, honor, that part of divine worship which consists in praise.
Laud (*v. t. from the sub. nearly obsolete*) To praise, to celebrate.
Laud'able (*adj. from laud*) Worthy of praise, commendable; healthy, salubrious.
Laud'ableness (*s. from laudable*) The state of being laudable.
Laud'ably (*adv. from laudable*) In a manner deserving praise.
LAU'DANUM (*s. in medicine*) A preparation of opium, a sleepy potion.
Laud'ative (*adj. from laud*) Praising, comprizing praise.
Laude (*s. obsolete*) A morning prayer, an evening prayer, an act of devotion. *Chaucer.*
Laud'ed (*p. from laud, nearly obsolete*) Praised, celebrated.
LAUD'ER (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Mers.
LAUDIM'IUM (*s. in the civil law*) The fiftieth part of the value of an estate paid by a new proprietor to the tenant for investiture or leave of possession. *Scott.*
Laud'ing (*p. a. from laud, nearly obsolete*) Praising, celebrating in acts of devotion.
LAU'DUM (*s. a law term*) The award of an arbitrator.

LAVE (*v. t. from the L. lavo to wash*) To wash, to bathe, to lade, to draw out.
Lave (*v. int.*) To bathe, to wash in the water.
Laved (*p. from lave*) Washed, bathed.
Lav'edon (*s. in the manage*) An iron grey gennet.
LAVEE'R (*v. int. from the Dutch laveeren*) To change the direction frequently in a course.
Lavee'ring (*p. a. from laveer*) Changing the course frequently. *Dryden.*
La'ven (*v. t. obsolete*) To lave, to draw out. *Chau.*
LAV'ENDER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Lav'endercotton (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Lav'endir (*s. obsolete*) A laundress. *Chau.*
LAV'ENHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 61 miles from London.
Lav'enham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lavenham, made at Lavenham.
La'ver (*s. from lave*) A washing vessel.
La'ver (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant which grows in water.
Lav'erbread (*s. from laver, and bread*) A sort of food made of a sea plant.
LAVER'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of thieves.
La'verock (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a kind of lark. *Chaucer.*
LAUGH (*v. int. from the Sax. hlahan*) To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Figuratively,* To appear gay, to appear fertile; *with at,* to deride.
Laugh (*v. t.*) To scorn, to deride.
Laugh (*s. from the verb*) The convulsive motion or noise occasioned by sudden merriment.
Laugh'able (*adj. from laugh*) Exciting laughter, proper to be laughed at.
Laugh'and (*p. obsolete*) Laughing. *Chaucer.*
Laugh'ed (*p. from laugh*) Treated with ridicule, scorned, derided.
Laugh'er (*s. from laugh*) One that laughs.
Laugh'ing (*p. a. from laugh*) Making the convulsive motion or noise occasioned by sudden merriment, giggling.
Laugh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The noise occasioned by sudden merriment.
Laugh'ingly (*adv. from laughing*) Merrily, with laughter.
Laugh'ingstock (*s. from laughing, and stock*) An object of ridicule.
Laugh'ter (*s. from laugh*) A laugh, the act of laughing, the inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
LAV'INGTON (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 89 miles from London.
Lav'ington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lavington, made at Lavington.
LAV'ISH (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Profuse, wasteful, prodigal; wild, unrestrained.
Lav'ish (*v. t. from the adj.*) To waste, to scatter with profusion.
Lav'ished (*p. from lavish*) Wasted, scattered in profusion.
Lav'isher (*s. from lavish*) One that lavishes, a prodigal.
Lav'isher (*adj. comp. of lavish*) Lavish in a greater degree.
Lav'ishest (*adj. sup. of lavish, not much used*) Lavish in the greatest degree.
Lav'ishly (*adv. from lavish*) Profusely, prodigally.
Lav'ishment (*s. from lavish, but not so much used*) Lavishness, prodigality.
Lav'ishness (*s. from lavish*) Prodigality, profusion.
Lau'ncegays (*s. an old word*) Unlawful weapons. *Bail.*
LAUN'CELOT (*s. the old spelling*) Lancelot, a man's name. *Chaucer.*
LAUN'CESTON (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 214 miles from London.
Laun'ceston (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Launceston, made at Launceston.
Launch (*v. int. supposed to be from lance*) To force into the sea; to rove at large, to expatiate; *with out:* as, "He launches out into a very flowery path."
Launch (*v. t.*) To push into the water, to dart from the hand; to throw off the stocks into the water.
Launch'ed (*p. from launch*) Thrown off the stocks into the water, thrown from the hand, set on float.
Launch'ing (*p. a. from launch*) Throwing off the stocks into the water, throwing from the hand, roving at large, expatiating.
Launch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing off the stocks into the water, the act of throwing from the hand.

LAUND (*s. from the Brit. lawn*) A lawn, a plain between woods. *Shakespeare.*
Laun'der (*s. in tin works*) A trench for washing ore. *Sc.*
Laun'dress (*s. from laundry*) A woman whose employment is to wash and iron clothes.
LAUN'DRY (*s. from the French lavandiere*) The room in which clothes are washed and ironed, the state of washing.
LA'VOLT, LAVOL'TA (*s. from the French*) An old dance.
LAU'RA (*s. in church history*) A number of little cells adjoining to each other inhabited by hermits.
LAUREA (*s. in botany*) The laurel, the bay tree.
Lau'reat (*adj. a different spelling*) Crowned with laurel, belonging to the king's poet.
LAU'REATE (*adj. from the Lat. laurus*) Crowned with laurel.
Lau'reated (*adj. from laureate*) Crowned with laurel.
Laurea'tion (*s. from laureate*) The act of crowning with laurel; a permission to take the degree of master of arts in the universities of Scotland.
LAU'REL (*s. in botany*) The name of a shrub, a kind of bay tree.
Lau'rel (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the laurel, made of laurel.
Lau'reled (*adj. from laurel*) Crowned with laurel, decorated with laurel. *Johnson.*
Lau'relled (*adj. a different spelling*) Laureled. *Pope.*
Lau'reltree (*s. from laurel, and tree*) The laurel.
LAU'RENCE (*s.*) A man's name.
Laurentalia (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A festival in honour of Laurentia.
LAUREN'TIA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the nurse to Romulus and Remus.
LAURE'OLA (*s. from the Lat. laurea*) A wreath of laurel, a crown of laurel.
Lau'rer (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*
Lau'rere (*s. obsolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*
Lau'ret (*s. from laureated*) A gold coin of James the 1st.
LAURIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. laurus a laurel, and fero to bear*) Bearing laurel, producing laurel. *Bai.*
Laur'iole (*s. obsolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*
LAUROCERAS'SUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel, the cherry baytree.
LAU'RUS (*s. in botany*) The baytree.
LAURUSTINUS (*s. in botany*) The wild bay.
Lau'rytre (*s. obsolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*
LAW (*s. from the Sax. laga*) A decree, an edict, a statute, a judicial process, an established mode of proceeding, a rule of action, a conformity to the laws, that which is lawful.
LAW (*s. from the Sax. but now obsolete or local*) A hill. *Scott.*
Law (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to law, used in processes at law.
Law (*v. t. from the sub.*) To expediate, to cut out the balls of a dog's foot.
Lawe (*adj. obsolete*) Low. *Chaucer.*
Law'ed (*p. from law*) Expediated.
Law'ful (*adj. from law*) Conformable to law, legal, legitimate.
Law'fully (*adv. from lawful*) In a lawful manner, conformably to the laws.
Law'fulness (*s. from lawful*) The state of being lawful, conformity to the laws.
Law'giver (*s. from law, and giver*) A legislator, one that makes laws.
Law'giving (*adj. from law, and give*) Giving laws, legislative.
Lawh'ghid (*v. int. obsolete*) Laughed, did laugh. *Ch.*
Law'ling (*p. a. from law*) Expediating, cutting out the balls of the feet.
Law'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting out the balls of the feet.
Law'less (*adj. from law*) Unrestrained by law, illegal, bidding defiance to the law.
Law'lessly (*adv. from lawless*) In a manner contrary to law, in defiance of the law.
Law'less (*s. from lawless*) Illegality, the state of an outlaw. *Scott.*
Law'maker (*s. from law, and maker*) A legislator, one who makes laws.
LAWN (*s. from the Brit.*) An open space between woods.
LAWN (*s. from the French linon*) Fine linen, the kind of linen of which the sleeves of bishops are made.
Lawn (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of fine linen, made of lawn.
Law'suit (*s. from law, and suit*) A suit at law, a process at law, a litigation.

Law'yer (*s. from law*) One who professes the law, an advocate, a pleader, one skilled in the law.
LAX (*adj. from the Lat. latus*) Loose, unrestrained, vague, wanting rigid exactness; slack, void of tension; affected with a looseness, troubled with a diarrhoea.
Lax (*s. from the adj.*) A diarrhoea, a looseness.
LAX (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of salmon.
Lax'ament (*s. not much used, from lax*) A relaxation, a refreshment. *Scott.*
LAXAN'TIA (*s. with physicians*) Loosening medicines, medicines producing a moderate discharge by stool.
Lax'ated (*adj. from lax*) Loosened. *Scott.*
Lax'atife (*s. obsolete*) A looseness, a purgative medicine. *Chaucer.*
Laxa'tion (*s. from lax*) The act of loosening, the state of being loosened.
Lax'ative (*adj. from lax*) Loosening, having the power to open the body.
Lax'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A gentle purgative, a medicine that opens the bowels without stimulation.
Lax'ativeneis (*s. from laxative*) The power of opening the body without stimulation.
Lax'ity (*s. from lax*) The want of cohesion, the want of compression, the want of tension, slackness, a moderate looseness of the body.
Lax'ness (*s. from lax*) Laxity, the want of precision, the want of tension, a moderate looseness of the body.
LAY (*v. t. from the Sax. leagan*) To place horizontally, to beat down flat on the ground, to put, to place, to settle; to still, to calm, to allay; to propagate by layers, to reposit; to apply, to put together, to conjoin; to exclude eggs; to wager; to charge, to impute, to impose, to enjoin; to scheme, to contrive. *To lay apart, to reject, to put away. To lay aside, to put away. To lay away, to put from. To lay before, to expose to view, to display. To lay by, to reserve, to dismiss. To lay down, to deposit, to quit, to resign; to commit, to repose, to advance as a proposition. To lay for, to attempt by ambush. To lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place a dead person in a decent posture. To lay hold of, to seize, to catch. To lay in, to store, to treasure. To lay on, to apply with violence. To lay open, to shew, to expose. To lay over, to incrust, to cover. To lay out, to expend, to discover, to plan, to exert. To lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to attack. To lay together, to collect, to bring into one view. To lay under, to subject. To lay up, to store, to treasure, to confine. To lay upon, to importune, to request with earnestness and repeated applications.*
Lay (*v. int.*) To bring eggs, to contrive. *To lay about, to strike on all sides. To lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike. To lay on, to strike, to beat. To lay out, to take measure, to enquire after.*
Lay (*s. from the verb*) A row, a stratum; a wager.
LAY (*s. from the Sax. leag, supposed not to be so correct a spelling*) A lea, a piece of ground that lies unploughed, a meadow.
LAY (*s. from the French*) A song, a poem.
LAY (*adj. from the Greek λαος the people*) Belonging to the laity, belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.
Lay (*v. int. pret. of lie*) Did lie.
Lay (*s. obsolete*) Law. *Chaucer.*
Laye (*s. a local word*) A flame of fire. *Bailey.*
Lay'er (*s. from lay*) A row, a stratum; a hen that lays; the sprig of a plant laid down for propagation.
Lay'ing (*p. a. from lay*) Placing, repositing, placing horizontally; applying, conjoining, imputing, expoling, wagering, scheming.
Lay'man (*s. from lay, and man*) One of the people distinct from the clergy; a kind of image.
Lay'soil (*s. from lay, and soil*) A layfall. *Bailey.*
Lay'sour (*s. obsolete*) Leisure. *Chaucer.*
Lay'stall (*s. from lay, and stall*) A place to lay dung in, a heap of dung.
LA'ZAR (*s. from Lazarus*) One afflicted with nauseous and pestilential diseases, a leper.
Lazaret'to (*s. from lazarus*) An hospital, a house for the reception of diseased people.
La'zarhouse (*s. from lazarus, and house*) An hospital, a house for the reception of poor diseased people.
Laz'arite (*s. from Lazarus*) One of a particular order of the religious among the papists.
La'zarous (*s. obsolete*) A leper. *Chaucer.*
LAZ'ARUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the help of the Lord*) A man's name.
Laz'arwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Laz'ere (*s. obsolete*) A lazarus, a leper. *Chaucer.*
La'zier

La'zier (*adj. comp. of lazy*) Lazy in a greater degree.
La'ziefst (*adj. sup. of lazy*) Lazy in the greatest degree.
La'zily (*adv. from lazy*) Idly, sluggishly, heavily.
La'ziness (*s. from lazy*) Idleness, sluggishness, dulness.
La'zing (*adj. from lazy*) Idle, sluggish.
LAZ'ULI (*s. in natural history*) A stone variegated with blue, white, and yellow, the lapis lazuli.
La'zule (*s. in natural history*) The lazuli. *Phillips.*
LA'ZY (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.
LEA (*s. from the Sax. leag a pasture*) An inclosed pasture ground, a lawn.
Lea (*s. with weavers*) A certain quantity or length of yarn, two hundred turns of four yards each.
Leach (*s. with miners in the North*) Hard work.
Leach (*v. t. in carving*) To cut up. "Leach that brawn." *Scott.*
Leach'er (*s. not so common a spelling*) A lecher.
Leach'erous (*adj. from leacher, but not a common spelling*) Lecherous.
Leach'ertrough (*s. in salt works*) A place in which the salt is set to drain.
LEAD (*v. t. from the Sax. lædan*) To guide, to guide by the hand, to conduct, to introduce, to induce, to draw, to allure, to pass, to spend in some certain manner, to conduct as a commander.
Lead (*v. int.*) To go first, to shew the way, to conduct as a commander.
Lead (*s. from the verb, but rather a low word*) The first place, the guidance.
LEAD (*s. the a is scarcely sounded, from the Sax. læd*) A soft heavy metal.
Lead (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fit with lead.
Lead'ed (*p. from lead*) Fitted with lead; *with* with: as, "Leaded with gold and blue." *Bacon.*
Lead'en (*adj. from lead*) Made of lead; heavy, dull, unwilling.
Lead'er (*s. from lead*) One that leads, a captain, a commander, one who is at the head of any party.
Lead'ing (*p. a. from lead*) Conducting, going before, acting a principal part; fitting up with lead.
Lead'ing (*s. from the part.*) A direction, the act of conducting.
Lead'ingstrings (*s. from leading, and string*) The strings by which children are held from falling.
Lead'man (*s. from lead, and man*) One who leads a dance.
Lead'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a herb.
LEAF (*s. from the Sax.*) One of the parts which compose the foliage of a plant; that part of a book which contains two pages, one side of a double door; any thing reduced to a very thin substance; any thing resembling a leaf.
Leaf (*v. int. from the sub.*) To produce leaves, to bring leaves.
Leaf'dian (*s. an old word*) A lady. *Phillips.*
Leaf'gold (*s. from leaf, and gold*) Gold beaten into exceedingly thin plates.
Leaf'less (*adj. from leaf*) Void of leaves, stripped of leaves.
Leaf'silver (*s. from leaf, and silver*) Silver beaten into leaves; a fine anciently paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and sow.
Leaf'y (*adj. from leaf*) Full of leaves.
LEAGUE (*s. from the Lat. ligo to bind*) A confederacy, a combination.
League (*v. int. from the sub.*) To unite, to join in confederacy.
LEAGUE (*s. from the French lieue*) A measure of length containing three miles.
Lea'gued (*p. from league*) Joined in confederacy.
LEA'GUER (*s. from the Dutch heleggeren*) The investment of a town, a siege.
Lea'guing (*p. a. from league*) Joining in confederacy.
LEAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying weary*) The name of a woman.
LEAK (*s. from the Dutch leek*) A breach or hole which lets out water, a fissure or hole which lets in water.
Leak (*v. int. from the sub.*) To let water out, to let water in, to drop through a fissure or breach.
Leak'age (*s. from leak*) An allowance for accidental loss in liquid measures, that which is lost by leaking.
Leak'ing (*p. a. from leak*) Letting out the contained liquor, letting in water, dropping from a fissure or breach in a vessel.
Leak'y (*adj. from leak*) Having leaks, in a battered condition; loquacious, apt to reveal secrets.
Leam (*s. not so common a spelling*) A leash. *Urry.*
Leam'er (*s. with hunters, from leam*) A kind of hound. *Urry.*
LEAN (*v. int. from the Sax. hlinan*) To incline, to rest

against, to tend towards; *with* to: as, "To lean to their old customs."
LEAN (*adj. from the Sax. hlæne*) Void of fat, wanting flesh, meagre; low, poor, hungry.
Lean (*s. from the adj.*) The muscular flesh as distinguished from the fat.
Lean (*adv. from the adj. often used in composition*) Meagerly, poorly.
Lean'er (*adj. comp. of lean*) Lean in a greater degree.
Lean'est (*adj. sup. of lean*) Lean in the greatest degree.
Lean'faced (*adj. from lean, and face*) Having a meagre face.
Lean'fleshed (*adj. from lean, and flesh*) Meagre in flesh.
Lean'ing (*p. a. from lean*) Reclining, bending, resting against.
Lean'looked (*adj. from lean, and look*) Looking lean, having little appearance of flesh. *Dryden.*
Leanly (*adv. from lean*) Meagerly, thinly, without much flesh.
Lean'ness (*s. from lean*) Meagerness, want of flesh, want of bulk.
Leant (*v. int. pret. of lean*) Leaned, did lean.
LEAP (*v. int. from the Sax. hleopan*) To jump, to bound, to spring, to fly, to start, to rush with violence.
Leap (*v. t.*) To pass over by leaping; to compress as beasts.
Leap (*s. from the verb*) A jump, a bound, the act of leaping, the space passed over by leaping; a sudden transition; the embrace of animals; a kind of wheel or device to take fish in. *Phillips.*
Leap (*s. a local word*) Half a bushel.
Leap'frog (*s. from leap, and frog*) A kind of play in which children imitate the leap of frogs.
Leap'ing (*p. a. from leap*) Jumping, bounding, passing over by a leap.
Leap'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of jumping, the embrace of beasts.
Leap/year (*s. from leap, and year*) The bissextile, that year which has one day more than the common year.
Lear (*s. obsolete*) Instruction, learning. *Spenser.*
LEARN (*v. t. from the Sax. leornian*) To acquire the knowledge of, to get acquainted with; to teach; *but this sense seems not so proper.* *Shakspeare.*
Learn (*v. int.*) To take by initiation, to improve by example; *with* of: as, "Learn of me." *And sometimes with* from: as, "You may learn from us."
Learn'ed (*p. from learn*) Stored with learning, instructed, taught.
Learn'ed (*adj. from learn*) Versed in science, knowing, skillful.
Learn'edly (*adv. from learned*) With knowledge, with skill.
Learn'er (*s. from learn*) One that learns, one who is learning the rudiments of any art or science.
Learn'ing (*p. a. from learn*) Acquiring knowledge, attending to the rudiments of some art or science.
Learn'ing (*s. from the part.*) Scholastic knowledge, literature, skill.
LEASE (*s. from the French laisser*) A contract by which a temporary possession is granted of lands or tenements, a deed of conveyance, a tenure.
Lease (*v. t. from the sub.*) To let by lease, to grant a lease of lands or tenements.
LEASE (*v. int. the s is sounded soft, from the Dutch lesen*) To glean, to pick up what the harvest men have left.
Lease (*v. t.*) To pick up the scattered ears of corn, to clear a field of the ears of corn left by the harvest men.
Lease (*s. an old word*) Praise. *Bailey.*
Leas'ed (*p. a. from lease, the s is pronounced hard*) Let out on lease.
Leas'ed (*p. from lease, the s pronounced soft*) Gleaned from a field, picked up after the reapers.
Leas'er (*s. from lease, the s pronounced soft*) A gleaner in a field, one that picks up ears of corn after the reapers.
LEASH (*s. from the French lesse*) The leather thong by which the falconer holds his hawk, the string with which a dog is led; a band to tie any thing.
Leash (*s. a hunting term*) The number three, a brace and half.
Leash (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind, to hold in a string.
Leash'ed (*p. from leash*) Bound, held in a string.
Leash'ing (*p. a. from leash*) Binding, leading in a string.
Leash'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding, the act of tying together with a leash, that with which any thing is leashed.
Leasht (*v. t. pret. of leash*) Leashed, did lash.
Leasht (*p. from leash*) Leashed, tied together. *Sh.*
Leas'ing (*p. a. from lease, the s pronounced hard*) Letting out on lease.
Leas'ing

Leas'ing (*p. a. from lease, the s pronounced soft*) Gleaning, picking up ears of corn after the reapers.
LEAS'ING (*s. nearly obsolete, from the Sax. lease, the s pronounced soft*) Falsehood, lies. *Psalms.*
Leas'ings (*s. plu. of leas'ing, but not much used, and now grown quite obsolete*) Falsehoods, lies. *Prior.*
Leas'ee' (*s. from lease, but not so common a spelling*) A lessee, one to whom a lease is granted.
Leas'or (*s. from lease, but not so common a spelling*) The lessor, the person who grants a lease. *Scott.*
Leas'ung (*s. an old word*) Leasing, falsehood. *Bai.*
Least (*adj. sup. of little*) Smallest, small in the utmost degree.
Least (*adv. from the adj.*) In the smallest degree, in the lowest degree.
Least (*s. from the adj.*) The lowest degree, the lowest computation. "He continued at least a year."
Lea'sure (*s. not so common nor correct a spelling*) Leisure. *Scott.*
LEA'SY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Flimsy, loose of texture. *Ascham.*
Leat (*s. a local word*) The trench or trunk that conveys water to or from a mill. *Bailey.*
Leath (*s. a local word*) A lathe, a barn. *Scott.*
LEATH'ER (*s. from the Sax. lethen*) The dressed hide of an animal. *In droll style,* The skin.
Leath'er (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to leather, made of leather.
Leath'er breeches (*s. from leather, and breeches*) Breeches made of leather.
Leath'er coat (*s. from leather, and coat*) The name of an apple with a remarkably tough rind.
Leath'er dresser (*s. from leather, and dress*) One who dresses leather.
Leath'ermouthed (*adj. from leather, and mouth*) Having a mouth without teeth in the fore part as several sorts of fishes.
Leath'ern (*adj. from leather*) Made of leather.
Leath'erseller (*s. from leather, and sell*) One who deals in leather.
Leath'ery (*adj. from leather*) Resembling leather.
Leaude (*adj. obsolete*) Ignorant, rude, unlearned. *Ch.*
LEAVE (*s. from the Sax. leave*) A grant of liberty, a permission; a farewell, an adieu.
LEAVE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To quit, to forsake; to let remain, to have remaining; to give up, to resign, to bequeath; to permit, to desist from. *To leave off, to desist from, to forsake. To leave out, to omit, to neglect.*
Leave (*v. int.*) To cease, to desist. *To leave off, to stop, to desist.*
Leave (*v. t. not used*) To levy, to raise. *Spenser.*
Lea'ved (*adj. from leaves*) Furnished with leaves, made with leaves, having folds.
LEAV'EN (*s. from the French levain*) A piece of dough used instead of barm in making bread, a ferment mixed with any body to open the parts and make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.
Leav'en (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise by means of leaven, to ferment with leaven; to taint, to imbue.
Leav'ened (*p. from leaven*) Raised with leaven, fermented with leaven, tainted, imbued.
Leav'ening (*p. a. from leaven*) Raising with leaven, fermenting with leaven, tainting, imbuing.
Leav'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of fermenting by leaven, the state of being fermented with leaven, a fermentation, a taint.
Lea'ver (*s. from leave*) One that forsakes, one that leaves.
Lea'ver (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A lever. *Scott.*
Leaves (*s. plu. of leaf*) Two or more of the parts which form the foliage of plants; two or more folds of a door, two or more parts of a book which open and contain two pages.
Lea'ving (*p. a. from leave*) Forsaking, giving up, suffering to remain, bequeathing, breaking off, desisting.
Lea'vings (*s. from the part.*) A remnant, that which has been left, remains.
Le'aute (*s. obsolete*) Loyalty, faithfulness. *Chaucer.*
Le'auty (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Loyalty. *Bailey.*
Leav'y (*adj. from leaf*) Full of leaves, covered with leaves.
Leaze (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To lease, to glean. *Phillips.*
LEB'ANON (*s. from the Heb. signifying white*) A district in the land of Canaan famous for the growth of a particular species of cedar.
LEBBE'US (*s. from the Heb. signifying a man of courage*) A man's name.

LECANOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek λεκανη a basin, and μαντεια magic*) Divination by means of water in a basin.
Lecca'tor (*s. in old records*) A debothee.
LECH (*v. t. from the French lecher, but not used*) To lick. *Shakespeare.*
Lech (*v. t. obsolete*) To heal, to cure. *Chaucer.*
Lech, Leche (*s. obsolete*) A physician. *Chaucer.*
LECH'ER (*s. perhaps from the Lat. luxuria*) A debothee, a whoremaster.
Lech'er (*v. int. from the sub.*) To have intercourse with a female, to whore. *Shakespeare.*
Lech'erous (*adj. from lecher*) Lewd, given to lust.
Lech'erously (*adv. from lecherous*) Lewdly, lustfully.
Lech'erousness (*s. from lecherous*) Lewdness.
Lech'erwite (*s. an old word*) A fine for adultery or fornication anciently paid to the lords of certain manors.
Lech'ery (*s. from lecher*) Lewdness, lust.
LE'CHIA (*s. in ichthyology*) The scomber.
LECH'LADE (*s.*) A small borough town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 76 miles from London.
Lech'lade (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lechlade, made at Lechlade.
Lech'our (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lecher. *Ch.*
Lec'tern (*s. an old word*) The reading desk in a church. *Phillips.*
LEC'TICA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of vehicle in which persons were carried in a reclined posture.
LEC'TION (*s. from the Lat. lego to read*) A reading, the different reading in different copies. *Watts.*
Lec'tionary (*s. from lection*) The service book in the Roman church. *Scott.*
LECT'ISTERN (*s. from the Lat. lectum a bed, and sternō to spread*) A festival among the ancient Romans in which the statues of the gods were laid on beds in their temples and treated with great magnificence.
LECTISTER'NIUM (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) The apparatus necessary for a bedridden patient.
Lec'torn, Lec'torne (*s. obsolete*) A reading desk. *Ch.*
LEC'TUAL (*adj. from the Lat. lectus a bed, but not much used*) Confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed.
Lec'tuaries (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Elethuaries. *Ch.*
LECTURE (*s. from the Lat. lego lectus to read*) A discourse pronounced on any subject, the act of reading, a magisterial reprimand.
Lecture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deliver a set discourse on any subject, to instruct in a formal manner, to instruct in a manner bordering on insolence.
Lec'tured (*p. from lecture*) Instructed in a manner bordering on insolence, reprimanded.
Lec'turer (*s. from lecture*) One that reads a lecture on any subject, one that instructs by way of lecture, one who is hired by the parishioners to assist the minister.
Lec'tureship (*s. from lecture*) The office of a lecturer.
Lec'turing (*p. a. from lecture*) Reading lectures, reprimanding.
Lec'turnium (*s. in old records*) A reading desk.
Led (*v. t. pret. of lead*) Did lead.
Led (*p. from lead*) Conducted, guided by the hand, introduced, drawn, spent in some certain manner.
LED'BURY (*s.*) A town in Herefordshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 122 miles from London.
Led'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ledbury, made at Ledbury.
Led'den (*s. obsolete*) The Latin language. *Spenser.*
Led'ders (*s. obsolete*) The gradations on a scale, scales. *Ch.*
Led'din (*s. obsolete*) A dialect, a speech. *Chaucer.*
Lede (*v. t. obsolete*) To lead. *Chaucer.*
Lede (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Lead. *Chaucer.*
Lede (*s. obsolete*) People, vassals, tenants. *Chaucer.*
Led'en (*s. obsolete*) A language, a dialect, a continued repetition of the same sounds.
LEDGE (*s. from the Dutch leggen*) A ridge rising above the rest, a layer, a stratum, any prominence or rising part.
Ledge (*s. a sea term*) A piece of timber placed under the decks of a ship and reaching from one beam to another; a ride of rocks near the surface of the sea.
Ledge (*v. t. obsolete*) To alledge. *Chau.*
Ledg'ed (*p. from ledge, obsolete*) Alledged. *Chau.*
Ledg'er (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A leger, the chief book in merchants accounts.
Ledg'er (*adj. not much used*) Fixed, lying in one place. *Walton.*
Ledg'er (*s. on board a ship*) One of the pieces of timber lying across between the waste trees and roof trees.
Led'horse (*s. from led, and horse*) A sumpter horse.
LEE (*s. from the French lie*) Dregs, sediment, refuse.
Lee (*s. a sea term*) That part of the hemisphere to which the

- the wind is directed, the side to which the wind is directed, a calm part of the sea occasioned by something that obstructs the winds.
- Lee (*adj. a sea term, from the sub.*) Having the wind blowing on it, having the wind directed to it.
- LEE (*s. not much used, from the Sax. leag*) A lay, a lea, a piece of ground lying untilld.
- Lee (*adj. a local word*) Calm, lying under the wind. *Co.*
- LEECH (*s. from the Sax. læc*) One who professes to cure the diseases incident to cattle; a kind of water serpent which fastens to animals and sucks their blood; a physician, one who practises the art of healing; but *this sense is now obsolete.* *Gay.*
- Leech (*v. t. from the sub. but not much used*) To treat with medicaments, to heal by applying medicaments. *Johnson.*
- Leech (*s. a sea term*) The edge of a sail, the goring.
- Leech/craft (*s. from leech, and craft*) The act of healing the diseases incident to cattle; the act of healing. *Sir John Davies.*
- Leech'ed (*p. not used, from leech*) Treated with medicaments.
- Leech'ing (*p. a. from leech, but little used*) Treating with medicaments, practising the art of healing.
- Leech'line (*s. a sea term*) A rope fastened to the middle of the leech.
- Leech'rope (*s. a sea term*) That part of the boltrope to which the edge of the sail is fastened.
- Leech'worm (*s. in zoology*) The leech, the horse leech.
- Leech'yed (*adj. obsolete*) Dressed, seaf ned. *Bailey.*
- Leed (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To lead, to lead away. *Ch.*
- Leed (*p. obsolete, from the verb*) Led, led away.
- Leed (*s. obsolete, from the Sax. leode*) The common people, vassals, tenants. *Chaucer.*
- Leed (*s. obsolete*) The month of March.
- Leed'julls (*s. an old word*) Cow hides.
- LEEDS (*s.*) A large populous town in the west riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and is 195 miles from London.
- Leeds (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Leeds, made at Leeds.
- Leef (*adj. obsolete*) Willing. *Spenser.*
- Leef (*adv. obsolete*) Willingly. *Spenser.*
- Leef (*adj. obsolete*) Kind, fond. *Johnson.*
- Leef'ang (*s. a sea term*) A rope reeved into the course to hale in the sail.
- Leefe (*adj. obsolete*) Kind, fond. *Spenser.*
- LEEK (*s. from the Sax. leac*) A very common pot herb.
- Leek (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of leeks, impregnated with leeks. "Leek pottage." *Flyer.*
- LEEK (*s.*) A town in Staffordshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 155 miles from London.
- Leek (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Leek, made at Leek.
- Lee'larche (*s. a sea term*) The sudden roll of a ship when struck by a large wave on the weather side.
- Lee'latch (*s. a sea term*) The tendency of a ship to leeward.
- Leem (*s. obsolete*) A flame, a blaze. *Chaucer.*
- LEER (*s. from the Sax. hleare*) An oblique view, a laboured cast of the countenance.
- Leer (*v. int. from the sub.*) To look obliquely, to look with a forced countenance; *with* on or upon: as, "You sometimes leer upon the court."
- Leer (*v. t.*) To look obliquely on any thing, to look at with a forced countenance. "And leer a man to ruin." *Dryden.*
- Leer (*s. a local word*) A hue, a colour.
- Leer (*s. obsolete*) Learning, doctrine. *Spenser.*
- Leer (*s. a hunting term*) The place where a deer lies to dry himself.
- Leer'ing (*p. a. from leer*) Looking obliquely, looking with a forced countenance.
- Lee'rovial (*s. not used*) A kind of musical instrument. *B.*
- Lee'roway (*s. obsolete*) A particular method of playing on the viol. *Cole.*
- LEER'WICK (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the county of Orkney.
- Lees (*s. plu. from lee, not much used in the sing.*) Dregs, sediment.
- Lees (*s. obsolete*) A trap, a snare. *Chaucer.*
- Lees (*s. obsolete*) Falsehood, lying; loss, damage. *Ch.*
- Leefe (*v. t. an old word*) To lose. *Donne.*
- Lee'fed (*p. obsolete, from leefe*) Lost.
- Lee'feel (*s. a sea term*) The roll of a ship to leeward. *Ph.*
- Lee'side (*s. a sea term*) That side of a vessel which lies furthest from the wind.
- LEET (*s. supposed to be from the Sax. lætan to censure*) A petty kind of court held by the lord of the manor; a law day.
- Leetch (*s. a sea term*) A leech, the border or edge of a sail. *Scott.*
- Leetchline (*s. a sea term*) The leechline. *Scott.*
- Leete (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A leet, a law day. *Conceal.*
- Lee'ten (*v. a local word*) To feign, to pretend.
- Leeth'wake (*adj. a local word*) Pliable, limber. *Id.*
- Leet'jury (*s. from leet, and jury*) The jury of a leet, the jury at the court leet. *Scott.*
- Lee'ward (*adj. from lee, a sea term*) Tending that way to which the wind is directed, lying on that side to which the wind is directed.
- Lee'ward (*s. from the adj.*) The lee, that part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed.
- Lee'wardship (*s. from leeward, and ship, a sea term*) Tending that way to which the wind is directed, lying on that side to which the wind is directed.
- Lee'wardway (*s. a sea term, from leeward, and way*) The leeway.
- Lee'way (*s. from lee, and way, a sea term*) The direction of a ship to leeward of her course.
- Lefe (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To leave, to forsake. *Ch.*
- Lefe (*adj. obsolete*) Dear, loving, pleasing, grateful.
- Lefe (*s. obsolete*) Love, affection; a sweetheart, a mistress. *Chaucer.*
- Le'fely (*adj. obsolete*) Lawful. *Chaucer.*
- Leff (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A leaf.
- Le'fist (*adj. sup. of lefe, obsolete*) Dearest. *Chaucer.*
- Le'silver (*s. in old customs*) A fine or duty paid by a tenant for leave to till the land.
- Left (*p. from leave*) Forsaken, given up, suffered to remain.
- Left (*v. t. pret. of leave*) Did leave.
- LEFT (*adj. perhaps from the Lat. lævus silly*) Lying on the sinister side, lying on that side which is opposite to the right hand.
- Left (*s. from the adj.*) The side opposite to the right hand, the lefthand.
- Left'hand (*s. from left, and hand, sometimes written in two words*) The hand which is on the left side, the side opposite to the right hand.
- Left'handed (*adj. from lefthand*) Using the left hand rather than the right.
- Left'handedness (*s. from lefthanded*) The habitual use of the lefthand.
- LEG (*s. from the Danish*) That part of the body which lies between the knee and the foot, one of the parts of the body on which an animal walks; that by which any thing is supported; one side of a right angled triangle; a small rope put through the bolt rope; an act of obeisance. "To stand on his own legs." To support himself.
- Lega (*s. an old word*) The alloy of money.
- LE'GABLE (*adj. from the Lat. legabilis*) Unintailed, capable of being bequeathed as a legacy. *Scott.*
- LEG'ACY (*s. from the Lat. lego to bequeath*) A bequest, any thing given by will.
- LE'GAL (*adj. from the Lat. lex legis a law*) Done according to law, lawful, admitted by the laws.
- Legal'ity (*s. from legal*) Lawfulness.
- Le'galize (*v. t. from legal*) To make lawful, to authorize.
- Le'galized (*p. from legalize, not much used*) Made lawful.
- Le'galizing (*p. a. from legalize, not much used*) Making lawful.
- Le'gally (*adv. from legal*) Lawfully, in a manner authorized by law.
- Le'galneis (*s. from legal*) Legality, lawfulness. *Scott.*
- Legan'tine (*adj. not so common a word*) Legatine. *St.*
- Le'gatary (*s. not so common a spelling*) A legatee, one to whom a legacy is left.
- LE'GATE (*s. from the Lat. lego to send*) A deputy, an ambassador; an ambassador from the pope.
- LEGATEE' (*s. from the Lat. lego to bequeath*) One to whom a legacy is left.
- Le'gatehip (*s. from legate*) The office of a legate.
- Le'gatine (*adj. from legate*) Belonging to a legate, made by a legate.
- Lega'tion (*s. from legate*) A deputation, a commission, an embassy.
- LEGA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. lego to bequeath*) One who makes a will and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
- LEGA'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A legacy.
- LEGA'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A military officer among the Romans who commanded as the deputy of a general.
- Le'ged (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Lodged. *Chaucer.*
- Le'gen (*v. t. an old word*) To allay, to assuage. *Ch.*
- LEG'END (*s. from the Lat. lego to read*) A chronicle or register of the lives of supposed saints; an inscription on

on coins or medals; a memorial, a relation; an incredible story.

Le'gendary (*adj. from legend*) Pertaining to a legend, fabulous.

LEG'ER (*s. from the Dutch legger to remain in a place*) The principal book in merchants accounts.

LEG'ER (*adj. from the Dutch legger to remain in a place*) Lying in the same place, resident. "*A leger ambassador.*"

Leg'erbook (*s. from leger, and book*) The book which generally lies in the counting house and contains the true state of every one's account.

LEGERDEMAIN (*s. from the French leger light, de of, and main the hand*) Slight of hand, a knack, a trick, a deception.

Leg'ergild (*s. in old customs*) A fine paid for adultery or fornication to the lord of the manor in which it was committed.

Leg'erline (*s. in music*) A line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note.

LEG'EREMENT (*adv. in music books*) Lightly, gently.

LEGER'ITY (*s. from the French legereté, but not used*) Lightness, nimbleness. *Shakeſp.*

Leg'gange (*s. obsolete*) A lodging. *Chau.*

Legge (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay, to alledge. *Chau.*

Leg'ged (*adj. from leg*) Furnished with legs, having legs.

LEGGIARDAMEN'TE (*adv. in music*) Lively, briskly.

LEG'GIARDO (*adv. in music books*) In a lively manner, briskly. *Dict. of Arts.*

Leg'gin (*v. t. obsolete*) To lessen, to abate, to cease. *Ch.*

Leg'gyng (*s. obsolete*) A lodging. *Chaucer.*

Le'giance (*s. an obsolete word*) Allegiance.

LEG'IBLE (*adj. from the Lat. lego to read*) Capable of being read, apparent, discoverable.

Leg'ibleneſs (*s. from legible*) The state or quality of being legible.

Leg'ibly (*adv. from legible*) In a legible manner.

LEGIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lex a law, and fero to bring, but not much used*) Making laws, giving laws. *Bailey.*

LE'GION (*s. from the Lat. legio*) A body of Roman ſoldiers conſiſting of about five thouſand; a military force; any great number.

Le'gionary (*adj. from legion*) Belonging to a legion, containing a legion; containing a large indefinite number.

LEGISLA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lex legis a law, and fero latus to bring*) The act of giving laws.

LEGISLA'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. lex a law, and fero to bring*) Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LEGISLA'TURE (*s. from the Lat. lex legis a law, and fero latus to bring*) The power that makes laws.

Legit'imacy (*s. from legitimate*) Lawfulneſs of birth, genuineness, the state of being legitimate.

LEGIT'IMATE (*adj. from the Lat. legitimus lawful*) Lawfully begotten, born in marriage.

Legit'imate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To give the rights of lawful birth, to make legal.

Legit'imated (*p. from legitimate*) Allowed the rights of lawful birth, made lawful.

Legit'imately (*adv. from legitimate*) Lawfully, with the rights of lawful birth.

Legit'imating (*p. a. from legitimate*) Giving the rights of lawful birth, making legal.

Legitima'tion (*s. from legitimate*) Lawful birth, the act of procuring the rights of lawful birth.

Legru'ita (*s. in old records*) A fine for criminal conversation with a woman.

LE'GUME (*s. from the French*) Pulſe, peaſe, beans, ſeeds chiefly gathered by hand. *Arbutnot.*

LEGU'MEN (*s. from the Lat.*) Legume. *Boyle.*

Legu'minous (*adj. from legumen*) Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.

Le'gyſtres (*s. an old word*) Lawyers. *Chaucer.*

LE'HABIM (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying flames*) The name of a man.

LE'HI (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying a jawbone*) The name of a place in the land of Judah.

LEI'CESTER (*s.*) The county town of Leiceſterſhire; it is ancient, large, and populous, ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturday, and is 99 miles from London.

Lei'ceſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leiceſter, made at Leiceſter.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE (*s. from Leiceſter, and ſhire*) A mid-land county of England nearly of a circular form; it is in the diocēſe of Lincoln, contains two hundred pariſhes

and thirteen market towns, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county and two for the town of Leiceſter.

Lei'ceſterſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Leiceſter, produced in the county of Leiceſter.

Leid (*s. an old word*) A lath, a principal diviſion of a county.

Leide (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Laid, did lie. *Chaucer.*

Leid'greve (*s. from leid, an old word*) An officer under the Saxon government, who had juriſdiction over a conſiderable part of a county.

Leie (*v. t. obsolete*) To lay. *Chaucer.*

Leigh (*s. an old word*) A meadow.

LEIGH'TON (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 41 miles from London.

Leighton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leighton, made at Leighton.

LEINS'TER (*s. in geography*) One of the provinces or grand diviſions of Ireland.

Lei'ry (*adj. a local word*) Full of caverns. *Bailey.*

Lei'ſar (*s. an obsolete ſpelling*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

Lei'ſir (*s. an obsolete ſpelling*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

Lei'ſurable (*adj. from leiſure*) Done at leiſure, enjoyed at eaſe.

Lei'ſurably (*adv. from leiſurable*) At leiſure, without hurry.

LEI'SURE (*s. from the French loisir*) Freedom from buſineſs, opportunity, convenience of time.

Lei'ſurely (*adv. from leiſure*) By ſlow degrees, in no hurry.

Lei'ſurely (*adj. from leiſure*) Done without hurry, deliberate.

Leice (*s. obsolete*) Lightning. *Chaucer.*

LEITH (*s.*) A port town in Scotland about two miles north of Edinburgh.

Leith'en (*s. an old word*) A principal diviſion in a county, the juriſdiction of a lathreve.

Leke (*s. an obsolete ſpelling*) A leek. *Chaucer.*

Lele (*adj. obsolete*) True, faithful, honeſt. *Chaucer.*

LE'MA (*s. with phyſicians*) A white kind of humour congealed in the eye.

LE'MAN (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obſolete*) A gallant, a ſweetheart, a miſtreis. *Shakeſp.*

Leme (*s. obsolete*) A flame, a blaze. *Chaucer.*

LEM'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A propoſition previously aſſumed.

Lem'man (*s. an old word, and a different ſpelling*) A leman, a gallant, a miſtreis. *Chaucer.*

Lem'nian (*adj. from Lemnos*) Belonging to Lemnos, imported from Lemnos.

LEM'NOS (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Archipelago.

LEM'ON (*s. from the French limon*) The lemon tree, the fruit of the lemon tree.

Lem'on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the lemon tree, impregnated with the juice of lemons.

Lem'onade (*s. from lemon*) A beverage made of water impregnated with the juice of lemons.

Lem'onjuice (*s. from lemon, and juice*) The juice of lemons.

Lem'ontree (*s. in botany*) The tree which produces the lemon.

Lem'pet (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh, a limpin. *Sc.*

LEMU'EL (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying God with him*) A man's name.

LEMU'RES (*s. from the Lat. ſuppoſed to be from Remus, whoſe gholt was ſaid to appear to his brother Romulus who ſlew him*) Ghoſts, reſtleſs ſpirits of departed perſons who were ſuppoſed to haunt the places of their former abode, hobgoblins.

Lemu'ria (*s. from lemures*) A feſtival inſtituted by Romulus to appeaſe the gholt of departed perſons.

LEND (*v. t. from the Sax. lænan*) To deliver up to another on condition of repayment, to ſuffer to uſe on condition of a reſtoration, to afford, to grant.

Lend'er (*s. from lend*) One that lends, one who makes a trade of lending money on intereſt.

Lend'ing (*p. a. from lend*) Delivering to another on condition of repayment, giving the uſe for a time, granting.

Lends (*s. an old word*) The loins. *Bailey.*

Lene (*adj. an obsolete ſpelling*) Lean, meagre. *Ch.*

Lene (*v. t. obsolete*) To lend. *Chaucer.*

Lene (*v. int. obsolete*) To lean, to bow, to ſubmit. *Ch.*

Le'neſed (*p. from lenesy, but not much uſed*) Softened, aſſuaged.

LE'NEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. lenis ſoft, and facio to make, but not much uſed*) To ſoften, to aſſuage. *Scott.*

Le'neſying (*p. a. from lenesy, but not much uſed*) Softening, aſſuaging.

- Lenge** (*adj. obsolete*) Long. *Chaucer.*
Leng'er (*adj. comp. of lenge, obsolete*) Longer. *Spens.*
Leng'ir (*adj. comp. of lenge, obsolete*) Longer. *Chaucer.*
LENGTH (*s. from the Sax. leng*) The extent, the longest line that can be drawn through any thing, extent of duration, full extent, distance, the end, the latter part.
Length'en (*v. t. from length*) To draw out, to extend, to protract, to continue. *To lengthen out, to protract, to extend.*
Length'en (*v. int.*) To grow longer, to increase in length.
Length'ened (*p. from lengthen*) Extended, protracted.
Length'ening (*p. a. from lengthen*) Extending in length, protracting.
Length'wise (*adv. from length*) In the direction of the length.
LEN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 47 miles from London.
Len'ham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lenham, made at Lenham.
LEN'IENT (*adj. from the Lat. lenio to soften*) Softening, mitigating, emollient.
Len'ified (*p. from lenify*) Mitigated, assuaged.
LENIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. lenis mild, and facio to make*) To soften, to assuage.
Len'ifying (*p. a. from lenify*) Softening, assuaging.
LEN'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. lenio to soften, but not much used*) A softening application. *Scott.*
LEN'ITIVE (*adj. from the Lat. lenio to soften*) Softening, assuative, emollient.
Len'itive (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to ease pain, a palliative.
Len'itiveness (*s. from lenitive*) The state or quality of being lenitive. *Scott.*
Len'itude (*s. not much used*) Lenity. *Cole.*
LEN'ITY (*s. from the Lat. lenio to soften*) Mildness, tenderness, softness of temper.
LE'NO, LE'NON (*s. in anatomy*) The torcular, a part of the brain.
LENO'NIAN (*s. from the Lat. leno a bawd*) Belonging to a bawd. *Cole.*
LE'NOX (*s.*) A county or district in Scotland.
LENS (*s. from the Lat.*) A glass spherical or convex used in dioptrical instruments; the crystalline humour of the eye; a kind of pulse, the lentill.
Lent (*v. t. pret. of lend*) Did lend.
Lent (*p. from lend*) Delivered to another on condition of repayment, permitted to be used by another on condition of its being returned, granted.
LENT (*s. from the Sax. lenten the spring*) The forty days of abstinence observed by the church between Shrove-tide and Easter; a time of abstinence.
Lent (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the quadragesimal fast, done in the time of Lent.
Len'te (*s. obsolete*) Lenity. *Chaucer.*
Len'te (*adv. in music books*) Slowly.
Len'tement (*adj. in music books*) Slowly.
Len'ten (*adj. from lent*) Belonging to Lent, used in Lent; sparing, tending to abstinence.
LENTIBULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
LENTIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The buckweed.
LENTICULA (*s. in optics*) A small lens.
LENTICULA (*s. with physicians*) A kind of fever, the lentigo.
Lenticular (*s. from lenticula*) Having the form of a lens, doubly convex.
LENTIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. lens lentis a lens, and forma a form*) Having the form of a lens.
Lentig'inous (*adj. from lentigo*) Affected with the lentigo, freckly.
LENTIGO (*s. from the Lat.*) A freckle, a freckly eruption common to women in child bearing; a kind of fever attended with furfuraceous eruptions.
LENTIL (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulse.
Len'tile (*s. the modern spelling, from lentiscus*) The lentiscus.
Lentiscine (*adj. from lentiscus*) Belonging to the lentiscus. *Cole.*
Len'tick (*s. from lentiscus*) A beautiful evergreen, the lentiscus.
Len'tick (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the lentiscus, made of the lentiscus. "Lentick wood is of a pale brown colour."
LENTIS'CUS (*s. in botany*) A beautiful evergreen, the mastic tree.
Lent'ner (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.
LEN'TO (*adv. in music books*) Slowly.
LEN'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) Slowness, delay; tenacity, viscosity; the viscid coagulated part of the blood in malignant fevers.
- Len'tour** (*s. a different spelling, from the French, but not much used*) Lentor. *Cole.*
Lentous (*adj. from lentor*) Viscous, tenacious, capable of being extended.
Len'voy (*s. obsolete*) A messenger, a legation; the conclusion of a sonnet. *Chaucer.*
LE'O (*s. from the Lat.*) A lion; one of the signs of the zodiac.
LE'O (*s.*) A man's name.
LE'OD (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) A nation, a country, a people.
LE'ODGAR (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
LE'OF (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) Love, affection.
LE'OFSTAN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
LE'OFWIN (*s. from the Sax.*) A man's name.
LEOM'INSTER (*s.*) A large borough town in Herefordshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 137 miles from London.
Leom'inster (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Leominster, made at Leominster.
LEO'NARD (*s.*) A man's name.
Le'online (*adj. from leo*) Belonging to a lion, having the qualities of a lion; belonging to a verse in which the middle and last syllables rhyme to each other.
Le'online (*s.*) A kind of gold coin. *Phillips.*
LEONTI'ASIS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of leprosy. *Pb.*
LEON'TICA (*s. in antiquity*) A festival and sacrifice in honour of the Sun.
LE'ONTICE (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild chervil, a genus of plants.
LEONTA'DON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dandelion.
LEONTADONOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The yellow fuc-cory.
LEONTOPET'ALON (*s. in botany*) The leontice.
LEONTOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The lion's foot, the name of an herb.
LEONTOSTOMUM (*s. in botany*) The columbine.
LEONU'RUS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the lion's tail, a genus of plants.
LEOP'ARD (*s. in zoology, from leo, and pardus*) A spotted beast of prey.
Leop'ardsbane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
LE'OPOLD (*s.*) A man's name.
LE'ORNING (*adj. from the Sax. obsolete*) Belonging to a scholar, pertaining to learning. *Scott.*
Le'os (*s. obsolete*) The people. *Chaucer.*
Lep (*s. a local word*) A fine for driving a cart over a part of a certain common in Essex. *Scott.*
Le'pande (*p. obsolete*) Leaping. *Chaucer.*
LE'PAR (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish, the patella.
LEPAS'TRUM (*s. in natural history*) A genus of se-lenites.
LE'PER (*s. from the Lat. lepra*) One infected with a leprosy.
Le'perage (*s. obsolete*) An hospital for lepers. *Ch.*
Le'perous (*adj. from leper*) Infected with a leprosy, causing a leprosy.
LE'PID (*adj. from the Lat. lepidus pleasant, but not much used*) Pleasant, jocund, witty. *Phillips.*
Lepid'ity (*s. from lepid, but not much used*) Pleasantry. *Co.*
LEPID'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dit-tander.
LEPIDOCARPODEN'DRON (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the leucodendron. *Diët. of Arts.*
LEPIDOCI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek λεπίς a scale, and εἶδος a shape*) The scaly suture of the skull. *Sc.*
Lepidoi'des (*s. in anatomy, a different spelling*) The scaly suture of the skull. *Phillips.*
LEPIDOPT'E'RA (*s. in zoology*) An order of insects.
LEPIDOSAR'COMA (*s. in surgery, from the Greek λεπίς a scale, and σαρξ the flesh*) The lepis, a scaly kind of tumour.
LEPID'OTES (*s. in natural history*) A stone resembling the scales of a fish.
LE'PIS (*s. from the Greek*) A scale, the scum of silver; the flesh that rises between the sound and dead part of a bone.
LEPORA'RIA (*s. with physicians*) A distemper of the eyes which will not suffer the eye-lids to close.
LEPORA'RIOUS (*s. not used*) A greyhound. *Cole.*
LE'PORINE (*adj. from the Lat. lepus a hare*) Belonging to a hare, having the nature of the hare.
Lepore'an (*adj. from lepus, but not much used*) Lepo-rine. *Cole.*
LE'PRA (*s. with physicians, from the Lat.*) The elephan-tiasis, the leprosy.
Le'prose (*adj. from lepra, but not so common a spelling*) Leprous. *Cole.*
Lepros'ity

Lepros'ity (*s. from leprous*) The state of being leprous.
Lep'rosy (*s. from lepra*) A loathsome disease which covers the body with a kind of white scurf.
Le'prous (*adj. from lepra*) Infected with a leprosy.
Le'prus (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Leprous. *Chaucer.*
Le'p'ry (*s. an old spelling*) A leprosy. *Cole.*
LEPTOCENTAURIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the lesser centaury.
LEPTOL'OGY (*s. in rhetoric*) A minute description of worthless things. *Phillips.*
LEP'TON (*s. in botany*) The lesser centaury.
LEPTOPHYLL'ON (*s. in botany*) A kind of spurge.
LEP'TORAGE (*s. in botany*) A kind of small grape.
LEPTUN'TICA (*s. with physicians*) Attenuating medicines.
LE'PUS (*s. in zoology, from the Lat.*) The hare.
LE'PUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere.
Ler (*adj. obsolete*) Leer, void, empty. *Chaucer.*
Lere (*v. t. obsolete*) To learn, to know. *Chaucer.*
Lere (*s. obsolete or local*) The skin, the complexion, the colour. *Chaucer.*
LERE (*s. from the Sax. lære, but is now become obsolete or local*) A lore, a lesson. *Spenser.*
LER'NA (*s. in zoology*) A water serpent.
LER'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The lake wherein Hercules was supposed to have slain the Hydra.
Ler'nean (*adj. from Lerna*) Belonging to the water serpent, belonging to the lake where Hercules was supposed to have slain the Hydra.
Ler'ipoops (*s. an old word*) A kind of old fashioned shoes tipped with horn and tied up to the knees. *Ph.*
Ler'ry (*s. from lere, a colloquial word*) A noise, a lecture.
Les (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Lefs.
Les'bian (*adj. from Lesbos*) Belonging to Lesbos.
Les'bian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lesbos, an inhabitant of Lesbos.
LES'BOS (*s. in geography*) An island in the Ægean sea.
Lese (*v. t. obsolete*) To lose. *Chaucer.*
Lese (*p. obsolete*) Lost. *Chaucer.*
Lese (*s. obsolete*) Lies, falsehood. *Chaucer.*
Le'sia (*s. in old records*) A leash of grayhounds.
LES'INA (*s. from the Lat.*) A cobbler's awl.
Les'inage (*s. from lesina*) Thriftiness, good husbandry. *Phillips.*
Le'singour (*s. an old word*) A liar. *Cole.*
Le'sir, Le'sire (*s. obsolete*) Leisure. *Chaucer.*
LES'KARD (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 220 miles from London.
Les'kard (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Leskard, made at Leskard.
LESS (*adj. comp. of little, from the Sax. leas*) Lefs in a lower degree.
Lefs (*adv. from the adj.*) In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.
Lefs (*s. from the adj.*) A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.
Lesse (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Lefs, smaller.
Lesse (*adv. obsolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*
Lesse' (*s. from lease*) The person to whom a lease is granted.
Les'sel (*s. with hunters*) The dung of a wolf, bear, or wild boar; a bush, a hovel. *Chaucer.*
Les'sen (*v. t. from less*) To make less, to diminish, to degrade.
Les'sen (*v. int.*) To become less, to shrink.
Les'sened (*p. from lessen*) Diminished, degraded, grown less.
Les'sening (*p. a. from lessen*) Making less, diminishing, growing less.
Les'sening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making less, the state of growing less, a degradation.
Les'ser (*adj. comp. of little, barbarously formed from less, but used by good authors*) Little in a lower degree.
Les'ser (*adv. from the adj. but not much used*) In a smaller degree.
Les'ser (*s. from lease*) One who lets out on lease, one that grants a lease.
LES'SES (*s. from the French laissées*) The dung of beasts left on the ground.
LES'SIAN (*s. from the name of a certain physician*) Abstemious, sparing. *Scott.*
Les'sid (*p. obsolete*) Eased, relieved. *Chaucer.*
LES'SON (*s. from the Lat. lego to read*) That part of instruction which is given out at one time by a teacher to a learner, a portion of scripture read in divine service, a precept, a reprimand.
Left (*conj. from least*) That not.

Left (*v. int. obsolete*) To listen. *Spenser.*
Left, Leste (*v. int. obsolete*) To lift, to please, to be pleased. *Chaucer.*
Left, Leste (*p. obsolete*) Pleased, satisfied. *Chaucer.*
Left, Leste (*s. obsolete*) Will, pleasure, desire; lust. *Ch.*
Left, Lest'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Lasted, endured. *Chau.*
Les'tage (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Lastage, a kind of custom.
Les'tagefree (*s. an old word*) An exemption from the duty of ballast money. *Phillips.*
Les'tagefry (*s. an old word*) An exemption from the duty of paying ballast money.
Les'tail (*s. a local word*) A layfall, a place to put dung in.
Les'tercock (*s. a local word*) A device for drawing any thing to shore when the wind is contrary. *Carew.*
LEST'WITHIEL (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 220 miles from London.
Left'withiel (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Leftwithiel, made at Leftwithiel.
Les'ves, Les'wes (*s. in old deeds*) Meadows, pasture grounds.
Les'ying (*s. obsolete*) A falsehood, a mistake. *Chaucer.*
LET (*v. t. from the Sax. lætan*) To suffer, to allow, to permit; to leave, to leave to itself; to grant something more than a permission; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant. To let blood, to let out blood. To let in, to admit, to procure admission. To let off, to discharge. To let out, to give to hire, to lease out.
LET (*v. t. from the Sax. lætan*) To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose.
Let (*v. t. pret. from the pres.*) Did let, did permit.
Let (*p. from the verb*) Permitted, suffered, granted, put to hire.
Let (*v. int. not much used*) To forbear, to withhold one's self. *Bacon.*
Let (*s. from the verb*) An hinderance, an obstruction, an impediment.
Let (*v. t. obsolete*) To lead; to cause. *Chaucer.*
Let (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Did lead; did cause. *Chaucer.*
Let'any (*s. an old spelling*) The litany. *Cole.*
Letch (*s. a local word*) A vessel to put ashes in. *Bailey.*
Letch'er (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A lecher, a libidinous man. *Scott.*
Letch'erous (*adj. from lecher, but not so correct a spelling*) Lecherous.
Letch'erousness (*s. from lecherous, but not so correct a spelling*) Lecherousness.
Letch'ery (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Lechery. *Scott.*
Lete (*v. t. obsolete*) To leave. *Chaucer.*
Le'te (*s. obsolete*) Lethe. *Chaucer.*
Let'game (*s. obsolete*) One that hinders pleasure. *Chau.*
Leth (*s. in law books*) A lath, a principal division of a county.
Le'thal (*adj. from the Lat. lethalis*) Mortal. *Bailey.*
Lethality (*s. from lethal, not much used*) Mortality. *Ba.*
LETHAR'GIC (*adj. the modern spelling*) Lethargick, sleepy.
Lethar'gicness (*s. the modern spelling, from lethargic*) Lethargickness, sleepiness.
Lethar'gick (*adj. from lethargy, the less modern spelling*) Lethargic, sleepy. *Johnson.*
Lethar'gickness (*s. from lethargick, the less modern spelling*) Lethargicness, sleepiness. *Johnson.*
Lethar'gied (*adj. from lethargy*) Laid asleep, entranced. *Shakespeare.*
LETH'ARGY (*s. from the Greek λησν forgetfulness, and αργος slow*) A drowsiness, a morbid drowsiness, a propensity to sleep which cannot be resisted.
LE'THE (*s. from the Greek*) Forgetfulness, a draught of oblivion.
LE'THE (*s. in heathen mythology*) A supposed river of hell, which, as the poets say, had the virtue of making those that drank of it forget all that was passed.
LETHIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. lethum death, and fero to bring*) Deadly, bringing death. *Bailey.*
Le'thy (*adj. obsolete*) Soft. *Chaucer.*
LE'TICE (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Bailey.*
LETIF'ICAL (*adj. not used, from the Lat. lætus joyful, and facio to make*) Making glad. *Cole.*
LETIF'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. lætus joyful, and facio to make, but not much used*) To make glad. *Bai.*
LE'TRIM (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland in the province of Connaught.
Lett (*v. an obsolete spelling*) To let, to hinder. *Chaucer.*
Lett, Lette (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Hinderance, delay. *Ch.*
Lette (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To let, to hinder.
Lett'ed (*p. from let*) Hindered, obstructed.
LET'TER (*s. from the Lat. litera*) One of the characters.

- ters of the alphabet, a type with which books are printed, an epistle, a written message, any thing to be read, the literal meaning.
- Let'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mark with letters.
- Let'ter (*s. from let*) One that hinders.
- Let'ter-case (*s. from letter, and case*) A kind of pocket-book, a book to put letters in.
- Let'tered (*p. from letter*) Marked with letters.
- Let'tered (*adj. from letter*) Learned, versed in literature.
- Let'terfounder (*s. from letter, and founder*) One whose business it is to form types for printing.
- Let'tering (*p. a. from letter*) Marking with letters.
- Let'terlearned (*adj. from letter, and learned*) Skilled in that learning which is chiefly collected from books.
- Let'terlearning (*s. from letter, and learn*) That learning which is chiefly collected from books.
- Let'ters (*s. p. u.*) Learning.
- LET'TERSCLAUSE (*s. from the Lat. litera a letter, and claudo to shut*) Letters sealed up with the king's signet.
- LETTERS PAT'ENT (*s. from the Lat. litera a letter, and pateo to lie open*) Open writings sealed with the great seal of England.
- LET'TICE (*s. in botany*) An herb much used in salads.
- LET'TICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Let'tice (*v. t. obsolete*) To let, to hinder. *Chaucer.*
- Let'ting (*p. a. from let*) Permitting, suffering, hindering, obstructing.
- Let'tour (*s. obsolete*) A letter, a hinderer. *Chaucer.*
- Let'trature (*s. obsolete*) Literature, learning. *Chaucer.*
- Let'trid (*adj. obsolete*) Learned, versed in literature. *Ch.*
- Let'true (*s. obsolete*) Learning. *Chaucer.*
- LET'TUCE (*s. in botany, from the Lat. lactuca*) The lettuce, an herb much used in salads.
- Let'tuarie (*s. obsolete*) An electuary. *Chaucer.*
- Let'tuce (*s. not so common a spelling*) The lettuce. *Bailey.*
- LEV'AIN (*s. a correct, but not a common spelling*) A leaven. *Arbutnot.*
- LEVA'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddess who was supposed to preside over children and to lift them up when fallen to the ground.
- LEVA'NT (*adj. from the French*) Eastern.
- Leva'nt (*s. from the adj.*) The east, the coasts of the Mediterranean which lie to the east of Italy.
- Le'vant (*adj. a sea term*) Rising up.
- Le'vant (*s. from the adj. a law term*) The time when cattle rise up to feed, the act of rising up to feed.
- Levan'tine (*adj. from Levant*) Belonging to the Levant, coming from the Levant.
- LEVA'TOR (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to raise a depressed part of the skull.
- Le'vatory (*s. from levator*) The levator. *Scott.*
- Leu'ca (*s. in old records*) A league, a mile.
- LEUCACAN'THA (*s. in medicine*) The bauk, the bauken, the carline thistle. *Dict. of Arts.*
- LEUCADEN'DRON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- LEUCANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) The leucanthemum.
- LEUCANTHE'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the crowfoot.
- LEUCARGIL'LUM (*s. in natural history*) A kind of white clay.
- LEU'CE (*s. in botany*) The white poplar.
- LEU'CE (*s. from the Greek, with physicians*) A disease of the skin which renders the part white and insensible.
- LEUCELEC'TRUM (*s. in natural history*) The white amber.
- LEUCHOCO'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of white-wine diluted with water.
- LEUCIS'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dart, a river fish.
- LEUCOCRY'SOS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jacinth.
- LEUCOGÆ'A (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a white colour.
- LEUCOG'RAPHI (*s. in botany*) A herb good against spitting of blood.
- LEUCOI'ON (*s. in botany*) The white violet.
- LEUCOI'UMI (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- LEUCOLACHA'NON (*s. in botany*) The white valerian.
- LEUCO'MA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A white scar in the horny coat of the eye.
- LEUCONO'TUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A dry fair southwest wind.
- LEUCOPHLEG'MACY (*s. from leucophlegmatic*) Pale-ness, arising from a distemperature of the blood and juices; a kind of dropy.
- LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA (*s. with physicians*) A kind of dropy. *Dict. of Arts.*
- LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIAS (*s. with physicians*) A kind of dropy. *Phillips.*
- LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC (*adj. from the Greek λευκος*
- white, and φlegμα phlegm*) Affected with a leuco-phlegmacy, having the blood cold, viscid and of a pale colour; dropical.
- LEUCOPET'ALOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a white colour.
- LEUCOPHA'GUM (*s. from the Greek λευκος white, and φάγω to eat*) A kind of broth for consumptive people. *Phillips.*
- LEUCOPHO'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Borax, a kind of artificial salt chiefly used in soldering metals.
- LEUCOPHTHAL'MOS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling the white of an egg.
- LEUCOPIP'ER (*s. in botany and commerce*) The white pepper.
- LEUCORRHÆ'A (*s. from the Greek λευκος white, and ρεω to flow*) The white or diseased state of the menses.
- LEUCO'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A morbid whiteness in any part of the body.
- LEUCOSTIC'TOS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of marble variegated with white streaks.
- LEUCOCU'TA (*s. in zoology*) A mungrel kind of beast between a lion and a camel.
- Leud, Leude (*adj. obsolete*) Unlearned, ignorant, foolish. *Chaucer.*
- Leu'dily (*adv. from leud, obsolete*) Unlearnedly, foolishly. *Chaucer.*
- Leu'diness (*s. from leud, obsolete*) Ignorance, folly. *Ch.*
- Leud'lye (*adv. from leud, obsolete*) Ignorantly, foolishly. *Chaucer.*
- Leve (*adj. obsolete*) Dear, loving.
- Leve (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Love, affection. *Chaucer.*
- Leve (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe, to trust. *Chaucer.*
- Le'ved (*p. obsolete*) Believed. *Chaucer.*
- LEVEE' (*s. from the French*) The time of rising, a morning visit, the concourse of people who crowd round a man in power in the morning; a lady's toilet.
- LEV'EL (*adj. from the Sax. læfel*) Even, lying in the same line with any thing else.
- Lev'el (*s. from the adj.*) A plane surface; an instrument to take the horizontal direction; a state of equality; a standard, a rule; the line in which the sight passes, a line of direction.
- Lev'el (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make even, to bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat, to bring even with the ground; to bring to an equality of condition; to aim, to point to, to direct to some end.
- Lev'el (*v. int.*) To aim at, to guess at, to make attempts, to be in the same direction.
- Le'veless (*adj. obsolete*) Done without leave. *Chaucer.*
- Lev'elled (*p. from level*) Made level, directed to a certain point.
- Lev'eller (*s. from level*) One who makes any thing level, one who endeavours to bring all to a state of equality.
- Lev'eller (*adj. comp. of level*) Level in a more perfect degree.
- Lev'ellest (*adj. sup. of level*) Level in the most perfect degree.
- Lev'elling (*p. a. from level*) Making level, directing to some certain point.
- Lev'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making level, the act of directing any thing to a certain point.
- Lev'elness (*s. from level*) Evenness, equality.
- LEV'EN (*s. from the French levain, but not so common a spelling*) A leaven, a kind of ferment, a piece of dough with which bread is raised; any thing which has the power to change the nature of a great mass. *Wise-man.*
- LE'VEY (*s. from the French levier*) One of the mechanical powers, a rod or balance supported by a fulcrum and used in raising weights or moving heavy bodies.
- Le'ver (*adv. obsolete*) Rather. *Spenser.*
- Le'ver (*adj. an old word*) Better. *Bailey.*
- LEVERET (*s. from the French lievre*) A young hare.
- Le'verock (*s. still retained in the Scotch dialect*) A lark. *Warton.*
- Le'vefell (*s. obsolete*) A bush, a hovel. *Chaucer.*
- LE'VET (*s. from the French lever*) A blast on the trumpet, a lesson on the trumpet.
- Leu'ga (*s. in old records*) A league, a mile.
- LE'VI (*s. from the Heb. signifying an associate*) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.
- Le'viable (*adj. from levy*) Capable of being levied.
- LEVI'ATHAN (*s. from the Heb.*) A large water animal supposed by some to be the crocodile, but in poetry it is used for the whale; figuratively, the devil. *Job.*
- Lev'ied (*p. from levy*) Raised by way of levy.
- LE'VIGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. levigo*) To reduce to an impalpable powder, to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
- Le'vigated (*p. from levigate*) Reduced to an impalpable

- ble powder, mixed till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
- Le'vigating** (*p. a. from levigate*) Reducing to an impalpable powder, mixing till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
- Levigation** (*s. from levigate*) The act of reducing hard bodies to an impalpable powder.
- Le'vin** (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*
- Le'vin** (*s. obsolete*) Lightning. *Spenser.*
- Le'vinbrond** (*s. obsolete*) A thunderbolt. *Spenser.*
- Le'viner** (*s. obsolete*) A kind of hound. *Urry.*
- Le'vir** (*adj. obsolete, comp. of leve*) Dearer.
- LE'VIRATE** (*s. from the Lat. levir*) The state of a brother-in-law. *Bailey.*
- Le'visell** (*s. obsolete*) A bush, a hovel. *Chaucer.*
- LEVISOM'NOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. levis light, and somnus sleep, but not much used*) Sleeping lightly, watchful.
- LEVIS'TICUM** (*s. in botany*) The lovage.
- LEVITA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. levis light*) Lightness, the property which stands opposed to gravitation. *Sc.*
- Le'vite** (*s. from Levi*) A descendant of Levi, one of the tribe of Levi, a priest in contempt.
- Levit'ical** (*adj. from Levite*) Belonging to the Levites, pertaining to the Jewish ritual.
- LEVIT'ICUS** (*s. from Levi*) One of the five books of Moses.
- LEV'ITY** (*s. from the Lat. levis light*) Lightness, the contrary to gravity; inconstancy, changeableness.
- Lev're** (*adj. obsolete*) Dearer. *Chaucer.*
- Lev're** (*adv. obsolete*) Rather. *Chaucer.*
- Leure** (*s. in falconry*) A piece of red leather in the form of a bird with which the falconer reclaims his hawk. *Bailey.*
- LEU'TO** (*s. from the Italian*) A lute.
- LEV'Y** (*v. t. from the French lever*) To raise, to bring together, to collect money; to make war. *Milton.*
- Lev'y** (*s. from the verb*) The act of raising money, the act of raising men for public service; the writing or rate by which any thing is levied; the act of making war. *Shakespeare.*
- Lev'ying** (*p. a. from levy*) Raising by way of levy.
- Lev'ying** (*s. from the part.*) The act of raising by a levy.
- Lew** (*adj. a local word, from lu*) Calm, sheltered from the wind.
- Lew** (*s. a local word, from the adj.*) A place sheltered from the wind, the calm side of a hedge.
- LEWD** (*adj. from the Sax. læwde*) Wicked, bad, lustful; ignorant, lay, distinct from the clergy; *but these last senses are now obsolete.* *Sir John Davies.*
- Lewde** (*adj. obsolete*) Unlearned, ignorant. *Chaucer.*
- Lewd'ly** (*adv. from lewd*) Wickedly, libidiously.
- Lewd'ness** (*s. from lewd*) The state or quality of being lewd.
- Lewd'ster** (*s. from lewd*) A lewd person, one given to criminal pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
- LEWEL'IN** (*s. from the Brit.*) A man's name.
- LEW'ES** (*s.*) A borough town in Suffex; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 50 miles from London.
- Lew'es** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lewes, made at Lewes.
- LEW'IS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- LEW'ISDOR** (*s. from the French*) A French gold coin in value about seventeen shillings.
- LEX** (*s. from the Lat.*) The law, a law.
- LEXICOG'RAPHER** (*s. from the Greek λεξιγραφία a dictionary, and γράφω to write*) A writer of dictionaries, a poor drudge who busies himself in tracing the original and explaining the meaning of words.
- LEXICOG'RAPHY** (*s. from the Greek λεξιγραφία a dictionary, and γράφω to write*) The act of writing dictionaries, the practice of writing dictionaries.
- LEX'ICON** (*s. from the Greek*) A dictionary, a dictionary of the Greek tongue.
- Ley** (*s. from the Sax. leag*) A lea, a meadow, a piece of ground that lies untilld.
- Ley** (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie as land uncultivated, to lie untilld. *Chaucer.*
- Ley** (*s. from the French, but not used*) The law. *Bailey.*
- Ley'den** (*s. obsolete*) A speech, a dialect. *Chaucer.*
- Ley'erwite** (*s. obsolete*) A fine formerly paid for adultery or fornication. *Phillips.*
- Ley'gager** (*s. an old word*) A wager of law, one who commences a lawsuit. *Phillips.*
- Ley'fir** (*s. obsolete*) Leisure. *Chaucer.*
- LHAN** (*s. from the Brit.*) A church. *Cole.*
- LI'ABLE** (*adj. from the French*) Subject to, obnoxious; *with to: as, "Liable to many censures."*
- Li'am** (*s. not so common a word*) A leash. *Cole.*
- Li'ar** (*s. from lie*) One who tells a falsehood, one who is destitute of veracity.
- LI'ARD** (*s. from the French*) A French farthing.
- Li'ard** (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Roan, mingled, gray, gray headed.
- Li'ard** (*adj. an old word*) Nimble. *Chaucer.*
- Li'art** (*adj. obsolete*) Gentle, pliant; white, gray. *Chau.*
- Lib** (*v. int. an old word*) To glide. *Bailey.*
- LIBA'MEN** (*s. from the Lat. but not much used*) A libation. *Bailey.*
- LIBA'NA** (*s. from the Greek λιβανος*) Frankincense. *Co.*
- Lib'and** (*adj. an old word*) Agreeable. *Bailey.*
- LIBANOCH'NUS** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling frankincense.
- LIBANOM'ANCY** (*s. from the Greek λιβανος frankincense, and μαντεία magic*) A divination by means of frankincense.
- LIBANO'TIS** (*s. in botany*) A herb which smells like frankincense.
- LIBA'NUS** (*s. in geography*) A ridge of mountains in Syria.
- LIBA'NUS** (*s. in botany*) The frankincense tree.
- Lib'ard** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A leopard. *Phillips.*
- Lib'art** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A leopard. *Chaucer.*
- LIBA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. libo to pour out in sacrifice*) The act of pouring on the ground in honour of some deity; that which is poured out in sacrifice.
- Libb** (*v. t. obsolete*) To geld. *Cole.*
- LIB'BARD** (*s. in zoology, not so common a spelling*) A leopard. *Milton.*
- Lib'bardsbane** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Lib'bedge** (*s. an old word*) A bed. *Cole.*
- Lib'ben** (*s. obsolete*) A private dwelling. *Cole.*
- LI'BEL** (*s. from the Lat. libellus a little book*) A defamatory writing, a lampoon; a written charge exhibited against a person in a court of judicature.
- Li'bel** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To defame, to lampoon.
- Li'bel** (*v. int.*) To spread defamation in writing.
- LIBEL'LA** (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of four winged flies.
- LIBELLAT'ICI** (*s. in church history*) The primitive christians who gave up their names and subjected themselves to a fine that they might not be obliged to worship in heathen temples.
- Li'belled** (*p. from libel*) Defamed in writing, lampooned.
- Li'beller** (*s. from libel*) One who writes libels, one who defames another in writing, a lampooner.
- Li'bellling** (*p. a. from libel*) Writing libels, defaming, lampooning.
- Li'bellling** (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing libels, the act of defaming; *with against: as, "What is this but libelling against the senate."*
- Li'bellous** (*adj. from libel*) Defamatory, having the nature of a libel.
- LIBEL'LULA** (*s. in the history of insects*) The libella, the dragon fly.
- LI'BER** (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The rind, the inner rind of plants.
- LI'BER** (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.
- Libe'ra** (*s. in old records*) A reward in kind given to a tenant who cut down and prepared the grais or corn of his lord.
- LIB'ERAL** (*adj. from the Lat. liber free*) Generous, munificent, bountiful, descended from a good family, free born, becoming a gentleman.
- LIBERA'LIA** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feasts instituted in honour of Bacchus.
- Liberal'ity** (*s. from liberal*) Generosity, munificence, a kind of generous profusion.
- Lib'eral'ly** (*adv. from liberal*) Bountifully, generously, largely.
- Lib'eralness** (*s. from liberal*) Liberality. *Scott.*
- LIBE'RIA** (*s. among the Romans*) The festival held on the day when a child laid aside the juvenile habit for that worn by grown persons.
- LIBER'TAS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess of liberty.
- LIBER'TI** (*s. plu. of libertus*) Those among the Romans who had been slaves, but were made free. *Diët. of Arts.*
- Lib'ertinage** (*s. not used*) Libertinism. *Cole.*
- LIB'ERTINE** (*s. from the Lat. liber free*) One who lives without restraint, one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; one who is at liberty; a freedman, the son of a freedman.
- Lib'ertine** (*adj. from the sub.*) Licentious, irreligious.
- LIBERTINI** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The children of freedom.

- freedom, the children descended from parents who had been made free. *Diët. of Arts.*
- Libertinism** (*s. from libertine*) The opinions of a libertine, the practice of a libertine, licentiousness, the state of one that is made free.
- Libertin'ity** (*s. from libertine*) The state of one that is made free. *Scott.*
- LIBERTUS** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A freedman, one delivered from a state of slavery.
- LIB'ERTY** (*s. from the Lat. liber free*) Freedom as opposed to slavery, freedom as opposed to necessity; leave, permission; relaxation of restraint; privilege, exemption.
- Libid'inist** (*s. from libidinous*) A sensualist, one who gives himself up to his lusts.
- LIBID'INOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. libido lust*) Licentious, lewd, lustful.
- Libid'inously** (*adv. from libidinous*) Licentiously, lewdly, lustfully.
- Libid'inousness** (*s. from libidinous*) Lewdness, lustfulness. *Sc.*
- LIB'IDO** (*s. from the Lat.*) Lust; a strong inclination. *Sc.*
- LIBITI'NA** (*s. in beathen mythology*) Proserpine according to some, Venus according to others; the goddess who was supposed to superintend funeral rites.
- Libitina'rian** (*s. from Libitina*) One who assisted in carrying a dead corps to the grave. *Cole.*
- LIBITINA'RII** (*s. from Libitina*) The persons who were to provide what was necessary for funerals. *Phillips.*
- Lib'itude** (*s. not much used*) The will, the pleasure. *Co.*
- LIB'ITUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The will, the pleasure.
- Lib'long** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- LI'BRA** (*s. in astronomy*) The Balance, one of the signs of the zodiac.
- Li'bral** (*adj. from libra, but not much used*) Belonging to Libra, pertaining to a pair of scales.
- Libra'rian** (*s. from library*) One who has the care of a library, one who transcribes books.
- LIBRA'RII** (*s. from library*) Persons who were employed in transcribing books. *Scott.*
- LI'BRARY** (*s. from the Lat. liber a book*) A large collection of books, the place where a collection of books is kept.
- Libra'ta** (*s. in old records*) A space of ground containing about fifty acres.
- LI'BRATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. libro to weigh*) To poise, to balance.
- Li'brated** (*p. from librate*) Poised, balanced.
- Li'brating** (*p. a. from librate*) Poising, balancing.
- Libra'tion** (*s. from librate*) The state of being balanced. *In astronomy*, a kind of trepidation in the heavens which renders the declination of the stars different at different times.
- Li'bratory** (*adj. from librate*) Trembling like a balance in equilibrium, affected with a kind of trepidation.
- LIB'YA** (*s. in ancient geography*) Africa.
- Lib'yan** (*adj. from Libya*) Belonging to Libya, produced in Libya.
- Lib'yan** (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Libya, a native of Libya.
- Lic'ande** (*adj. obsolete*) Agreeable, pleasing. *Chaucer.*
- Lice** (*s. plu. of louse*) More than one louse.
- Li'cebane** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- LIC'ENCE** (*s. from the French*) An exorbitant liberty, a grant, a permission.
- Li'cence** (*v. t. from the sub. but not so common a spelling*) To license.
- Li'cenced** (*p. from licence, but not so common a spelling*) Licensed.
- Li'cencer** (*s. from licence, but not so common a spelling*) A licensor.
- Li'cencing** (*p. a. from licence, but not so common a spelling*) Licensing.
- LIC'ENSE** (*s. from the Lat. licentia liberty*) An exorbitant liberty, a grant, a permission.
- Li'cense** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To give liberty, to set at liberty, to permit by a legal grant.
- Li'censed** (*p. from license*) Permitted, granted, set at liberty.
- Li'censer** (*s. from license*) One that grants a license, one that permits.
- Li'censing** (*p. a. from license*) Permitting, granting, setting at liberty.
- LICEN'TIATE** (*s. from the Lat. licentia licence*) One who uses license; a degree by which a man is authorized to practise in any faculty or profession; a barrister at common law.
- Licen'tiate** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To permit, to authorize by license.
- Licen'tiated** (*p. from licentiate*) Permitted, encouraged by license.
- Licen'tiating** (*p. a. from licentiate*) Permitting, encouraging by license.
- Licen'tiating** (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving power by license. *L'Estrange.*
- LICEN'TIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. licentia liberty*) Unrestrained, disorderly, presumptuous.
- Licen'tiously** (*adv. from licentious*) With too great liberty, without due restraint.
- Licen'tiousness** (*s. from licentious*) A boldness of liberty, a contempt of just restraint.
- LICH** (*s. an old word, from the Sax. lice*) A dead corps.
- Lich, Liche** (*adj. obsolete*) Like. *Chaucer.*
- Liche** (*s. obsolete*) A physician, a surgeon. *Chaucer.*
- LI'CHEN** (*s. in botany*) The liverwort.
- Lichenas'trum** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Lichenoi'des** (*s. in botany*) The lichen.
- Li'chewake** (*s. obsolete*) The lichwake. *Chaucer.*
- Lich'gate** (*s. from lich, and gate*) The gate through which the dead are generally carried.
- LICH'FIELD** (*s. from lich, and field, so called from a massacre of about a thousand christians who here fell a sacrifice to the superstition and rage of the pagans*) A city in Staffordshire, which, joined with Coventry, forms one bishoprick; the cathedral is said to be one of the finest in England; it sends two members to parliament, has a market on Tuesday and Friday, and is 117 miles from London.
- Lich'field** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the city of Lichfield, made in the city of Lichfield.
- Lich'lane** (*s. from lich, and lane*) The lane or way through which the dead are generally carried.
- Lich'fowl** (*s. from lich, and fowl*) The night raven, the screechowl, any bird accounted ominous.
- Lich'owl** (*s. from lich, and owl*) A kind of owl which was supposed to forebode death.
- Lich'street** (*s. from lich, and street*) The street through which the dead were generally carried to the grave.
- Lich'wake** (*s. from lich, and wake*) The custom of watching with the dead, the time of watching with a dead corps.
- Lich'wale** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Lich'way** (*s. from lich, and way*) The way by which the dead were usually carried to the grave.
- LICITATION** (*s. from the Lat. liceo to set a price for sale*) The act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder. *S.*
- LICK** (*v. t. from the Sax. licean*) To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue. *To lick up; to devour.*
- Lick** (*s. from the verb*) A blow, a kind of rough usage. *Dr.*
- Lick'ed** (*p. from lick*) Passed over by the tongue; devoured; *with up: as, "It was all licked up."*
- Lick'er** (*s. from lick*) One that licks.
- LICK'ERISH** (*adj. from the Sax. licera a glutton*) Nice in the choice of food, greedy, eager; delicate, tempting the appetite.
- Lick'erishness** (*s. from lickerish*) Niceness of palate.
- LICK'EROUS** (*adj. from the Sax. licera a glutton*) Eager, greedy, nice, tempting the appetite. *Wotton.*
- Lick'ing** (*p. a. from lick*) Passing over with the tongue, taking in by the tongue.
- Lick'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing over with the tongue, a beating; *but this sense is low and colloquial.*
- Lick'orish** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The licorice. *Sc.*
- LIC'ORICE** (*s. in botany, from the Greek γλυκύριζα*) The name of a plant having a root of a sweet taste, the coagulated juice of the plant.
- Lic'orice** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a plant of which licorice is made. *"Licorice root."*
- Lic'orous** (*adj. obsolete*) Dainty, gluttonous, luxurious, vile, wicked, lustful. *Chaucer.*
- Lic'orously** (*adv. obsolete, from licorous*) Deliciously, luxuriously. *Chaucer.*
- Lic'orousness** (*s. obsolete, from licorous*) Luxury, wantonness. *Chaucer.*
- Lic'our** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Liquor, moisture. *Chau.*
- LIC'TOR** (*s. from the Lat.*) A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.
- Lic'torian** (*adj. from lic'tor*) Belonging to the officer who attended the Roman consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.
- LID** (*s. from the Sax. hlid*) A cover, a stopple that enters the mouth of a vessel; the upper membrane that covers the eye.
- LID'DESDALE** (*s. in geography*) A district in Scotland.
- LIE** (*s. from the French*) Water impregnated with the salts of ashes, a liquor impregnated with some other body; urine. *"Chamber lie."*
- LIE** (*s. from the Sax. lige*) A falsehood, a criminal falsehood, a charge of falsehood, a fiction.
- Lie** (*v. inf. from the sub.*) To utter criminal falsehood, to speak contrary to truth.

LIE (*v. int. from the Sax. liegen*) To rest horizontally, to lean upon, to be in a state of decumbiture, to pass the time of sleep, to remain, to reside, to press upon, to be troublesome, to be hid, to be in a helpless state, to be exposed, to consist, to belong to, to be in the power, to be charged upon, to cost. *To lie at*, to importune. *To lie by*, to rest. *To lie in*, to be in child-bed. *To lie under*, to be subject to, to take shelter. *To lie upon*, to become an obligation, to be troublesome. *To lie with*, to converse in bed.

LIE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Stringed.

Lie (*adj. obsolete*) Untilled. *Chaucer.*

LIEF (*adj. from the Sax. leaf, but now grown obsolete*) Dear, beloved. *Shakespeare.*

Lief (*adv. obsolete*) Willingly. *Shakespeare.*

Liefest (*adj. sup. of lief, but now grown obsolete*) Dearest, most beloved. *Shakespeare.*

Lieutenant (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A lieutenant. *Cole.*

LIEGE (*s. from the Lat. ligo to bind*) A sovereign, a superior lord.

Liege (*adj. from the sub.*) Bound by some feudal tenure, subject; sovereign, belonging to a superior lord.

Liegeance (*s. not so common a word*) An allegiance. *Diët. of Arts.*

LIEGEANCY (*s. from the French ligance*) The duty of a subject to a sovereign prince; the protection which a sovereign owes to his subjects. *Scott.*

Liegehomage (*s. from liege, and homage*) The homage paid by a vassal to his lord.

Liege lord (*s. from liege, and lord*) A superior lord, a sovereign.

Liege man (*s. from liege, and man*) A subject, one who owes homage to a superior lord.

Liegepeople (*s. from liege, and people*) The subjects of a sovereign prince, the subjects of a state.

Lieger (*s. from liege*) A resident ambassador. *Denham.*

LIEEN (*s. in anatomy*) The spleen.

LIEEN (*s. in law*) A bond, a covenant, a contract.

Lien (*v. int. pret. or participial form of lie*) Lain. *Genes.*

Lienteric (*adj. from lientery*) Belonging to the lientery.

LIENTERY (*s. from the Greek λειον smooth, and εντερον an intestine*) That kind of diarrhoea in which the food passes so suddenly as to be discharged by stool with little or no alteration.

Lierwite (*s. an old word*) A fine for adultery or fornication.

Lies (*s. obsolete*) Lees. *Chaucer.*

LIEU (*s. from the French*) Place, room, stead. "*In lieu of tithes.*"

Lieve (*adv. from lief*) Willingly.

Lieutenancy (*s. from lieutenant*) The office of lieutenant, the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT (*s. from lieu, and tenant*) A deputy, one that acts by vicarious authority; one who holds the next rank to a superior in office, one who holds the next rank to a superior in command.

Lieutenanthip (*s. from lieutenant*) The office or rank of lieutenant.

LIFE (*s. from the Sax. lifian to live*) The union and co-operation of soul with body, the state of being alive, the enjoyment of existence; animal existence, a living person; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; a manner of living; the continuance of the present state; a living form, an exact resemblance; a narrative of past life; common occurrences, human affairs; spirit, vivacity, resolution; a word of tenderness. "*My dearest life.*"

Life (*adj. from the sub. frequently used in composition*) Belonging to life, connected with life.

Lifeannuity (*s. from life, and annuity*) An income, an annual income for term of life.

Lifeblood (*s. from life, and blood*) The vital blood, the blood necessary to life.

Life everlasting (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Life giving (*p. a. from life, and give*) Having the power to give life, quickening, enlivening.

Life guard (*s. from life, and guard*) The guard of a sovereign prince, the guard attending the person of a sovereign.

Lifehold (*s. from life, and hold*) A real estate held on a lease for lives.

Life land (*s. from life, and land*) Land held on a lease for lives.

Lifefess (*adj. from life*) Destitute of life, dead, unanimated, void of fame, void of spirit.

Lifefessly (*adv. from lifefess*) Without vigour, without spirit.

Lifefessness (*s. from lifefess*) The state of being lifefess. *Sc.*

Lifelich (*adj. obsolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Lifelike (*adj. from life, and like*) Resembling the life, like a living person.

Lifely (*adj. obsolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Lifferent (*s. from life, and rent*) A salary or rent for term of life.

Lifeftring (*s. from life, and string*) A nerve, a string imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

Lifetime (*s. from life, and time*) The continuance or duration of life.

Lifeweary (*adj. from life, and weary*) Weary of life, wretched. *Shakespeare.*

LIFFEY (*s. in geography*) One of the principal rivers in Ireland.

LIFT (*v. t. from the Swedish lifsta*) To heave, to raise from the ground, to exalt, to elevate; *with up emphatically*: as, "*The Lord lifted up his head from misery.*"

Lift (*v. int.*) To strive to raise; *with at*: as, "*And lift at their tails ere a winter be past.*"

Lift (*s. from the verb*) The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; an endeavour, a struggle. *In the Scotch dialect*, a load, a surcharge; the sky, the firmament.

Lift (*s. a seaterm*) A rope to raise or lower a sail.

Lift (*v. t. pret. of lift, but not much used*) Lifted, did lift.

Lift (*p. from the verb, but not much used*) Lifted. 2 *Chr.*

Lift (*s. a local word*) A kind of gate.

Lifte (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Left, contrary to right. *Ch.*

Lifted (*p. from lift*) Raised up, exalted, elevated; *with up*: as, "*Lifted up with pride.*"

Lifter (*s. from lift*) One that lifts; a crutch. *Cole.*

Lift'haufe (*s. an old word*) The left hand. *Cole.*

Lift'ing (*p. a. from lift*) Raising up, exalting, elevating.

Lift'ingpieces (*s. in clockwork*) The parts that lift up and unlock the detents.

Lig (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie, to lie in concealment. *Sp.*

LIGAMENT (*s. from the Lat. ligo to bind*) A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; that which connects the parts of the body; a bond, a chain, an entanglement.

Ligament'al (*adj. from ligament*) Belonging to a ligament, composing a ligament.

Ligament'um (*adj. from ligament*) Belonging to a ligament. *Wifeman.*

LIGAMEN'TUM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) A ligament.

LIGA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ligo to bind*) The act of binding, the state of being bound.

LIGATURE (*s. from the Lat. ligo to bind*) A bondage, the act of binding, the state of being bound.

Lige (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Ligeance (*s. a law term*) The highest kind of homage.

Ligeancy (*s. a law term*) Ligeance. *Phillips.*

Liges (*s. in farriery*) A distemper of the mouth incident to horses.

Ligge (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Liggen (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie, to lie in concealment. *Spenser.*

Liggin (*v. int. obsolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Ligging (*p. a. obsolete*) Lying. *Chaucer.*

LIGHT (*s. from the Sax. leaht*) The medium of sight, the emanation of a luminous body: a luminous body; an illumination of mind, a mental view; an explanation, a point of view; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours.

Light (*adj. from the sub.*) Luminous, bright, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT (*adj. from the Sax. leaht*) Having little weight in comparison of the bulk; easy to be born, easy to be endured, easy to be performed; lightly armed, active, easy to be acted upon; nimble, unincumbered; slight, trivial; thin, unsubstantial; gay, airy; unchaste, irregular in conduct.

Light (*adv. rather colloquial, from the adj.*) Lightly. *Ho.*

Light (*v. t. from the sub.*) To kindle, to set on fire, to give light, to direct by light, to illuminate.

Light (*v. t. from the adj.*) To lighten, to ease of a burden.

LIGHT (*v. int. from the Dutch lickt by chance*) To happen, to fall upon by accident.

LIGHT (*v. int. from the Sax. alightan*) To descend from, to fall, to fall on, to settle, to rest: *with on, or upon*: as, "*The eye shall light upon some toy.*" "*He lighted on a better friend.*"

Light'ed (*p. from light*) Kindled, set on fire, directed by light, delivered of a burden.

Light'en (*v. t. from light*) To enlighten, to illuminate; to unload, to disburden; to cheer, to exhilarate.

Light'en (*v. int.*) To flash as lightening, to shine like lightening.

Light'ened (*p. from lighten*) Kindled, set on fire; delivered of a burden, cheered, exhilarated.

Light'ening (*p. a. from lighten*) Unloading, delivering of a burden.

Light'ening

Lightening (*s. from the part. but not so common a spelling*) Lightning, the flash of light which precedes thunder.

Light'er (*s. from light*) A large boat into which ships are unloaded.

Light'er (*adj. comp. from light*) Light in a greater degree.

Light'erman (*s. from lighter, and man*) One who manages a lighter.

Light'est (*adj. sup. of light*) Light in the greatest degree.

Light'fingered (*adj. from light, and finger*) Thievish, inclined to theft, nimble of conveyance.

Light'foot (*adj. from light, and foot*) Light of foot, nimble.

Light'foot (*s. a cant word*) Venison.

Light'footed (*adj. from lightfoot*) Light of foot, nimble in running, active.

Light'headed (*adj. from light, and head*) Delirious, having the understanding affected by the violence of disease; unsteady, weak, thoughtless.

Light'headedness (*s. from lightheaded*) The state of being lightheaded.

Light'horse (*s. from light, and horse*) A body of horsemen lightly armed.

Light'house (*s. from light, and house*) A high building with a light at the top as a guide to ships at sea.

Light'ing (*p. a. from light*) Kindling, setting on fire; giving light, directing by light; easing of a burden; falling on by chance; settling on.

Light'legged (*adj. from light, and leg*) Swift, nimble.

Light'less (*adj. from light*) Void of light, dark.

Light'ly (*adv. from light*) Without weight, with little impression, without difficulty, without much affection, with nimbleness, with levity.

Light'minded (*adj. from light, and mind*) Unsettled, unsteady.

Light'ness (*s. from light*) The want of weight, nimbleness, agility, inconstancy, unsteadiness, the want of chastity, the want of conduct in women.

Light'ness (*s. from light*) Light. *Chaucer.*

Light'ning (*s. from light*) The flash of light which precedes thunder; a mitigation, an abatement.

Lights (*s. from light*) The lungs, the organs of respiration.

Light'some (*adj. from light*) Having light, luminous; gay, airy; cheering.

Light'someness (*s. from light'some*) The state of being light'some.

Lig'ne (*s. obsolete*) A line, a lineage, a descent. *Chaucer.*

Lignation (*s. from the Lat. lignum, but not much used*) The act of providing wood. *Cole.*

Lign'aloës (*s. in medicine*) The wood of aloës. *Scott.*

Lig'nean (*adj. not used*) Ligneous. *Cole.*

LIG'NIUS (*adj. in old records*) Pure, full, perfect.

Ligne (*s. obsolete*) A line, a lineage, a descent. *Chaucer.*

LIGNE (*v. t. supposed to be from the French ligner*) To line, to couple as a dog with a bitch.

Lignes (*s. obsolete*) Pleasure. *Chaucer.*

Ligneous (*adj. from the Lat. lignum wood*) Wooden, made of wood, resembling wood.

LIGNICIDE (*s. from the Lat. lignum wood, and cædo to cut, but not much used*) One that cuts wood. *Cole.*

LIGNIPER'DA (*s. in the history of insects*) The worm that destroys timber.

LIG'NUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Wood, the woody part of a plant.

LIG'NUMALOES (*s. in medicine*) The wood of aloës.

LIG'NUM NEPHRIT'ICUM (*s. in medicine*) A kind of wood imported from the West Indies very good for the stone in the kidneys.

LIG'NUM VITÆ (*s. in medicine*) A very hard kind of wood, the guaiacum.

Ligs (*s. in farriery*) A disease of the mouth incident to horses.

Ligue (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A league, an alliance. *Sc.*

LIG'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A little tongue, a latchet for a shoe, a lace, a point.

Lig'ula (*s. in old records*) The copy of a court roll.

Lig'ulated (*adj. in botany, from ligula*) Having the flower leaves turning downwards with three indentures, but not divided into segments.

LIG'URE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of precious stone. *Exodus.*

LIGU'RIAN (*s. not much used, from the Lat. ligurio to eat with delicacy*) A glutton.

LIGURIT'ION (*s. from the Lat. ligurio to feed with delicacy*) The act of eating to excess, gluttony. *Cole.*

LIGUSTICUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of lovage.

LIGUSTRUM (*s. in botany*) The privet; the withbind.

LIKE (*adj. from the Sax. lic*) Having resemblance, resembling; equal, having equality; probable, credible.

Like (*s. from the adj.*) A person like another, a thing like another.

Like (*adv. from the adj.*) In the same manner, in a fit manner; likely, probably; *but this is rather an improper sense of the word. "As like enough it will." "He is like to die for love."*

Like (*adv. obsolete*) Alike. *Chaucer.*

LIKE (*v. t. from the Sax. lican*) To choose with some degree of pleasure, to approve, to view with some kind of approbation; to please, to gratify; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Spenser.*

Like (*v. t. used impersonally, or with the reciprocal pronoun*) To please, to gratify. *"There let them learn, as likes them, to despise God and Messiah."* *Milton.*

Like (*v. int.*) To choose, to list, to be pleased. *"The man likes not to take his brother's wife."* To approve; *with of: as, "The young soldiers did like of this resolution." But this construction is now grown out of use.* *Knolles.*

Li'ked (*p. from like*) Chosen with approbation, approved more than common.

Li'kelier (*adj. comp. of likely*) Likely in a greater degree.

Li'kelest (*adj. sup. of likely*) Likely in the greatest degree.

Li'kelihood (*s. from likely*) Probability, appearance of truth; an appearance, a resemblance; *but these senses are now grown obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

Li'keliness (*s. from likely*) Probability; appearance, comeliness; *but these senses are now become obsolete.*

Li'kely (*adj. from like*) Probable, credible; pleasing, fit to be liked; *but this sense is now become obsolete or colloquial.*

Li'kely (*adv. from like*) Probably, in all probability.

Li'ken (*v. t. from like*) To compare, to represent as having a resemblance; *with to: as, "To what shall I liken this generation."*

Li'kened (*p. from liken*) Compared, brought into comparison.

Li'kening (*p. a. from liken*) Comparing, bringing into comparison.

Li'keness (*s. from like*) Resemblance, similitude; a form, an appearance; one who is like another.

Li'ker (*adj. comp. of like*) Like in a greater degree. *Bak.*

Li'ker (*s. from like, but not much used*) One that likes.

Lik'erous (*adj. obsolete*) Dainty, gluttonous; wicked, lustful. *Chaucer.*

Lik'erousness (*s. obsolete*) Lickerishness. *Chaucer.*

Li'kest (*adj. sup. of like, but not much used*) Like in the greatest degree.

Li'kewise (*adv. from like*) In like manner.

Li'kewise (*conj. from the adv.*) Also, moreover, too.

Li'kin (*v. t. obsolete*) To please, to be agreeable to. *Ch.*

Li'king (*p. a. from like*) Approving, choosing with some degree of approbation.

Li'king (*adj. from like*) Plump, having plumpness. *Dan.*

Li'king (*s. from the part.*) Plumpness, a good state of body; an inclination, a desire; a state of trial.

Li'kir (*adj. comp. of like, obsolete*) More like, liker. *Ch.*

LIL'LAC (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The lilach. *Dict. of Arts.*

LIL'LACH (*s. in botany*) A kind of shrub. *Bacon.*

Lil'lach (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the lilach. *"The lilach tree."*

Lilia'cious (*adj. from lily*) Belonging to the lily, resembling the lily.

LILIAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of lily.

Lil'ied (*adj. from lily*) Ornamented with lilies.

LIL'IOASPHODE'LUS (*s. in botany*) The liliastrum.

LIL'IOFRITILLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A species of fritillaria.

LIL'IOHYACIN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A species of scilla, a kind of squill.

LIL'IONARCIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The amaryllis.

LIL'ITH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the night*) The name of a woman who was supposed by the Jews to have been the wife of Adam before Eve; an imaginary spectre who was supposed to carry away or destroy young children. *Scott.*

LIL'IUM (*s. in botany*) The lily.

Lil'ied (*p. an obsolete spelling*) Lollid. *Spenser.*

Lil'ly (*s. in botany, a different spelling*) The lily, a genus of plants.

LIL'Y (*s. from the Lat. lilium*) A genus of plants, a well known flower.

Lil'y daf'odil (*s. in botany*) A flower of foreign growth.

Lil'y hyacinth

Lil'yhy'acanth (*s. in botany*) A species of squill.
Lilylivered (*adj. from lily, and liver, a cant word*) Cowardly, fainthearted. *Shakespeare.*
LIMA (*s. in geography*) The capital of Peru, a province in South America subject to the Spaniards.
Lima'ceous (*adj. from limax*) Belonging to a snail.
Li'mail (*s. obsolete*) The filings of metal.
LI'MATE (*v. t. from the Sax. limo to file, but not much used*) To file, to polish. *Bailey.*
Lima'tion (*s. from limate, but little used*) The act of filing, the act of polishing.
Li'mature (*s. from limate*) The filings of metal, that which is rubbed off by the action of the file.
LI'MAX (*s. from the Lat.*) A snail.
LIMB (*s. from the Sax. lim*) A member of the body, an articulated part of an animal.
Limb (*s. from limbus, a philosophical word*) An edge, a border.
Limb (*v. t. from the sub.*) To supply with limbs; to pull asunder. *Milton.*
Limb'eck (*s. a corruption of alembick*) An alembick, a still.
Limb'ed (*p. from limb*) Furnished with limbs, formed with limbs.
Limb'er (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Pliant, flexible, easily bent.
Limb'erer (*adj. comp. of limber*) Limber in a greater degree.
Limb'ereft (*adj. sup. of limber*) Limber in the greatest degree.
Lim'berhole (*s. a sea term*) One of the holes cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump.
Lim'berness (*s. from limber*) Pliancy, flexibility.
Limb'ing (*p. a. from limb*) Furnishing with limbs, tearing limb from limb.
LIM'BO (*s. probably from limbus*) A region bordering upon hell, hell; any place of misery and restraint, a prison.
LIM'BUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The limb, the utmost edge of a mathematical instrument.
LIME (*s. from the Sax. glyman to glue*) A viscous substance, a viscous matter with which birds are caught; the calx of stone, the matter of which mortar is made.
Lime (*v. t. from the sub.*) To entangle, to ensnare; to cement, to smear with a viscous substance; to manure ground with the calx of stone.
Lime (*s. in botany*) The linden.
Lime (*adj. in botany*) Belonging to the lindentree.
Lime (*adj. from the sub. frequently used in composition*) Belonging to the calx of stone, used in making lime, impregnated with lime.
LIME (*v. t. from the French ligner*) To couple as a dog to a bitch.
LIME (*s.*) A borough and port town of Dorsetshire; it has a market on Friday, sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles from London.
Lime (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lime, made at Lime.
LIME (*s. from the Italian limone*) A small lemon. *Bailey.*
Lime (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A limb. *Chaucer.*
Li'mebush (*s. from lime, and bush*) A device for catching birds by means of birdlime.
Li'med (*p. from lime*) Smeared over with lime, manured with lime, impregnated as a bitch by a dog.
Li'mehound (*s. an old word*) A bloodhound. *Phillips.*
Li'mekiln (*s. from lime, and kiln*) A kiln to burn lime.
LI'MENARCH, LIMENAR'CHA (*s. in antiquity*) An officer or centinel to prevent robberies and other disorders on the highway; a warden of a seaport. *Phillips.*
LIMEN'TIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The power which was supposed to guard the threshold.
LI'MER (*s. from the French limier*) A large dog for hunting the wild boar.
Li'mere (*s.*) A kind of hound. *Chaucer.*
LIM'ERIC (*s.*) A county in Ireland, the capital of that county.
Li'merod (*s. from lime, and rod*) A limetwig. *Chau.*
Li'mestone (*s. from lime, and stone*) The stone of which lime is made, stone fit to make lime.
Li'metwig (*s. from lime, and twig*) A twig smeared over with birdlime. *Urry.*
Li'mewater (*s. from lime, and water*) Water impregnated with lime.
Li'mewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Li'mid (*adj. obsolete*) Polished. *Chaucer.*
LIM'INARIE (*adj. from the Lat. limen a threshold, but not used*) Set at the head, preliminary. *Cole.*

Li'mis (*s. obsolete*) Limbs. *Chaucer.*
LIM'IT (*s. from the Lat. limitor to bound*) A bound, a border, the utmost reach.
LIM'IT (*v. t. from the Lat. limitor to bound*) To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe.
Limita'neous (*adj. from limit, not much used*) Belonging to the bounds or limits. *Scott.*
Lim'itary (*adj. from limit*) Placed at the bounds, placed on the borders as a guard or superintendant. *Milton.*
Limita'tion (*s. from limit*) A restriction, a confinement from a lax undeterminate signification.
Lim'ited (*p. from limit*) Confined, restrained, circumscribed, restrained from a lax or general signification.
Lim'iter (*s. obsolete*) One who went about selling indulgences. *Spenser.*
Lim'iting (*p. a. from limit*) Confining, restraining, circumscribing.
Lim'itour (*s. obsolete*) A friar who had a particular grant for begging within certain limits. *Chaucer.*
LIM'MA (*s. in music*) An interval in the scale of the ancients.
LIM'MER (*s. not much used*) A mongrel; an animal generated between different species; one born of parents of different nations. *Ainsworth.*
LIM'MIS (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Limbs. *Chaucer.*
LIMN (*v. t. from the French enluminer*) To draw, to paint a likeness.
Limn'ed (*p. from limn*) Drawn, drawn to the life.
Limn'er (*s. from limn*) A painter, one who draws likenesses, a picture maker.
Limn'ing (*p. a. from limn*) Drawing, painting to the life.
Limn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of painting to the life, the act of painting in water colours. *D. of A.*
LIMN'OPEUCE (*s. in botany*) The horsetail.
LIMOCTO'NIA (*s. from the Greek*) The utmost distress of hunger.
LIMODO'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the orchis.
LIMOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek λολος the pestilence, and λογος a description, but not much used*) A treatise on the plague. *Bailey.*
LIMOMA'CHIA (*s. from the Greek λολος hunger, and μάχη a fight*) The utmost distress of hunger. *Bai.*
LIM'ON (*s. from the Italian limone, but not so common a spelling*) The lemon.
Limona'de (*s. from limon, but not so common a spelling*) Lemonade, water impregnated with the juice of lemons.
LIMO'NIA (*s. in botany*) The anemone; the windflower.
LIMO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The statice.
LI'MOSE (*adj. from the Lat. limus mud*) Limous, muddy.
LIMOSEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Limos'ity (*s. from limose*) The state of being muddy.
LI'MOUS (*adj. from the Lat. limus mud*) Muddy, full of mud, like mud, slimy.
LIMP (*v. int. from the Sax. limpen*) To halt, to walk lamely.
LIMP (*adj. from the Italian limpido*) Vapid, weak, tasteless; limber, flexible; but this sense is rather local.
Lim'per (*adj. comp. of limp*) Limp in a greater degree.
Limp'eft (*adj. sup. of limp*) Limp in the greatest degree.
LIMP'ET (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish.
Lim'phæduct (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A lymphaduct. *Scott.*
LIM'PID (*adj. from the Lat. limpidus*) Pure, clear, transparent.
Limpid'ity (*s. from limpid, but not much used*) Limpidness. *Bailey.*
Lim'pidness (*s. from limpid*) Purity, clearness, transparency.
LIM'PIN (*s. in ichthyology*) A shell fish, a muscle.
Limp'ing (*p. a. from limp*) Halting, going lamely.
Limp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of halting.
Limp'ingly (*adv. from limping*) In a limping manner.
Lim'pitude (*s. from limpid, but not much used*) Pureness, clearness. *Scott.*
Limp'ness (*s. from limp*) Limberness, flexibility.
Li'my (*adj. from lime*) Containing lime, viscous, glutinous.
Lin (*v. int. obsolete*) To stop, to give over, to lean. *Sp.*
Lin'age (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lineage, a family. *Ch.*
LIN'AMENT (*s. from the Lat. linamentum, but not much used*) A tent for a wound made of linen, lint. *Bailey.*
LINA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The toadflax.
Lina'rium (*s. in old records*) A place where flax is sown.
LINCH (*s. from the Sax.*) A causey, a bank to distinguish bounds.

Linch (*s. from the foregoing*) A linchpin.

Linch'pin (*s. from linch, and pin*) The iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LIN'COLN (*s.*) An ancient city in Lincolnshire; it is a county of itself, the see of a bishop, and the largest diocese in England; sends two members to parliament, has a market on Friday, and is 131 miles from London.

Lin'coln (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the city of Lincoln, made in the city of Lincoln.

LIN'COLNSHIRE (*s.*) A large maritime county in England situate on the German ocean; the soil for the most part rich and fertile, and the air, excepting the fens, is judged tolerably salubrious; it contains one city, four boroughs, and upwards of thirty other market towns; sends twelve members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Lincoln, and two for each of the four boroughs, Stamford, Grantham, Boston, and Grimsby.

Lin'colnshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Lincoln, produced in the county of Lincoln.

LINC'TUS (*s. from the Lat. lingo to lick*) A form of medicine to be licked up by the tongue.

Linde (*s. in botany*) The limetree. *Chaucer.*

LIND'EN (*s. in botany, from the Sax. lind*) The lime-tree.

Lind'en (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the limetree, made of the limetree.

Lind'entree (*s. from linden, and tree*) The lime.

LIND'SEY (*s. in geography*) One principal division of the county of Lincoln.

LINE (*s. from the Lat. linea*) A slender string; a string extended to direct any operations; an extent, a limit; extension lengthwise; an outline; as much as is written from one margin to another, a verse in poetry; a rank, an order; a trench, a work thrown up in fortification; a mark or wrinkle on the hand or face; a method, a disposition; a progeny, the pedigree of a family; the equator, the equinoctial circle; the tenth part of an inch.

LINE (*v. t. supposed to be from the Lat. linum linen*) To cover on the inside, to guard within, to strengthen by inner works, to strengthen, to cover over.

LINE (*v. t. from the French ligner*) To perform the act of generation as a dog on a bitch. *Creech.*

LIN'EA (*s. from the Lat.*) A line.

Lin'ea (*s. from linea*) A race, a progeny, the pedigree of a family.

Lin'ea (*adj. from linea*) Composed of lines, delineated, descending in a direct genealogy, claimed by a direct descent, allied by a direct descent.

Lin'eally (*adv. from lineal*) In a direct line.

Lin'eament (*s. from linea*) A feature, a distinguishing mark in the form.

Lin'ear (*adj. from linea*) Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

Linea'tion (*s. from linea*) The draught of a line, the appearance of lines.

Li'ned (*p. from line*) Covered on the inside, strengthened within, impregnated, impregnated as a bitch by a dog.

LIN'EN (*s. from the Lat. linum*) Cloth made of flax, cloth made of hemp.

Lin'en (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of flax or hemp, composed of flax or hemp, resembling flax or hemp.

Lin'endraper (*s. from linen, and draper*) One who deals in linen cloth.

LING (*s. from the Islandick*) Heath, a kind of heath.

Ling (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish.

LIN'GENT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

LING'ER (*v. int. from the Sax. leng long*) To remain long, to hesitate, to be in suspense, to remain long in a gradual state of decline.

Ling'er (*v. t. but not used by late writers*) To protract, to draw out at length. *Shakespeare.*

Ling'er (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the lingent.

Ling'erer (*s. from linger*) One that lingers.

Ling'ering (*p. a. from linger*) Remaining long, hesitating, gradually declining.

Ling'eringly (*adv. from lingering*) With delay, in a gradual manner.

Lin'get (*s. a different spelling*) The lingent, the name of a bird. *Phillips.*

Lin'gey (*adj. a local word*) Limber, flexible. *Bailey.*

LIN'GO (*s. a low cant word*) A language, a tongue, a speech. *Congreve.*

LIN'GUA (*s. from the Lat.*) The tongue, a language.

Lingua'cious (*adj. from lingua*) Loquacious, talkative.

Lingua'ciousness (*s. from linguacious*) Loquacity, talkativeness. *Scott.*

Lingua'city (*s. from lingua, but not much used*) Loquacity. *Scott.*

LINGUADEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. lingua the tongue, and dens dentis a tooth*) Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the tongue.

LINGUATA'LA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, a species of pleuronectes.

Ling'uiist (*s. from lingua*) A man skilled in languages.

LING'ULA (*s. in botany*) The adderstongue.

LINGULA'CA (*s. in botany and ichthyology*) The adderstongue; the sole.

LING'UOSE (*adj. from the Lat. linguosus, but not much used*) Full of tongue, talkative. *Bailey.*

Linguos'ity (*s. from linguose, but not much used*) Loquacity, talkativeness. *Phillips.*

Ling'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LINIG'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. linum flax, and gero to carry*) Bearing flax, producing linen. *Scott.*

LIN'IMENT (*s. from the Lat. linimentum*) An unguent, a balsam, an ointment.

Li'ning (*p. a. from line*) Covering the inside, strengthening within, impregnating as a dog.

Li'ning (*s. from the part.*) The inner covering, the inner double of a garment; that which is within.

Lin'io (*s. in old records*) A linchpin.

LINK (*s. from the Danish lenck*) The single ring of a chain, any thing doubled and fastened at the ends; a chain, a thing connected; any single part of a series or chain of consequences.

LINK (*s. from the Greek λυχνος a light*) A kind of torch.

Link (*v. t. from the sub.*) To unite, to join, to connect as in the links of a chain; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

Link'boy (*s. from link a torch, and boy*) A boy that carries a torch.

Link'ed (*p. from link*) Joined, connected as the links of a chain, connected in a regular series of consequences.

Link'ing (*p. a. from link*) Joining, connecting as in the links of a chain, connecting in a regular series of consequences.

LINLITH'GOW (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of West-Lothian.

LINNÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Lin'nen (*s. not so common a spelling*) Linen. *D. of A.*

LIN'NET (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a small singing bird.

Linos'ity (*s. from linum flax*) The state of abounding with flax. *Scott.*

Lin'seed (*s. from linum flax, and seed*) The seed of flax.

Lin'seedoil (*s. from linseed, and oil*) The oil expressed from the seed of flax.

Lin'sey (*s. in commerce*) Stuff made of linen and woollen.

Lin'sey (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of linen and woollen.

Lin'seywoolsey (*s. from linen, and wool*) Linsey, a kind of cloth made of linen and woollen.

Lin'seywoolsey (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of linen and woollen; vile, mean, composed of dissimilar parts.

Lins'pin (*s. a different spelling*) A linchpin.

Lin'stock (*s. from lint, and stock*) A staff with a match at the end of it used in firing cannon.

LINT (*s. from the Lat. linteum*) The soft woolly substance scraped from linen cloth to lay on sores, the soft substance of flax.

Linte'rious (*adj. not used*) Belonging to linen. *Cole.*

LIN'TEL (*s. from the French linteal*) The upper or cross part of a door frame.

LIN'TER (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The inner rim of the ear, the schapa.

LIN'TON (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 48 miles from London.

Lin'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Linton, made at Linton.

LIN'UM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) Flax.

LI'NUS (*s.*) A man's name. *2 Tim.*

Linx (*s. not the common spelling*) The lynx.

LI'ON (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. leo*) The fiercest and most magnanimous of all quadrupeds.

Li'oncel (*s. in heraldry*) A small lion.

Lioncel's (*s. in heraldry*) Several lions in the same coat.

Li'oncels (*s. a different spelling*) Lioncelles. *Phillips.*

LI'ONEL (*s.*) A man's name.

Li'one's (*s. from lion*) A she lion.

Li'onleaf (*s. in botany*) The leontopetalon.

Lionne' (*adj. in heraldry*) Rampant.

Li'onmouth (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Li'onspaw (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Li'onstail (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lio'nstooth

Li'onstooth (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

LIP (*s. from the Sax. lippe*) The outer part of the mouth, the muscle that shuts beyond the teeth, the edge of a wound, the edge of any thing resembling the lip. "To make a lip, to bang the lip," To discover fullness and contempt.

Lip (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To kiss. *Shakespeare.*

LIPARA (*s. in medicine, but not much used*) A soft kind of plaster, a soft kind of salve.

LIPA'RIS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of gem.

LIPA'RIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizard, a kind of fish. *Phillips.*

Lip'labour (*s. from lip, and labour*) Mere talk, words without sentiment. *Taylor.*

LIPODER'MOS (*s. from the Greek λιπω to leave, and δερμος skin*) A disease of the skin; a circumcised person, one whose prepuce is wanting.

LIPOPSY'CHIA (*s. from the Greek λιπω to leave, and ψυχη the soul*) A short fainting fit, a swoon.

LIPOTHY'MIA (*s. from the Greek λιπω to fail, and θυμος the mind*) A swoon, a fainting fit.

Lipothy'mic (*adj. from lipothymia*) Affected with a lipothymy.

Lipoth'y'mous (*adj. from lipothymia*) Swooning, fainting.

Lipoth'y'my (*s. from lipothymia*) A swoon, a fainting fit.

Lip'ped (*adj. from lip*) Having lips, furnished with lips.

Lip'pen (*v. t. a local word*) To trust, to rely on. *Bai.*

LIP'PIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LIP'PITUDE (*s. from the Lat. lippitudo*) A blearedness of the eyes. *Bacon.*

Lip'pid (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) Lipped, did lip. *Ch.*

LIPTO'TES (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure of speech in which less is spoken than is intended.

Lip'wisdom (*s. from lip, and wisdom*) Wisdom in words only. *Sidney.*

LIPY'RIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) A kind of continual fever.

LIQUABLE (*adj. from the Lat. liquo to melt*) Capable of being melted.

LIQUAMEN (*s. from the Lat.*) The substance produced by liquation.

LIQUATE (*v. int. from the Lat. liquo to melt*) To melt, to liquefy. *Woodward.*

Li'quating (*p. a. from liquate, but not much used*) Melting, liquefying.

Liqua'tion (*s. from liquate*) The act of melting, the state of being melted.

Liquefaction (*s. from liquefy*) The act of melting, the state of being melted.

Li'quefiable (*adj. from liquefy*) Capable of being liquefied. *Bacon.*

Li'quefied (*p. from liquefy*) Melted.

LIQUEFY (*v. t. from the Lat. liquo to melt, and facio to make*) To melt down, to dissolve.

Liquefy (*v. int.*) To become limpid.

Liquefying (*p. a. from liquefy*) Melting, dissolving.

Liques'cence (*s. from liquefcent*) An aptitude to melt, a tendency to liquefaction.

LIQUES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. liquefco to begin to melt*) Melting, dissolving.

LIQUID (*adj. from the Lat. liqueo to melt*) Fluid, soft, clear, dissolved; pronounced without harshness; incapable of being obtained by law.

Li'uid (*s. from the adj.*) Liquor, a liquefied substance; one of the five letters of the alphabet which begin with a vowel so called on account of their soft and fluent pronunciation.

Li'uidate (*v. t. from liquid*) To clear away, to lessen debts.

Li'uidated (*p. from liquidate*) Cleared away, lessened as a debt.

Li'uidating (*p. a. from liquidate*) Cleared away, lessening as a debt.

Liquida'tion (*s. from liquidate*) The act of liquidating, the state of being liquidated.

Liquid'ity (*s. from liquid*) The property or state of being liquid; subtilty, an aptitude to penetrate.

Li'uidness (*s. from liquid*) The quality of being liquid.

LIQUIR'ITIA (*s. in medicine*) Licorice. *Phillips.*

LIQUOR (*s. from the Lat.*) Any thing liquid; drink of any kind; strong drink; a kind of soft grease.

Li'quor (*v. t. from the sub.*) To drench, to moisten.

Li'quored (*p. from liquor*) Drenched, moistened.

Li'quorice (*s. a different spelling*) Licorice.

Li'quoring (*p. a. from liquor*) Drenching, moistening.

Li'quour (*s. from the French, but not so common a spelling*) Liquor.

Li'ra (*s. in music, but not much used*) A violin. *Bai.*

Liricon'fancy (*s. in botany*) The lily of the valley. *Bai.*

LIRIODEN'DRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the tulip tree.

Lir'ipoop (*s. an old word*) A kind of hood. *Bai.*

Lis (*v. t. obsolete*) To ease, to comfort. *Chau.*

LIS'BON (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the kingdom of Portugal.

Lis'hon (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lisbon, imported from Lisbon.

Lisce're (*s. in fortification*) The berme. *Scott.*

Lisce're (*s. in commerce*) The list of cloth, the edge of stuff. *Phillips.*

Lisne (*s. obsolete*) A cavity, a hollow. *Hale.*

LISP (*v. int. from the Sax. wisp*) To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth, to speak like children, to speak imperfectly.

Lisp (*v. t.*) To pronounce any thing in a lisping manner.

Lisp (*s. from the verb*) The act of lisping, a broken pronunciation.

Lisp'ed (*p. from lisp*) Spoken with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth, imperfectly uttered.

Lisp'er (*s. from lisp*) One that lisps.

Lisp'ing (*p. a. from lisp*) Speaking with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth, uttering in an imperfect manner.

Lisp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pronouncing with a lisp, a broken pronunciation.

Lis'pound (*s.*) A foreign weight different in different places.

Lis (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A list, a border. *Cole.*

Lis (*adj. obsolete*) Leis. *Cole.*

Lisse (*v. t. obsolete*) To ease, to comfort. *Chau.*

Lisse (*v. int. obsolete*) To cease, to be lessened, to be eased. *Chaucer.*

Lisse (*s. obsolete*) Ease, respite, abatement; a list, a border, a limit. *Chaucer.*

Lis'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Bounded, limited. *Cole.*

LIST (*s. from the French liste*) A roll, a catalogue; a strip of cloth, a border of coarser material on the edge of cloth; a kind of coarse wool; a little square moulding, a fillet.

LIST (*s. from the French lice*) An inclosed ground for tilting, an inclosure for combatants.

LIST (*s. from the Sax. lystan*) Desire, willingness, choice.

LIST (*v. int. from the Sax. lystan*) To desire, to choose, to incline, to be disposed.

List (*v. t. from list, a roll*) To enlist, to enroll; to retain and enrol soldiers.

List (*v. t. from list, a border*) To furnish with a border, to put together so as to make a particoloured shew.

List (*v. t. from list, an inclosure for combatants*) To inclose for combats, to mark out a place for combatants.

List (*v. t. from listen, but not much used*) To listen, to hearken, to attend.

List'ed (*p. from list*) Furnished with a particoloured border, striped; enlisted, enrolled, retained as soldiers; inclosed for combatants.

Lis'tel (*s. from list, in architecture*) A list, a fillet, a narrow flat moulding.

LIS'TEN (*v. int. from the Sax. hlystan*) To hearken, to give attention.

Lis'ten (*v. t. but now grown obsolete*) To hear, to attend to. "And listened them awhile." *Milton.*

Lis'tener (*s. from listen*) One that listens. *Swift.*

Lis'tening (*p. a. from listen*) Harkening, attending.

List'ening (*adj. in the manage*) Steady in motion, attending to the spur. *Scott.*

List'ing (*p. a. from list*) Enlisting, putting on a border.

List'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on list, a kind of border.

List'lessly (*adv. from listless*) In a careless manner, without thought, without attention.

List'lessness (*s. from listless*) Inattention, want of desire.

List'less (*adj. from list, desire*) Careless, heedless, void of inclination, having no desire.

List'ner (*s. from listen, a different spelling*) A listener. *How.*

Lis (*s. plu. of list*) The enclosures for combatants.

Lit (*v. t. pret. of light*) Did light. *Addison.*

Lit (*p. from light*) Lighted.

LIT'ANY (*s. from the Greek λιτανευω to supplicate*) A form of supplication, part of the service of the church of England.

Lit'arge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The litharge.

LITA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lito to sacrifice, but not used*) The act of sacrificing. *Bailey.*

Lite (*adj. obsolete*) Little, small. *Chaucer.*

Lite (*v. t. a local word*) To rely on. *Cole.*

Lit'en (*s. a local word*) A garden. *Cole.*

LIT'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. litera a letter*) Plain, primitive, following the letter; consisting of letters.

Lit'eral (*s. from the adj.*) The plain primitive meaning.

Literal/ity (*s. from literal*) An original or literal meaning.

Lit'ally (*adv. from literal*) According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERATE (*adj. from the Lat. litera a letter, but not much used*) Learned, skilled in letters.

LITERATI (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) The learned, men of letters.

Lit'erature (*s. from literate*) Learning, skill in letters.

Lith (*adj. obsolete*) Smooth, plain. *Chaucer.*

Lith (*s. obsolete*) A joint, a limb, a nerve. *Chaucer.*

Lith (*v. t. obsolete*) To lessen, to ease; to lie on. *Cb.*

LITHANG'YROS (*s.*) Litharge. *Pbhillips.*

LITHAN'THRAX (*s. in natural history*) A kind of hard coal, a kind of jet.

LITH'ARGE (*s. from the Lat. lithargyrum*) The scum that arises from the purification of metals with lead, a kind of vitrified lead.

LITHE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Pliable, flexible, easily bent.

Lithe (*v. t. a local word*) To thicken with flour or oatmeal. *Bailey.*

Lit'heness (*s. from lithe*) Flexibility.

Lith'er (*adj. from lithe*) Pliant, soft; bad, sorry, corrupt.

Lith'er (*adj. obsolete*) Lazy, sluggish. *Cole.*

Lith'erliness (*s. obsolete*) Laziness. *Chaucer.*

LITHI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek*) The generation of the stone in the human body.

Lith'ie (*adj. obsolete*) Humble, quiet, mild.

Lith'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To hearken, to listen, to attend.

Lith'ing (*p. a. from lithe, a local word*) Thickening with flower or oatmeal.

Lith'ing (*s. from the part. a local word*) That which is put into a pot to thicken broth.

Lith'ir (*adj. obsolete*) Naughty, wicked, froward.

Lith'irly (*adv. obsolete*) Wickedly, naughtily. *Cb.*

LITHIZON'TES (*s. in natural history*) The common carbuncle.

Lith'ness (*s. obsolete*) Lenity, mildness.

LITHOCOL/LA (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and κολλα glue*) A kind of cement with which stones are joined together.

LITHOGLYPH'IC (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and γλυφω to grave*) Belonging to the art of graving in stone.

LITHOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and γραφω to write*) The act of engraving on stone.

LITHO'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek*) A bone of the temples.

LITHOL'OBON (*s. in surgery, from the Greek λιθος a stone, and λαβω to take hold of*) An instrument with which the stone is extracted from the bladder.

LITHOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and μαντεια magic*) A prediction drawn from a stone.

LITHON'TRIBON (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and τριβω to tear*) A medicine to break or expel the stone.

LITHONTRIP'TIC (*adj. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and τριβω to tear*) Having the power of dissolving the stone.

Lithontrip'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOPHY'TA (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and φυτον a plant*) A plant that approaches to the hardness of stone, the coral kind.

Lithophy'tæ (*s. plu. from lithophyta*) Plants that approach to the hardness of stone.

LITHOSPER'MON (*s. in botany, from the Greek λιθος a stone, and σπερμα a seed*) The stone crop.

LITHOSPER'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, growwell.

LITHOSTRA'TA (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and στρωνιμι to pave*) A mosaic pavement composed of pieces of fine marble and other stones curiously joined together.

LITHOTO'MIA (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and τεμνω to cut*) A stone quarry, the shop of a stone cutter. *Se.*

LITHOT'OMIST (*s. from the Greek λιθος a stone, and τεμνω to cut*) A stone cutter; one that performs the operation of cutting for the stone.

Lithoto'mus (*s. from lithotomia*) A stone cutter, a lithotomist. *Pbhillips.*

Lithot'omy (*s. from lithotomia*) The operation of cutting for the stone.

Lith'y (*adj. from lith, obsolete*) Humble, quiet, submissive. *Chaucer.*

LIT'IGANT (*adj. from the Lat. litigo to litigate*) Engaged in a law suit, contending at law.

Lit'igant (*s. from the adj.*) One engaged in a suit at law.

LIT'IGATE (*v. int. from the Lat. litigo to contend*) To manage a suit, to carry on a prosecution at law.

Lit'igate (*v. t.*) To contest in law, to debate in a court of judicature.

Lit'igated (*p. from litigate*) Contested in law, debated in a court of judicature.

Lit'igating (*p. a. from litigate*) Contesting in law, managing a law suit, debating as in a court of judicature.

Litiga'tion (*s. from litigate*) A suit at law, a juridical contest.

LITIG'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. litigo to dispute*) Quarrelsome, wrangling, inclinable to law suits; disputable, controvertible.

Litig'iously (*adv. from litigious*) Wranglingly, with a disposition to law suits.

Litig'iousness (*s. from litigious*) Quarrelsomeness, a disposition to law suits.

LITISPEN'DENCE (*s. from the Lat. lis litis strife, and pendeo to hang, but not much used*) The time in which a law suit is depending.

Lit'lynge (*adj. obsolete*) Very small, very little. *Cb.*

Lit'mose (*s. with painters*) A kind of blue colour.

Lit'oral (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Littoral.

Litorea'n (*adj. an uncommon word*) Littoral. *Cole.*

Lito'tes (*s. a different spelling*) The liptotes.

Lit'rage (*s. obsolete*) A lethargy. *Chaucer.*

Lit'ten (*s. a local word*) A church yard, a garden.

LIT'TER (*s. from the French litiere*) A kind of portable bed, a carriage with a kind of bed hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals, the straw laid on plants; any number of things thrown fluttishly about; a brood of young, a birth of animals.

Lit'ter (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with straw, to provide cattle with bedding, to cover with things negligently scattered about; to bring forth young as an animal, to bring forth a child in droll style.

Lit'tered (*p. from litter*) Put into confusion by having things thrown negligently about, furnished with litter, brought forth.

Lit'tering (*p. a. from litter*) Throwing things about in a fluttish manner, furnishing with litter, bringing forth young.

Lit'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth as applied to some animals; that which is provided for litter.

LIT'TLE (*adj. from the Sax. lytel*) Small in quantity, small in stature, some, inconsiderable, unimportant.

Lit'tle (*adv. from the adj.*) In a small quantity, in a small degree, in some small degree.

Lit'tle (*s. from the adj.*) A small space, a small quantity, a small part, a trifling affair.

Lit'tleness (*s. from little*) Smallness, meanness, want of importance, want of dignity.

Lit'tling (*s. from little*) A little one.

LIT'TORAL (*adj. from the Lat. litus littoris the shore*) Belonging to the shore.

Lit'trature (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Literature. *Cb.*

Lit'urate (*v. t. not used*) To blot out. *Cole.*

Lit'urgic (*adj. from liturgy*) Belonging to the liturgy.

LIT'URGY (*s. from the Greek λιτομααι to supplicate, and εργον a work*) A form of prayers, the formulary of public devotions.

LIT'UUS (*s. with antiquaries*) The staff used by augurs in the form of a crozier.

Liv'ande (*adj. obsolete*) Living. *Chaucer.*

LIVE (*v. int. from the Sax. lyfigan*) To be alive, to continue in life; to be in a state of happiness; to remain, to continue; to pass life in any certain manner; to converse, to cohabit; to feed, to maintain one's self; to be in a state of vegetation; to be inextinguished; to swim, to be born up on the surface of the water.

Live (*adj. from the verb, the i is pronounced long*) Living, quick, active, unextinguishable.

Live (*s. obsolete*) Life. *Chaucer.*

Live'less (*adj. from live, but now grown obsolete*) Lifeless, wanting life. *Shakespeare.*

Li'velier (*adj. comp. of lively*) Lively in a greater degree.

Li'veliest (*adj. sup. of lively*) Lively in the greatest degree.

Li'velihood (*s. from lively*) A maintenance, the support of life, the means of living.

Li'velily (*adv. from lively*) In a lively manner.

Li'veliness (*s. from lively*) Sprightliness, vivacity, appearance of life.

Li'velish (*adj. obsolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Li'velod (*s. obsolete*) Livelihood. *Chaucer.*

Li'velode (*s. obsolete*) Livelihood. *Spenser.*

Liv'elong (*adj. from live, and long*) Long in passing, tedious, lasting, durable.

Liy'elong (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Lively (*adj. from live*) Brisk, vigorous, full of life, gay, airy; strong, energetic; representing life.

Lively (*adv. from the adj.*) Livelily, in a lively manner.

Liv'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

LIV'ER (*s. from the Sax. lifere*) One of the entrails.

Liv'er (*s. from live*) One that lives, one that lives in some particular manner.

Liv'er (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A livre. *Phillips.*

Liv'eray (*s. obsolete*) Livery, salary, a fee. *Chaucer.*

Liv'ercase (*s. from liver, and case*) A disorder arising from an obstruction in the liver.

Liv'ercolour (*s. from liver, and colour*) The colour of the liver, the dark red.

Liv'ercolour (*adj. from the sub.*) Dark red, coloured like the liver.

Liv'ercoloured (*adj. from livercolour*) Coloured like the liver, dark red.

Liv'ergrown (*adj. from liver, and grown*) Having the liver of a larger size than common.

Liv'ering (*s. in cookery*) A pudding made of liver.

Liv'ering (*adj. in cookery*) Belonging to a pudding made of liver. *Phillips.*

LIV'ERPOOL (*s.*) A large port and borough town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 202 miles from London.

Liv'erpool (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Liverpool, made at Liverpool.

Liv'erwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

LIVERY (*s. from the French livrer*) The act of giving possession, the act of taking possession, the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants, a particular dress, a garb worn as a token; the freemen of the city of London.

Liv'erygown (*s. from livery, and gown*) The gown of a freeman in the city of London.

Liv'eryman (*s. from livery, and man*) One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; one of the freemen in the city of London.

Liv'erymen (*s. plu. of liveryman*) Servants in livery, freemen of the city of London.

Liv'eryoffice (*s. from livery, and office*) An office appointed for the delivery of lands.

Liv'erystable (*s. from livery, and stable*) A stable where horses are taken care of at a certain price, a stable where horses stand at livery.

Lives (*s. plu. of life*) Two or more living persons; persons by whose lives any thing is held.

LIVID (*adj. from the Lat. lividus*) Black and blue, discoloured as with a blow.

Livid'ity (*s. from livid*) The state of being livid.

Liv'idness (*s. from livid*) Lividity, the state of being livid. *Scott.*

Liv'in (*v. t. obsolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

Liv'ing (*p. a. from live*) Having life, continuing in life, having vegetable life.

Liv'ing (*s. from the part.*) The means of life, maintenance, the power of continuing life, livelihood, the benefice of a clergyman.

Liv'ingly (*adv. from living*) In a living state. *Br.*

Liv'is (*adj. obsolete*) Living. *Chaucer.*

LIVO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.

Livo'nian (*s. from Livonia*) Belonging to Livonia.

LIV'OR (*s. with surgeons, from the Lat.*) A livid appearance on any part of the body.

LIVRE (*s. from the French*) The sum by which the French reckon their money, a sum about the value of our shilling.

Lixiv'ial (*adj. from lixivium*) Impregnated with lye, belonging to lixivium.

Lixiv'iate (*adj. from lixivium*) Belonging to lye, producing lye.

Lixiv'iated (*adj. from lixivium*) Formed into a lixivium.

Lixiv'ious (*adj. from lixivium*) Belonging to lye, lixivial. *Scott.*

LIXIV'IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Lye, water impregnated with salts, a liquor capable of extracting the qualities of other bodies.

Lix'or (*s. not used*) A water bearer. *Cole.*

LIZ'ARD (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. lacertus*) A genus of amphibious animals, a kind of serpent.

LIZ'ARD (*s. in geography*) A famous cape or promontory in Cornwall.

LIZAR'DITAL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Liz'ardstone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone.

Liz'ened (*adj. a local word*) Thin, shrunk, blighted as corn.

LLANDBE'DER (*s.*) A town in Cardiganshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 198 miles from London.

Lland'beder (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llandbeder, made at Landbeder.

LLANDIL'OVAUR (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 195 miles from London.

Llandil'ovaur (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llandilovaur, made at Llandilovaur.

LLANEL'THY (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 216 miles from London.

Llanel'thy (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llanelthy, made at Llanelthy.

LLAN'GADOC (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 186 miles from London.

Llan'gadoc (*adj. from Llangadoc*) Belonging to Llangadoc, made at Llangadoc.

LLAN'RUST (*s.*) A town in Denbysire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 229 miles from London.

Llan'rust (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llanrust, made at Llanrust.

LLANTRIS'SENT (*s.*) A town in Glamorganshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 167 miles from London.

Llantris'sent (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llantrifsent, made at Llantrifsent.

LLANVIL'LING (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 179 miles from London.

Llanvil'ling (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llanvilling, made at Llanvilling.

LLAN'YDLOS (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 180 miles from London.

Llan'ydllos (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llanydllos, made at Llanydllos.

LLANYMD'DOVRY (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Llanymd'dovry (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llanymddovry, made at Llanymddovry.

LLANG'HARN (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 233 miles from London.

Llang'harn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Llangharn, made at Llangharn.

LO (*v. int. chiefly used in the imperative mode*) Look, see, behold; to express surprise by crying lo. "Why lo you now!" *Shakespeare.*

Lo (*s. from the verb*) An exclamation, a note of attention. "You introduce that sentence with a lo and behold."

LOACH (*s. in ichthyology*) A small river fish.

LOAD (*s. from the Sax. hlade*) A burden, a freight, a loading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

LOAD (*v. t. from the Sax. hladan*) To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to make heavy; to charge a gun.

LOAD (*s. from the Sax. lædan to lead*) The leading vein in a mine.

Load'ed (*p. from load*) Laden, loaden.

Load'en (*p. from load*) Burdened, freighted, encumbered, embarrassed, charged, made heavy; with with: as, "Thy dreadful vow, loaden with death, still sounds."

Load'er (*s. from load*) One who loads, a miller's servant who fetches in the grists.

Load'ing (*p. a. from load*) Burdening, freighting, encumbering, charging.

Load'manage (*s. a sea term*) The wages of a pilot.

Loads'man (*s. from load, and man*) One that leads the way, a pilot.

Load'star (*s. the common spelling*) The lode star, the pole star.

Load'stone (*s. the common spelling*) The load stone, the magnet.

LOAF (*s. from the Sax. laf*) A mass of bread as it comes out of the oven, a mass of bread nearly as thick as wide; any mass into which a body is wrought resembling that of bread.

LOAM (*s. from the Sax. loam*) A fat tenacious kind of earth; a kind of marl.

Loam (*v. t. from the sub.*) To smear with loam, to spread over with clay.

Loam'ed (*p. from loam*) Spread over with loam.

Loam'ing (*p. a. from loam*) Spreading over with loam.

LOAM'MI (*s. from the Heb. signifying not my people*) The name of a man. *Hosea.*

Loam'y (*adj. from loam*) Consisting of loam, marly.

LOAN (*s. from the Sax. hlæn*) Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of being returned.

Loa'ry (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to a particular law respecting duellists. *Phillips.*

LOATH (*adj. from the Sax. lath, but not so common a spelling*) Loth, unwilling, unready, disinclined.
Loathe (*v. t. from loath*) To hate, to look on with abhorrence, to see food with dislike, to consider with the disgust of satiety. *Johnson.*
Loathe (*v. int.*) To create disgust, to cause abhorrence.
Loath'ed (*p. from loath*) Hated, abhorred, viewed with disgust.
Loath'er (*s. from loathe*) One that loathes.
Loath'ful (*adj. from loath*) Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hateful.
Loath'ing (*p. a. from loathe*) Hating, abhorring, looking on with disgust.
Loath'ing (*s. from the part.*) Hatred, abhorrence, the act of viewing with disgust, a kind of sickness at the stomach. *Quincey.*
Loath'ingly (*adv. from loath*) With disgust, with pride and abhorrence.
Loath'ly (*adj. from loathe, but not much used*) Hateful, abhorred, exciting disgust.
Loath'ly (*adv. from loath*) Unwillingly, without inclination, without liking.
Loath'ness (*s. from loath, but not so common a spelling*) Lothness.
Loath'some (*adj. from loathe*) Abhorred, detestible, causing disgust, causing satiety.
Loath'someness (*s. from loathsome*) The state or quality of being loathsome.
Loaves (*s. plu. of loaf*) Two or more masses of bread from the oven.
LOB (*s. in ichthyology*) The lobling, a large fish found in the North seas.
LOB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A heavy sluggish fellow; a large worm. "Lob's pound," A cant term for a prison.
Lob (*v. t. from the sub.*) To let fall in a slovenly manner.
Lo'bated (*adj. in botany, from lobe*) Having lobes.
Lobbe (*s. in ichthyology, a different spelling*) The lob, the lobling. *Phillips.*
Lob'bing (*p. a. from lob*) Letting fall in a slovenly manner.
LOB'BY (*s. from the German loube*) An opening before a room, a passage room, a kind of antechamber; the people assembled in such a room.
Lob'cock (*s. from lob, and cock*) A heavy sluggish fellow. *Phillips.*
LOBE (*s. from the Greek λοβος*) A division, a distinct part, an apartment of the lungs.
LOBE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Lob'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of huge bulk found in the North seas.
Lob'lolly (*s. a cant word*) A kind of fluttishly dressed pottage, a kind of burgoo. *Scott.*
LOB'STER (*s. in ichthyology, from the Sax.*) A delicate shell fish.
Lo'bule (*s. from lobe*) A little lobe.
LO'BUS (*s. in anatomy*) A lobe, the lower part or tip of the ear.
LO'CAL (*adj. from the Lat. locus a place*) Belonging to place, having the properties of place, confined to some particular place, used only in some particular places.
Local'ity (*s. from local*) The state of being local.
Lo'cally (*adv. from local*) With respect to place, in a local manner.
Loca'tion (*s. from local*) The act of placing, the state of being placed.
Loce (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Loose. *Chaucer.*
Loch (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A lake, a large collection of waters.
Loche (*s. in ichthyology, but not a common spelling*) The loach. *Phillips.*
LO'CHIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek λοχος a lying-in woman*) The natural evacuations of women in childbed.
LOCH'MABEN (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the shire of Annandale.
LOCK (*s. from the Sax. loc*) An instrument composed of springs and bolts for fastening any thing that opens on hinges; a hug, a grapple; an inclosure; a contrivance to raise the water on a navigable river; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; the instrument by which a gun is fired.
Lock (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fasten with locks, to close fast, to confine as with locks.
Lock (*v. int.*) To become fast as by a lock, to unite by mutual insertions.
Lock'ed (*p. from lock*) Fastened with a lock, shut up, confined, united by mutual insertions.
Lock'er (*s. from lock*) A drawer, any thing inclosed with a lock.

Lock'et (*s. from lock*) A small lock, a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.
Lock'ing (*p. a. from lock*) Fastening with a lock, confining, uniting by mutual insertions.
Lock'leugoulans (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower. *Bai.*
Lock'man (*s. in the Isle of Man*) An officer who executes the orders of the governor.
Lock'ram (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse linen. *Sh.*
Lock'ron (*s. in botany*) A kind of ranunculus.
Lock'pit (*s. from lock, and spit*) A small trench opened by a spade to mark the outline of any work.
Lockt (*v. t. pret. of lock*) Locked, did lock.
Lockt (*p. from lock*) Locked. *Shakespeare.*
Lock'yer (*s. a local word*) A pigeon hole. *Bailey.*
LOCOCES'SION (*s. a law term*) The act of giving place.
LOCOMO'TION (*s. from the Lat. locus place, and moveo to move*) The power of changing place, the act of changing place.
LOCOMO'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. locus a place, and moveo to move*) Changing place, moving from one place to another.
LOC'ULAMENT (*s. from the Lat. loculamentum, but not much used*) A small division, a single cell. *Cole.*
LOCULAMEN'TA (*s. in botany*) The small partitions or cells in the seeds of certain plants.
Locuple'city (*s. from locuplete, but not used*) Wealth, the state of being wealthy. *Cole.*
LOC'UPLETE (*adj. from the Lat. locupleteo to make wealthy, but not used*) Wealthy, rich. *Cole.*
LO'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A place.
LO'CUST (*s. from the Lat. locusta*) The gryllus, an insect remarkable for its voracious appetite.
LOCUS'TÆ (*s. in botany*) The beards and hanging seeds of oats and other plants which resemble locusts.
Lo'cust tree (*s. in botany*) A species of acacia.
LOCU'TION (*s. from the Lat. loquor to speak*) A mode of speaking, a manner of speech. *Scott.*
Locuto'rium (*s. in old records*) A drawing room, a room in a monastery where the friars met together for conversation.
LOD'DON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 113 miles from London.
Lod'don (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Loddon, made at Loddon.
LODE (*s. an old but correct spelling, from the Sax. lædan to lead*) A load, the leading vein in a mine.
Lode'manage (*s. a sea term*) The hire of a pilot for conducting the ship into the harbour. *Bailey.*
Lo'der (*s. obsolete*) The loadstar. *Chaucer.*
Lode'ship (*s. a sea term*) A small fishing vessel.
Lodes'man (*s. a sea term*) A coasting pilot.
Lode'star (*s. an old but correct spelling*) The loadstar, the polestar.
Lode'sterre (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The loadstar, the polestar.
Lode'stone (*s. an old but correct spelling*) The load stone, the magnet. *Chaucer.*
Lode'works (*s. in tin mines*) The shafts of a mine.
LODGE (*v. t. from the Sax. logian*) To place in a temporary habitation, to supply with a lodging, to harbour, to afford place to, to place, to plant, to lay up in the memory, to lay flat, to lay even on the ground.
Lodge (*v. int.*) To reside, to take a temporary habitation, to take up residence for a night, to lie flat.
Lodge (*s. from the verb*) A small house in a park or forest, any small house.
Lodg'ed (*p. from lodge*) Provided with a lodging, entertained for a night, laid flat on the ground.
Lodg'er (*s. from lodge*) One who lodges, one who is received into a house as a temporary inhabitant, one who hires lodgings.
Lodg'ement (*s. from lodge*) A place or apartment where any thing may be lodged; a possession of the enemies works.
Lod'ging (*p. a. from lodge*) Residing in a temporary habitation, affording a temporary entertainment, lying flat, laying flat.
Lod'ging (*s. from the part.*) A temporary habitation, an apartment hired in the house of another; a place of residence, a harbour, a covert; a convenience to sleep on.
Loe (*s. a local word*) A little round hill on rising ground, a heap of stones. *Bailey.*
Lo'ert (*s. a local word*) Gaffer, gammer. *Bailey.*
LOFT (*s. from the Brit. lloft*) A floor, the highest floor, a room over another.
Loft (*adj. obsolete*) High. *Chaucer.*
Loft'ier (*adj. comp. of lofty*) Lofty in a greater degree.
Loft'iest (*adj. sup. of lofty*) Lofty in the greatest degree.

Loft'ily (*adv. from lofty*) In a lofty manner.
Loft'iness (*s. from lofty*) The state of being lofty.
Loft'y (*adj. from lofty*) High, elevated, sublime; proud, haughty.
LOG (*s. the origin is not noted*) A shapeless heavy piece of wood; a stupid sluggish fellow; a Hebrew measure containing near a pint; the line by which the ship's way is computed.
LOG'ARITHM (*s. from the Greek λογος a ratio, and αριθμος a number*) The index or ratio of one number to another by means of which multiplication is performed by addition, division by subtraction, and the extraction of roots by division.
Logarithmet'ic (*adj. from logarithm*) Belonging to a logarithm, consisting of logarithms.
Logarithmet'ical (*adj. from logarithmic*) Belonging to logarithms, consisting of logarithms.
Logarithmet'ically (*adv. from logarithmic*) After the manner of logarithms, by the help of logarithms.
Logarithmic (*adj. from logarithm*) Pertaining to logarithms, answering to logarithms.
LOGARITHMOTEC'HNY (*s. from the Greek λογαριθμος a logarithm, and τεχνη art*) The art of making logarithms.
Log'board (*s. a sea term*) A table containing an account of the ship's way as measured by the log.
Log'book (*s. a sea term, from log, and book*) The book into which the contents of the log board are transcribed.
Loge (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lodge, an habitation, a hen roost. *Chaucer.*
Log'gating (*s. obsolete*) Loggats, skittlepins.
Log'gats (*s. obsolete*) An old unlawful kind of game; skittlepins.
Log'gerhead (*s. from log, and head*) A blockhead, a dull stupid fellow. To go to loggerheads, "to fall to loggerheads," to scuffle, to fight.
Log'gerheaded (*adj. from loggerhead*) Dull, stupid, doltish.
Log'git (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Lodged, did lodge. *Ch.*
Lo'gia (*s. in old records*) A lodge, a cottage, a small house.
LOG'IC (*s. from the Greek λογος reason*) The art of reasoning.
Log'ical (*adj. from logic*) Belonging to logic, taught by logic, skilled in logic.
Log'ically (*adv. from logic*) According to the rules of logic.
Logic'ian (*s. from logic*) One versed in logic, a professor of logic.
Lo'gism (*s. from the foregoing, but not much used*) A kind of syllogism, a just notion of any subject. *Cole.*
LOGIS'MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) An inconclusive kind of argument, a kind of syllogism. *Bailey.*
LO'GIST (*s. from the Greek λογιστης, but not much used*) An expert accountant. *Scott.*
Logis'tic (*adj. from logist*) Belonging to computation, belonging to the method of computation by sexagesimal fractions; logarithmic.
Logis'tica (*s. from logist*) A species of arithmetic applying multiplication or division to the degrees of an arch or angle.
Logis'tical (*adj. from logistic*) Logistic, sexagesimal, logarithmic.
Logis'tics (*s. from logist*) Logistical arithmetic, the method of computation by sexagesimal fractions; the fundamental rules of algebra.
Lo'gium (*s. in old records*) A lodge, a hovel, an out-house.
Log'line (*s. a sea term, from log, and line*) The line by which the ship's way is computed.
Log'man (*s. from log, and man*) A man who carries logs. *Shakespeare.*
LOGODÆ'DALIST (*s. from the Greek λογος a word, and δαιδαλος an artificer*) An inventor of new words. *Sc.*
LOGODÆ'DALY (*s. from the Greek λογος a word, and δαιδαλος an artificer*) A fine flourish of words without much meaning. *Scott.*
LO'GOGRIPIH (*s. from the Greek λογος a word, and γριφος a net*) A kind of riddle. *Scott.*
LO'GOMACHY (*s. from the Greek λογος a word, and μαχη a fight*) A strife of words, a contention about words. *Howel.*
Log'wood (*s. in botany, and commerce*) A kind of wood much used in dying.
Lo'hock (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A loch, a lake. *Sc.*
LO'HOCK (*s. from the Arabian*) A particular form of medicine, a linctus.
Loich'fish (*s. obsolete*) A species of fish including the cod, the ling, the lob, and some others. *Stat. 31. E. 3.*
Loigne (*s. obsolete*) A line. *Chaucer.*

LOIMOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek λοιμος the plague, and γραφω to write*) A writer on the plague.
LOIMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek λοιμος the plague, and γραφω to write*) A treatise on the plague.
LOI'MOS (*s. from the Greek*) The plague, the pestilence.
LOIN (*s. from the Brit. llwyn*) The back of an animal cut out by the butcher.
Loins (*s. plu.*) The reins.
LO'IS (*s. from the Greek*) The name of a woman.
LOI'TER (*v. int. from the Dutch loterin*) To linger, to spend time carelessly, to idle.
Loi'terer (*s. from loiter*) One that loiters, a lazy wretch.
Loi'tering (*p. a. from loiter*) Linger, spending time in idleness.
LOLIA'CEA (*s. in botany*) The lolium.
LOLI'UM (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The cockle, the dandel, a weed that grows among corn.
LOLL (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out as the tongue.
Loll (*v. t.*) To put out, to hang out the tongue.
LOI'LARD (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of Wickliffe, a name of reproach for one who dissented from the established religion.
Lol'lardy (*s. from lollard*) The doctrine or tenets of the Lollards.
Loi'led (*p. from loll*) Hung out as the tongue.
Loi'ler (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A Lollard. *Chau.*
Lol'ling (*p. a. from loll*) Leaning carelessly, idling, hanging out the tongue, hanging out loosely.
Lom'bar (*s. from Lombardy, the inhabitants of which were formerly great usurers*) A bank, a place to let out money and take in pawns. *Scott.*
Lom'bard (*s. from Lombardy*) A native of Lombardy.
Lom'bard (*s. from Lombardy*) A lombard. *Scott.*
Lom'bardeer (*s. from Lombard*) A usurer. *Cole.*
Lom'barie (*adj. not used*) Belonging to the loins. *Cole.*
Lombe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lamb. *Cole.*
Lom'barhouse (*s. from lombar, and house*) A house where pawns are taken in. *Scott.*
LOM'BARDY (*s. in geography*) A kingdom which included all the north part of Italy.
Lome (*s. a different spelling*) Loam.
Lome (*adj. obsolete*) Often. *Chaucer.*
LOMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Bean meal; a kind of colour used by painters.
Lomp (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of round lumpish fish.
LOM'WIA (*s. in zoology*) The name of a water fowl about the size of the common duck.
LONCHI'TES (*s. in astronomy*) A kind of comet resembling a spear.
LONCHI'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the spleenwort.
Londe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Land. *Chaucer.*
Lond'enoys (*s. obsolete*) A Londoner. *Chaucer.*
Lond'etiller (*s. obsolete*) A husbandman. *Chaucer.*
Lond'lete (*adj. obsolete*) Having no land. *Chaucer.*
Lond'leis (*s. obsolete*) A transport, a banished man. *Sc.*
LON'DON (*s.*) The metropolis of the British empire and one of the largest cities in the world; it is a county of itself and the see of a bishop, contains 88 parish churches besides the cathedral of St. Paul and the Temple church, and a great number of other magnificent buildings; it is divided into 26 wards, governed by the lord mayor, 25 aldermen, two sheriffs, the recorder and common council, who, with the livery, send four members to parliament.
Lon'don (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to London, made in London.
LONDONER'RY (*s.*) A city in Ireland in the province of Ulster; a county of which this city is the capital.
Lon'doner (*s. from London*) One born in the city of London, an inhabitant of London.
Lon'donpride (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.
Lon'dontuffs (*s. in botany*) The Londonpride.
Lone (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A loan, a thing lent. *Ch.*
Lone (*adj. from alone*) Solitary, single, having no company.
Lo'nelier (*adj. comp. of lonely*) Lonely in a greater degree.
Lo'neliest (*adj. sup. of lonely*) Lonely in the greatest degree.
Lo'neliness (*s. from lonely*) Solitude, want of company, a disposition to avoid company.
Lo'nely (*adj. from lone*) Solitary, addicted to solitude.
Lo'nelness (*s. from lone*) Solitude, dislike to company.
Lo'nesome (*adj. from lone*) Solitary, dismal.
LONG (*adj. from the Lat. longus*) Having length, having one of its dimensions in a greater degree than either

either of the other two; protracted, lengthened out, reaching to a great distance; dilatory.

Long (*adv. from the adj.*) To a great length, to a considerable time, at a point of duration far distant; along, throughout; by the fault, by reason of. "All this is long of you." But this construction is now grown obsolete.

LONG (*v. int. supposed to be from the German gelongen to ask*) To desire earnestly, to wish for with continued eagerness; with for, and after: "And long for arbitrary lords." "Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant longed after."

Long (*s. in music*) A note equal in length to two briefs. *Phillips.*

Longa'bo (*s. a different spelling*) The longano. *Phillips.*

LONGÆV'ITY (*s. a correct spelling*) Longevity. *D. of A.*

LONGANIM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. longanimitas*) Forbearance, patience under provocation.

LONGAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. longus lasting long, and animus the mind*) Long suffering, patient. *Scott.*

LONGA'NO (*s. in anatomy*) The intestinum rectum, the straight gut.

Longa'non (*s. a different spelling*) The longano. *Scott.*

Long'backed (*adj. from long, and back*) Having a long back.

Long'boat (*s. a sea term, from long, and boat*) The largest boat belonging to a ship.

Long'breathed (*adj. from long, and breath*) Having good breath, longwinded.

Longe (*v. int. obsolete*) To belong. *Chaucer.*

Long'eared (*adj. from long, and ear*) Having long ears.

Long'ed (*p. from long*) Desired, desired with continued eagerness; with for: as, "Fresh expectation troubled not the land with any longed for change." *Shakesp.*

Lon'gen (*v. int. obsolete*) To belong. *Bailey.*

Long'er (*adj. comp. of long*) Long in a greater degree.

Long'er (*adv. from the adj.*) For more time.

Long'est (*adj. sup. of long*) Long in the greatest degree.

Long'est (*adv. from the adj.*) For most time.

LONGE'VITY (*s. from the Lat. longus long, and ævum an age*) Length of life.

LONGE'VOUS (*adj. from the Lat. longus long, and ævum an age*) Living long, long lived.

LONG'FORD (*s.*) A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster.

LONGIL'OQUY (*s. from the Lat. longus long, and loquor to speak, but not used*) A long discourse. *Bailey.*

Long'handed (*adj. from long, and hand*) Having long hands. *Johnson.*

LONGIM'ANOUS (*adj. from the Lat. longus long, and manus the hand*) Having long hands, longhanded.

Long'headed (*adj. from long, and head*) Having a large stretch of thought, penetrating, subtle.

LONGIM'ETRY (*s. from the Lat. longus long, and metior to measure*) The art of measuring distances.

LONGI'NA (*s. in botany*) The lonchitis, the spleenwort.

Long'ing (*p. a. from long*) Desiring, wishing for with continued eagerness.

Long'ing (*s. from the part.*) An earnest desire, a continual wish.

Long'ingly (*adv. from longing*) With incessant wishes.

LONGIN'QUITY (*s. from the Lat. longinquus far off, but little used*) Remoteness of time or place, a length of time. *Scott.*

LONGI'NUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous critic in the Greek language.

Long'ish (*adj. from long*) Somewhat long.

Long'jointed (*adj. from long, and joint*) Having long loose joints.

LONGIS'SIMUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The longest muscle of the part or member in which it is situate.

Long'legged (*adj. from long, and leg*) Having long legs.

Long'lived (*adj. from long, and life*) Living long.

LONGITUDE (*s. from the Lat. longitudo*) The length, the greatest dimension; the measure of the earth from east to west, the degrees of distance from any supposed first meridian, the distance of a star or planet from the first point of Aries.

Longitu'dinal (*adj. from longitude*) Measured by the length, running in the longest direction, belonging to the longitude.

Longitu'dinally (*adv. from longitudinal*) Lengthwise, in the direction of the longitude.

Long'ly (*adv. from long*) With great desire, with great liking. *Shakespeare.*

Long'necked (*adj. from long, and neck*) Having a long neck.

Long'primer (*s. with printers*) A kind of letter.

Long'some (*adj. from long*) Long, tedious by its length.

Longsuffering (*s. from long, and suffer*) Clemency, patience under provocations.

Longsuffering (*adj. from the sub.*) Patient, patient under provocations.

Long'tail (*s. a cant word, from long, and tail*) Another, any one. "Cut and longtail." *Shakespeare.*

Long'tailed (*adj. from long, and tail*) Having a long tail.

LONG'TOWN (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Thursday, and is 316 miles from London.

Long'town (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Longtown, made at Longtown.

LON'CUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A muscle of considerable length for the part or member in which it is situate.

Long'ways (*adv. from long*) In the direction of the length.

Long'winded (*adj. from long, and wind*) Longbreathed, tedious.

Long'wise (*adv. from long*) In a direction of the length.

Long'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LONIE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the honey suckle.

Loo (*s.*) A well known game at cards.

Loo (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat so as to win every trick.

Loo (*v. t. from halloo*) To set on a dog by crying halloo. *Boyer.*

Loo'bily (*adj. from looby*) Like a looby, awkward.

LOO'BY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A clumsy fellow, a lubber.

LOOE (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 231 miles from London.

Looe (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Looe, made at Looe.

Loo'ed (*p. from loo*) Set on as a dog, beaten out of every trick at loo.

Loof (*s. a sea term*) That part of a ship's bow which begins to be incurvated towards the stem.

Loof (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bring a ship near to the wind.

Loo'fed (*p. from loof*) Brought to the wind, gone to a distance.

Loof'hook (*s. a sea term*) A kind of tackle with a hook at each end.

Loo'ing (*p. a. from loof*) Bringing to the wind.

Loof'piece (*s. a sea term*) One of the guns which are placed in that part of the ship which is called the loof.

Loof't (*p. from loof*) Brought to the wind, gone to a distance. *Shakespeare.*

Loof'tackle (*s. a sea term*) A small tackle for lifting small weights out of or into the ship.

Loo'ing (*p. a. from loo*) Setting on a dog by crying halloo; beating so effectually as not to suffer the antagonist to win one trick.

LOOK (*v. int. from the Sax. locan*) To exercise the eye; to direct the intellectual eye; to watch, to take care, to expect, to wait for; to seem, to have an appearance. To look about one, to be alarmed. To look after, to attend, to take care of. To look at, to fix the eye upon, to stare full in the face. To look for, to expect, to wait for. To look into, to examine, to sift. To look on, to respect, to view, to be a mere spectator. To look over, to examine, to view one by one. To look out, to search, to seek; to be on the watch. To look to, to watch, to take care of, to behold.

Look (*v. t.*) To turn the eye upon, to influence by looks; to seek, to search for. To look out, to discover by searching.

Look (*s. from the verb*) The cast of the countenance, the air of the face, the act of seeing, a view.

Look (*v. int. imper. mode*) See! behold!

Look'ed (*p. from look*) Expected; with for: as, "My father is looked for every day." *Shakespeare.*

Look'er (*s. from look*) One that looks. "A looker on." A mere spectator.

Look'ing (*p. a. from look*) Exercising the eye, directing the sight to a particular object, watching, expecting, having an appearance.

Look'ingglass (*s. from looking, and glass*) A mirror, a glass which shews forms by reflection.

LOOM (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. glomus a bottom of thread*) The frame in which weavers work their cloth.

LOOM (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of ornament.

Loom (*v. int. not used*) To appear at sea, to appear. *St.*

Loom'gale (*s. a sea term*) A fresh gale.

Loom'ing

Loom'ing (*p. a. from loom*) Appearing, putting on an appearance.

Loom'ing (*s. from the part. a sea term*) The appearance which a ship makes at sea.

Loon (*s. not much used of late*) A sorry fellow, a scoundrel, a rascal. *Arbutnot.*

LOOP (*s. from the Dutch loopen*) A double through which any thing may be drawn by way of fastening, an ornamental double or fringe; a lump of iron weighing about three quarters of a hundred, a small iron ring on the barrel of a gun.

Loop'ed (*adj. from loop*) Having a loop, full of holes.

Loop'hole (*s. from loop, and hole*) An aperture, a hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

Loop'holed (*adj. from loop-hole*) Full of holes, full of void spaces.

LOORD (*s. obsolete, from the Dutch loerd*) A drone, a lazy fellow. *Spenser.*

Loos (*s. obsolete*) Praise, fame; loss, damage. *Chaucer.*

LOOSE (*v. t. from the Sax. leasan*) To unbind, to relax, to free from imprisonment, to disengage, to deliver from any thing disagreeable.

Loose (*v. int.*) To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

Loose (*adj. from the verb*) Unbound, untied; disengaged, disentangled; freed from confinement, set at large; hanging loosely; lax, vague, unconnect, rambling; remiss, inattentive; wanton, unchaste, disorderly. To break loose, to gain liberty. To let loose, to set at liberty.

Loose (*s. from the adj.*) Freedom from restraint, a dismissal from confinement.

Loosely (*adv. from loose*) Without bondage, without confinement; without union, without connection; without order, without care; without solidity, without chastity.

Loosen (*v. t. from loose*) To untie, to relax, to separate the compages, to free from restraint, to cause a looseness.

Loosen (*v. int.*) To part, to get asunder.

Loosened (*p. from loosen*) Untied, relaxed, separated.

Looseness (*s. from loose*) The state of being loose; a diarrhoea, a flux of the belly; irregularity, criminal levity, unchastity.

Loosening (*p. a. from loose*) Untying, rendering less coherent.

Loosening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making loose, the state of becoming loose.

Looser (*adj. comp. of loose*) Loose in a greater degree.

Loolest (*adj. sup. of loose*) Loose in the greatest degree.

Loofestrie (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Loots'man (*s. obsolete*) A coasting pilot. *Phillips.*

LOO'VER (*s. not much used*) An open place on the roof of a house. *Phillips.*

LOP (*v. t. supposed to be from the French laube a leaf*) To cut, to cut the branches of trees.

Lop (*s. from the verb*) That which is cut from trees.

LOP (*s. from the Swedish loppa*) A flea. *Johnson.*

Lop (*s. obsolete*) A flea, a spider. *Chaucer.*

Lope (*v. int. in the Scotch dialect*) To elope, to run away.

Lope (*v. int. in the Scotch dialect, the pret. of leap*) Leaped, did leap.

Lope (*s. obsolete*) A flea, a spider. *Chaucer.*

LO'PHIA (*s. in anatomy*) The back part of the neck.

LO'PHIUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fishes.

Loppe (*s. obsolete*) A flea, a spider. *Chaucer.*

Lop'ped (*p. from lop*) Cut, cut off as branches from a tree, headed, stripped of the lop.

Lop'per (*s. from lop*) One that lops, one that cuts trees.

Lop'pered (*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Coagulated as milk.

Lop'permilk (*s. not used except in the Scotch dialect*) Coagulated milk. *Bailey.*

Lop'ping (*p. a. from lop*) Cutting off, cutting off the upper branches of trees.

LO'QUABYR (*s. in geography*) A district in the county of Inverness in Scotland.

LOQUA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. loquor to speak*) Speaking, apt to speak, full of words.

Loqua'cioufness (*s. from loquacious*) Loquacity.

Loqua'city (*s. from loquacious*) Talkativeness, too much talk.

LO'QUELA (*s. from the Lat.*) Discourse, talk.

LO'RAMENT (*s. from the Lat. loramentum but not used*) A large thong, a band made of thongs. *Cole.*

LORD (*s. from the Sax. hlaford*) The divine being, Jehovah; a monarch, a ruler; a master, a superior; a husband, a head of a family; a nobleman, a peer of the realm; an honorary title applied to some high offices; a tyrant, an oppressor.

Lord (*v. t. from the sub.*) To domineer, to rule despoti-

cally; with it, and over: as, "And lorded over them whom now they serve." "And lord it where you have no right."

Lord'ane (*s. from lord, and dane, but now grown obsolete*) A lazy lordly fellow.

Lord'ant (*s. from lordane, now obsolete*) A lordane, a lounging lazy fellow. *Scott.*

Lord'iling (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lordling, a little lord. *Chaucer.*

Lord'ing (*p. a. from lord*) Domineering, ruling despotically.

Lord'ing (*s. from the part.*) A lord in droll or contemptuous style. *Swift.*

Lord'lier (*adj. comp. of lordly*) Lordly in a greater degree.

Lord'liest (*adj. sup. of lordly*) Lordly in the greatest degree.

Lord'liness (*s. from lordly*) Dignity, exaltation; pride, arrogance.

Lord'ling (*s. from lord*) A petty lord.

Lord'ly (*adj. from lord*) Befitting a lord, noble, generous; proud, haughty, imperious.

Lord'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Proudly, imperiously, despotically.

LORDO'SIS (*s. from the Greek λοφος crooked*) The curvature or bent of the backbone in children.

Lord'ship (*s. from lord*) Dominion, power; a manor, a domain; the title of a nobleman; the titular compellation of a judge or some other person in high office.

LORE (*s. from the Sax. læran to learn*) A lesson, a doctrine, an instructive story.

Lore (*adj. obsolete*) Lost, undone. *Chaucer.*

Lor'el (*s. obsolete*) An abandoned scoundrel. *Spenser.*

Lor'ell (*s. obsolete*) A devourer, a loose vile fellow. *Ch.*

LO'REY (*s. in France*) A kind of fine payed by combatants. *Scott.*

LO'RICA (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of armoured coat of mail worn by the ancients.

Lo'ricate (*v. t. from lorica*) To plate over. *Ray.*

Lo'ricated (*p. from loricate*) Plated over.

Lo'ricating (*p. a. from loricate*) Plating over.

Lo'ricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of plating over, the act of defending with a coat of mail.

Lorica'tion (*s. from loricate*) The act of defending with a coat of mail; the act of filling up walls with mortar.

LORIFICA'TION (*s. in chymistry*) The act of closing a retort with loam or clay.

LOR'IMER (*s. from the French lormier*) A bridle cutter, one who makes bridles, spurs and other utensils for horsemen.

Lor'iner (*s. a different spelling*) A lorimer, a bridlecutter. *Johnson.*

LO'RIOT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, of which it is said that if a person afflicted with the jaundice should happen to see it, the patient recovers and the bird dies.

LOR'IPES (*adj. from the Lat.*) One that is clubfooted. *Ph.*

LORN (*adj. from the Sax. lorian, but now grown obsolete*) Forsaken, left, lost. *Spenser.*

LORN (*s. in geography*) The northern part of Argyleshire in Scotland.

Lorne (*adj. obsolete*) Lorn, forsaken. *Chaucer.*

LORUHA'MA (*s. from the Heb. signifying unpitied*) The name of a woman. *Hosea.*

LOSE (*v. t. from the Sax. leosan*) To suffer the loss of any thing, to suffer deprivation; to throw away, to part with; to miss, to forfeit; to bewilder, to leave in perplexity.

Lose (*v. int.*) To suffer loss; to fail, to decline.

Lose (*s. obsolete*) Praise, reputation; loss, damage. *Ch.*

Lo'seable (*adj. from lose*) Capable of being lost. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL (*s. from the Sax. losian to perish*) A scoundrel, a sorry worthless fellow; a liar. *Shakespeare.*

Lo'sell (*s. obsolete*) A crafty fellow, a liar, a hypocrite. *Ch.*

LOS'ENGE (*s. in heraldry, a correct spelling, from the French*) A lozenge. *Wotton.*

Lo'sengeour (*s. obsolete*) A liar, a deceiver, a flatterer. *Chaucer.*

Lo'sengere (*s. obsolete*) A liar, a cheat. *Chaucer.*

Lo'sengery (*s. obsolete*) Lying, flattery, deceit. *Ch.*

Lo'sengis (*s. obsolete*) Flattery, lies; a lozenge, the form of a lady's coat of arms. *Chaucer.*

Lo'sengrie (*s. obsolete*) Lying, flattery, deceit. *Ch.*

Lo'ser (*s. from lose*) One that loses.

Lo'sery (*s. obsolete*) Lying, flattery. *Ch.*

Lo'sid (*p. obsolete*) Loosed, set at liberty. *Chaucer.*

Lo'sing (*p. a. from lose*) Suffering loss, throwing away; failing, declining.

Lo'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act by which loss is sustained, the state of being lost.
Lo'singa (*s. in old records*) A liar, a flatterer.
Lo'singer (*s. in old records*) A liar, a deceitful person.
Loss (*s. from lose*) Damage, forfeiture, deprivation, miss, useless application; a puzzle, a fault.
Lost (*v. t. pret. of lose*) Did lose.
Loſt (*p. from lose*) Gone, perished, mislaid, left behind, puzzled, perplexed.
Loſt (*s. obsolete*) Loss. *Chaucer.*
LOT (*s. from the Sax. hlot*) A portion, a parcel of goods; a fortune, a state assigned; a chance, that by which any chance is determined.
LOT (*s. from the Heb. signifying hidden*) A man's name.
LOTE (*s. in botany*) The lotos.
Lo'teby (*s. obsolete*) A love, a companion.
Lo'tetree (*s. in botany*) The lotos.
LOTH (*adj. from the Sax. lath*) Loath, unwilling.
Loth (*s. from lot*) A duty paid to the king out of the lead mines in Derbyshire.
Lothe (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To loathe. *Sc.*
Lothe (*adj. obsolete*) Loathsome, hated. *Chaucer.*
Lo'thely (*adj. obsolete*) Loathsome. *Chaucer.*
Lo'ther (*adj. comp. of loth*) Loth in a greater degree. *Dr.*
Loth'erwit (*s. an old law term*) A fine for the crime of adultery or fornication.
Loth'est (*adj. sup. of loth*) Loth in the greatest degree.
LO'THIAN (*s.*) One of the counties in Scotland.
Lo'thing (*p. a. a different spelling, from lothe*) Loathing, hating.
Lo'thing (*s. from the part.*) A loathing, the act of nauseating. *Scott.*
Loth'ir (*adj. obsolete*) Lothier, loath in a greater degree; odious in a greater degree. *Chaucer.*
Loth'ness (*s. from loth*) Unwillingness.
Loth'some (*adj. a different spelling*) Loathsome.
Loth'someness (*s. from lothsome, a different spelling*) Loathfomeness.
LO'TION (*s. from the Lat. lavo to wash*) A form of medicine for washing any diseased part, a kind of cosmetic for beautifying the face or skin.
LO'TIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Urine, stale urine.
Lotom'etra (*s. from lotos*) Bread made by the ancients from the fruit of the lote or millet.
LO'TOS (*s. in botany*) The lote tree; the millet.
Lo'tteby (*s. obsolete*) A love, a companion. *Chau.*
Lot'tery (*s. from lot*) A game of chance, a distribution of prizes and blanks by chance, a play in which lots are drawn.
LO'TUS (*s. in botany*) The lote tree; the millet; a genus of plants.
Lov'age (*s. in botany*) The clevisicum.
LOUD (*adj. from the Sax. hlud*) Noisy, striking the ear with great force; turbulent, clamorous.
Loud'er (*adj. comp. of loud*) Loud in a greater degree.
Loud'est (*adj. sup. of loud*) Loud in the greatest degree.
Loud'ly (*adv. from loud*) Noisily, clamorously.
Loud'ness (*s. from loud*) Noise, force of sound, turbulence, clamor.
LOVE (*v. t. from the Sax. lufian*) To regard with tenderness of affection; to regard with respect and reverence; to like, to take pleasure in.
Love (*s. from the verb*) The passion between the sexes, courtship; kindness, good will; tenderness, affection; the object beloved; a due respect and reverence of the Divine Being; a liking, an inclination; an unreasonable liking, lewdness; a picturesque representation, Cupid; a word of endearment; a kind of thin silk stuff.
Lo'veaffair (*s. from love, and affair*) A business of love, a love intrigue.
Lo'veapple (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fruit of a plant in Spain.
Lo'vechild (*s. from love, and child*) A base born child.
Lov'ed (*p. from love*) Regarded with affection, esteemed.
Lo'veday (*s. from love, and day*) The day on which any dispute was amicably settled between neighbours; a day in which one neighbour helps another without hire.
Lo'veintrigue (*s. from love, and intrigue*) An intrigue of love, a love affair.
Lo'veknot (*s. from love, and knot*) A complicated figure by which interchangeable affection is signified.
Lo'veless (*adj. from love*) Void of affection, destitute of love.
Lo'veletter (*s. from love, and letter*) A written message of love.
Lo'velier (*adj. comp. of lovely*) Lovely in a greater degree.
Lo'veliest (*adj. sup. of lovely*) Lovely in the greatest degree.

Lo'velily (*adv. from lovely*) Amiaably, in a manner exciting love.
Lo'veliness (*s. from lovely*) The state of being lovely.
Lo'velorn (*adj. from love, and lorn*) Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*
Lo'vely (*adj. from love*) Amiable, exciting love.
Lo'vemonger (*s. from love, and monger*) One who deals in affairs of love, one skilled in love affairs.
Lov'er (*s. from love*) One that is in love, one who likes any thing, a friend.
Lov'er (*s. a different spelling*) A loover, an opening in the roof of a house to let out the smoke.
Lov'erd (*s. obsolete*) A lord. *Phillips.*
Lov'ered (*adj. not used*) Having a lover. *Shakeſp.*
Lo'vesecret (*s. from love, and secret*) A secret between lovers.
Lo'vesick (*adj. from love, and sick*) Disordered with love, long wishing with amorous desires, sick of love.
Lo'vesocom (*s. an old law term*) The custom of grinding without compulsion at the mill belonging to the lord of a manor. *Phillips.*
Lo'vesome (*adj. from love, but not used*) Lovely. *Dr.*
Lo'vesong (*s. from love, and song*) A song expressing love, a short poem on the subject of love.
Lo'vesuit (*s. from love, and suit*) Courtship. *Sb.*
Lo'vetale (*s. from love, and tale*) A narrative of love.
Lo'vethought (*s. from love, and thought*) An amorous thought, an amorous fancy.
Lo'vetoy (*s. from love, and toy*) A small present given by a lover.
Lo'vetrick (*s. from love, and trick*) An act of expressing love.
LOUGH (*s. from the Irish loch*) A lake, a large inland collection of water.
Lough (*v. t. obsolete, pret.*) Laughed, did laugh. *Ch.*
LOUGH'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 110 miles from London.
Lough'borough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Loughborough, made at Loughborough.
Lov'ing (*p. a. from love*) Regarding with affection, expressing affection; kind, affectionate.
Lov'ingis (*s. obsolete*) Praises. *Bailey.*
Lov'ingkindness (*s. from loving, and kindness*) Tenderness, favour, mercy.
Lov'ingly (*adv. from loving*) Affectionately, with expressions of love.
Lov'ingness (*s. from loving*) Kindness, tenderness, affection.
Lov'ir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A lover. *Chaucer.*
LOU'IS (*s. a different spelling*) Lewis, a man's name.
LOU'ISD'OR (*s. from the French*) A gold coin of France valued at about seventeen shillings.
LOU'ISIA'NA (*s. in geography*) New France, a large division of North America now subject to Great Britain.
Louke (*s. obsolete*) A receiver to a thief. *Chaucer.*
Lound (*s. an old word*) A lawn, a plain among trees. *Sc.*
LOUNGE (*v. int. from the Dutch lunderen*) To idle, to live lazily.
Loung'er (*s. from lounge*) One that lounges, an idler.
Loung'ing (*p. a. from lounge*) Idling, living in idleness.
Loupe (*s. obsolete*) A magnifying glass. *Chau.*
Lour (*v. int. not so common a spelling*) To lower, to frown. *Gay.*
Lour (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To lower. *Ch.*
Lour (*s. obsolete*) An overseer of accounts. *Ch.*
Lour (*s. a cant word*) Money. *Bailey.*
Lour'curdus (*s. in old records*) A ram, a sheep that carries the bell.
Lour'dan (*s. obsolete*) A lordane, a dull worthless lazy fellow. *Scott.*
Lour'dy (*adj. a local word*) Slothful, sluggish. *Bai.*
LOURE (*s. from the French*) A kind of dance, the tune suited to the dance.
Loure (*v. int. obsolete*) To lower. *Chaucer.*
LOURGE (*s. from the Lat. longurio*) A tall loose made fellow, a gangrel.
Lour'gulary (*s. in old statutes*) The act of throwing any thing into water in order to spoil or poison it.
LOUSE (*s. from the Sax. lus*) A small animal living and feeding on the body of some other animal.
Louse (*v. t. from the sub.*) To clean from lice.
Lous'ed (*p. from louse*) Cleaned from lice.
Lou'sewort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the rattle.
Lou'fier (*adj. comp. of lousy*) Lousy in a greater degree.
Lou'fiest (*adj. sup. of lousy*) Lousy in the greatest degree.
Lou'fily (*adv. from lousy*) In a lousy paltry manner. *Lou'finess*

- Lowliness** (*s. from lousy*) The state of being lousy.
- Lowly** (*adj. from louse*) Infested with lice, overrun with lice; mean, low-born, bred on a dunghill.
- LOUT** (*s. supposed to be from the old Dutch loete*) A mean awkward fellow, a clown.
- LOUT** (*v. int. from the Sax. hlutan, but now grown obsolete*) To bend, to bow, to stoop, to pay obeisance. *Sp.*
- Loute** (*v. int. obsolete*) To submit, to kneel; to hide, to lurk. *Chaucer.*
- Lou'teden** (*v. int. pret. obsolete*) Bowed, did bow, did make obeisance.
- LOUTH** (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is 154 miles from London.
- Louth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Louth, made at Louth.
- LOUTH** (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of Leinster.
- Lout'ing** (*p. a. from lout, obsolete*) Bowing, paying obeisance. *Drayton.*
- Lout'ish** (*adj. from lout*) Clownish, having the manners of a lout.
- Lout'ishly** (*adv. from loutish*) With the air of a lout, clownishly.
- LOW** (*adj. from the Dutch leagh*) Near the surface, rising but a little way upwards; descended to an inferior station, deep, depressed; subdued, impotent, abject; mean, dishonourable; bearing a small price, reckoned of little value; late in time, bearing a late date; reduced, poor; uttered with a weak voice, incapable of being heard at a distance.
- Low** (*adv. from the adj. chiefly used in composition*) In an inferior station, at a small price, in an abject manner; in times near our own, with a depression of voice, in a state of subjection.
- Low** (*v. t. from the adj. but not used*) To lower. *Sw.*
- LOW** (*v. int. from the Sax. hlowan, pronounced as though it were written lou*) To bellow, to make the noise of black cattle.
- Low** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Law. *Chaucer.*
- Low'aray** (*s. in botany*) The lowry, the spurge laurel. *Phillips.*
- Low'bell** (*s. from low, and bell*) A bell used in catching birds by night, the method of catching birds by night with a bell and a light.
- Low'beller** (*s. from low, and bell*) One that catches birds in the night with a bell and a light.
- Low'born** (*adj. from low, and born*) Born of mean parents.
- Low'browed** (*adj. from low, and brow*) Having a low forehead.
- Low'built** (*adj. from low, and built*) Built low, constructed so as to rise but little from the surface.
- Lowd** (*v. t. a local word*) To weed corn. *Bai.*
- Lowe** (*v. t. obsolete*) To praise, to approve. *Ch.*
- Lowe** (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A flame.
- Lowe** (*v. int. from the sub. in the Scotch dialect*) To flame.
- Lowe** (*s. obsolete or local*) A hill, a rising ground.
- Low'er** (*adj. comp. of low*) Low in a greater degree.
- Low'er** (*v. t. from low*) To bring down, to lessen the price or value, to weaken, to subdue, to suffer to sink.
- Low'er** (*v. int.*) To sink, to fall, to grow less.
- LOW'ER** (*v. int. of uncertain derivation, pronounced as tho' it were written lower*) To appear dark, to appear stormy; to frown, to pout, to look fullen.
- Low'er** (*s. from the verb*) Gloominess, cloudiness; sourness of look.
- Low'ered** (*p. from lower*) Brought lower, weakened, subdued, brought down in price or value.
- Low'ering** (*p. a. from lower*) Bringing lower, weakening, subduing; looking cloudy; putting on a sour look.
- Low'ering** (*s. from the part.*) The process or method of weakening spirits by mixing them with water.
- Low'er'ingly** (*adv. from lowering*) Gloomily, cloudily.
- Low'ermost** (*adj. from lower, and most*) Lowest.
- Low'est** (*adj. sup. of low*) Low in the greatest degree.
- Low'hung** (*adj. from low, and hung*) Hanging low, situate in the lower region of the air.
- Low'ing** (*p. a. from low*) Bellowing, making a noise as black cattle.
- Low'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A bellowing, the noise of black cattle.
- Lowk** (*v. t. a local word*) To weed corn. *Cole.*
- Low'land** (*s. from low, and land*) The country that lies low in respect of the neighbouring hills, the marshy part of a country.
- Low'lander** (*s. from lowland, in Scotland*) An inhabitant of the Lowlands, an inhabitant of the eastern part of Scotland.
- Low'landman** (*s. from Lowland, and man*) A Lowlander.
- Low'lier** (*adj. comp. of lowly*) Lowly in a greater degree.
- Low'liest** (*adj. sup. of lowly*) Lowly in the greatest degree.
- Low'lily** (*adv. from lowly*) Humbly, without pride; meanly, without dignity.
- Low'liness** (*s. from lowly*) Humility, freedom from pride; meanness, want of dignity.
- Low'ly** (*adj. from low*) Humble, meek, mild; mean, wanting dignity.
- Low'ly** (*adv. from the adj.*) Humbly, meekly; meanly, without dignity.
- Low'lyhed** (*s. obsolete*) Lowliness, humility. *Ch.*
- Low'minded** (*adj. from low, and mind*) Mean, groveling.
- LOWN** (*s. from the Dutch leon*) A dull stupid fellow, a rascal, a scoundrel.
- Low'ness** (*s. from low*) The state of being low; meanness of condition, depression, the want of sublimity.
- Lowr** (*v. int. an incorrect spelling*) To lower, to frown. *Sc.*
- Low'rated** (*adj. from low, and rate*) At a low price, valued at a low rate.
- Low'ring** (*p. a. from lowr, an incorrect spelling*) Lowering, frowning. *Scott.*
- Low'rooft** (*adj. from low, and roof*) Low built, having the roof near the ground. *Dryden.*
- Low'ry** (*s. in botany*) The spurge laurel.
- Low'spirited** (*adj. from low, and spirit*) Affected with lowness of spirits, low, melancholy.
- Lowt** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A lout. *Sc.*
- Low'thoughted** (*adj. from low, and thought*) Mean in sentiment, narrow minded.
- Low'water** (*s. from low, and water*) The lowest ebb of the tide.
- LOX'IA** (*s. in ornithology*) The crossbill, a genus of birds.
- LOX'IAS** (*s. a different spelling*) The loxia, the crossbill.
- LOXODROM'IC** (*adj. from the Greek λοξος oblique, and δρομος a course*) Belonging to oblique sailing.
- Loxodrom'ical** (*adj. from loxodromic*) Belonging to the method of sailing by the rhomb, belonging to oblique sailing.
- Loxodrom'ics** (*s. from loxodromic*) The art of oblique sailing, the method of sailing on the rhomb line.
- Lox'odromy** (*s. from loxodromic*) The course of a ship when she makes equal angles with every meridian.
- LOY'AL** (*s. from the French*) Faithful to the prince, faithful in love, obedient.
- Loy'alist** (*s. from loyal*) One who professes more than common adherence to his prince.
- Loy'ally** (*adj. from loyal*) With fidelity, with strict adherence to a prince.
- Loy'alness** (*s. from loyal*) The state of being loyal.
- Loy'alte** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Loyalty, truth, fidelity. *Chaucer.*
- Loy'alty** (*s. from loyal*) Strict adherence to a prince, fidelity in love.
- Loy'ter** (*v. int. not so correct a spelling*) To loiter, to delay. *Scott.*
- Loz'ange** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A lozenge. *D. of A.*
- Loz'angy** (*adj. in heraldry, from lozenge*) Composed of lozenges. *Scott.*
- Lo'zel** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A losel, an idle fellow. *Scott.*
- LOZE'NGE** (*s. from the French losenge*) A rhombus, a geometrical plain figure of four equal sides with two of its angles acute and the other obtuse; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; a form of medicine made into small pieces; a cake of preserved fruit so called from the form of it.
- Lozenge'** (*adj. in heraldry, from the sub.*) Composed of lozenges.
- Lu** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Loo, a particular game at cards. *Pope.*
- Lub'bard** (*s. from lubber*) A lubber, a lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*
- LUB'BER** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A looby, a fat bulky fellow.
- Lub'berly** (*adj. from lubber*) Lazy, bulky, clumsy.
- Lub'berly** (*adv. from the adj.*) Awkwardly, clumsily.
- LU'BRIC** (*adj. from the Lat. lubricus*) Smooth on the surface, slippery, unsteady, wanton.
- Lu'brical** (*adj. not much used*) Lubricous. *Cole.*
- Lu'bricate** (*v. t. from lubric*) To smooth, to make slippery.
- Z z z z
- Lu'bricated

- Lu'bricated** (*p. from lubricate*) Made smooth, made slippery.
- Lu'bricating** (*p. a. from lubricate*) Making smooth, making slippery.
- Lubricious** (*adj. from lubric*) Smooth, slippery, uncertain, wanton.
- Lubriciousness** (*s. from lubricious*) Lubricity. *Sc.*
- LUBRICITATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. lubricus smooth*) To make smooth, to make slippery.
- Lubricity** (*s. from lubric*) Smoothness of surface, slipperiness; uncertainty, unsteadiness; wantonness, lewdness.
- Lu'bricous** (*adj. from lubric*) Smooth, slippery; uncertain, unsteady.
- LUBRIFICATION** (*s. from the Lat. lubricus smooth, and facio to make*) The act of smoothing.
- LUBRIFICATION** (*s. from the Lat. lubricus smooth, and facio to make*) The act of lubricating.
- LUCA'RIA** (*s. in Roman antiquity, from lucus a grove*) A festival celebrated in a wood.
- LU'CAS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- LUCF** (*s. in ichthyology*) A full grown pike. *Sb.*
- LU'CEN** (*adj. from the Lat. luceo to shine*) Shining, bright, splendid.
- LU'CERN** (*s. in zoology*) A wild beast in Russia nearly as big as a wolf.
- LUCER'NA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The urnoscope.
- LU'CERNE** (*s. in botany, from the French luzerne*) A plant cultivated in the manner of clover, the medicago.
- Lu'cerne** (*s. obsolete*) A lamp, a candle. *Chau.*
- LU'CIA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- Lu'cible** (*adj. not used*) Capable of shining, apt to shine. *Co.*
- LU'CID** (*adj. from the Lat. luceo to shine*) Shining, bright, splendid; pellucid, transparent; clear in the intellects.
- LU'CIDA** (*s. in astronomy*) A star shining with superior brightness, a bright star.
- Lucidity** (*s. from lucid, but not much used*) Brightness, splendor.
- Lu'cidness** (*s. from lucid*) The state of being lucid. *Sc.*
- LU'CIFER** (*s. from the Lat. lux lucis light, and fero to bear*) The name of one of the fallen angels.
- LU'CIFER** (*s. in astronomy*) The morning star, Venus when the rises before the sun.
- LU'CIFER** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Luciferian** (*adj. from Lucifer*) Belonging to Lucifer, proud, haughty. *Bailey.*
- Luciferian** (*s. in church history*) One of a sect which arose in the fourth century and held that the soul was propagated in the same manner as the body.
- Luciferous** (*adj. from Lucifer*) Giving light, affording light.
- LUCIFIC** (*adj. from the Lat. lux lucis light, and facio to make*) Making light, producing light.
- LUCIFUGOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. lux lucis light, and fugo to fly*) Shunning the light, flying from the light. *Sc.*
- LUCIGENOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. lux lucis light, and gigno to beget*) Begotten in the day time, born in the day time. *Scott.*
- LUCINA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddess who was supposed to preside over women in labour and facilitate the birth.
- LUCIO'LA** (*s. in botany*) The adderstongue.
- LUCIOPER'CA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The brasse.
- LU'CIUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The pike.
- LU'CIUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- LUCK** (*s. from the Dutch geluck*) Chance, accident, fortune, good fortune.
- Luck'er** (*adj. an old word*) More lucky. *Cole.*
- Luck'ier** (*adj. comp. of lucky*) Lucky in a greater degree.
- Luck'iest** (*adj. sup. of lucky*) Lucky in the greatest degree.
- Luck'ily** (*adv. from lucky*) Fortunately, by good luck.
- Luck'iness** (*s. from lucky*) Good fortune, a happy chance.
- Luck'less** (*adj. from luck*) Unfortunate, unhappy.
- Luck'y** (*adj. from luck*) Fortunate, happy by chance.
- LUCRATION** (*s. from the Lat. lucrum gain*) The act of gaining. *Scott.*
- Lu'crative** (*adj. from lucre*) Gainful, profitable.
- LU'CRE** (*s. from the Lat. lucrum*) Gain, profit, dishonourable gain.
- LUCRIFEROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. lucrum gain, and fero to bring*) Gainful, profitable.
- LUCRIFIC** (*adj. from the Lat. lucrum gain, and facio to make, but not much used*) Producing gain.
- Lucrificable** (*adj. from lucrific, but not used*) Bringing gain. *Bailey.*
- Lu'crous** (*adj. from lucre, but not used*) Full of gain. *Ba.*
- LUCTATION** (*s. from the Lat. luctor to strive*) A struggle, an effort, a contest.
- LUCTIFEROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. luctus sorrow, and fero to bring*) Producing sorrow. *Scott.*
- LUCTIFIC** (*adj. from the Lat. luctus sorrow, and facio to make*) Causing sorrow. *Scott.*
- LUCTISONOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. luctus sorrow, and sono to sound*) Uttering sorrow, making a mournful sound. *Scott.*
- LUCTUOUS** (*adj. from luctus sorrow*) Sorrowful, full of sorrow. *Scott.*
- LU'CUBRATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. lucubrum a watch light*) To study by candle light, to study hard.
- Lucubration** (*s. from lucubrate*) The act of studying by candle light, that which is produced by close study.
- Lu'cubratory** (*adj. from lucubrate*) Composed by candle light, accomplished by close study.
- Lu'culence** (*s. from luculent*) Clearness, certainty.
- LU'CULENT** (*adj. from the Lat. luculentus*) Certain, evident; clear, transparent. *Thomson.*
- LU'CY** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- LUD** (*s.*) The name of a place. *Judith.*
- LUD** (*s.*) A man's name.
- LUDES'CENT** (*adj. from the Lat. ludo to play*) Playful, beginning to play.
- LU'DI** (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) Public games, plays.
- LU'DIBLE** (*adj. from the Lat. ludo to play, but not used*) Apt to play. *Bailey.*
- LUDIB'RIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. ludibriosus, but not much used*) Reproachful, shameful. *Scott.*
- LU'DIBUND** (*adj. from the Lat. ludibundus, but not much used*) Full of play. *Scott.*
- LU'DICROUS** (*adj. from ludicrum a play*) Merry, sportive, exciting laughter.
- Lu'dicrously** (*adv. from ludicrous*) Sportively, merrily, in a manner to excite laughter.
- Lu'dicrousness** (*s. from ludicrous*) The state or quality of being ludicrous.
- LUDIFICABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. ludus a play, and facio to make, but not used*) Capable of making sport, suited to diversions. *Bailey.*
- LUDIFICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. ludus a play, and facio to make, but little used*) To mock, to deceive, to frustrate. *Bailey.*
- Ludification** (*s. from ludificate, but little used*) The act of mocking, the act of making sport.
- LUD'LOW** (*s.*) A borough town in Shropshire; it has a market on Monday, sends two members to parliament, and is 138 miles from London.
- Lud'low** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Ludlow, made at Ludlow.
- Lu'drical** (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Ludicrous. *Cole.*
- LU'DUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A play, a frolic; a school, a place of exercise.
- LUDUSHELMON'TIA** (*s. in natural history*) A species of septariae.
- LUDWIGIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- LU'ES** (*s. from the Lat.*) A destruction, a great mortality.
- LU'ESVENE'REA** (*s. from the Lat. lues a disease, and Venus the patroness of love*) The foul disease.
- Lufe** (*s. obsolete*) Love; the open hand. *Chau.*
- Luff** (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) The palm of the hand.
- Luff** (*v. int. a sea term*) To keep close to the wind.
- Luff** (*s. an old word*) A light, a flame used with a low bell. *Scott.*
- Luff'tackle** (*s. a sea term*) Any large tackle employed in different places as occasion may require.
- LUG** (*v. t. from the Sax. geluggian*) To drag, to pull with violence.
- Lug** (*v. int.*) To lag, to come heavily.
- LUG** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of small fish.
- Lug** (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) The ear.
- Lug** (*s. now grown obsolete*) A measure of land, a pole, a perch. *Spenser.*
- LU'GENT** (*adj. from the Lat. lugeo to mourn, but not used*) Mourning, sorrowful. *Cole.*
- Lug'gage** (*s. from lug*) Heavy carriage, any thing cumbersome.
- Lug'ged** (*p. from lug*) Dragged, pulled with violence.
- LUG'GERSHALL** (*s.*) A small borough town in Wiltshire; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 75 miles from London.
- Lug'gershall** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Luggershall, made at Luggershall.
- Lug'ging** (*p. a. from lug*) Dragging, pulling with violence.
- Lug'sail** (*s. a sea term*) A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast.
- LUGUB'RIOUS** (*adj. from the Lat. lugubris*) Mournful, sorrowful.
- Lugu'brous** (*adj. a different spelling*) Lugubrious. *Bailey.*

LUN

Lugwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Lu'idore (*s. a corrupt spelling*) A lousd'or.
LUTION (*s. from the Lat. luo to expiate, but not used*) An expiation. *Cole.*
LU/JULA (*s. in botany*) The sorrel.
LUKE (*s.*) A man's name; the title of one of the gospels.
LU'KEWARM (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Moderately warm, warm so as to give a pleasing sensation; indifferent, wanting zeal.
Lu'kewarmly (*adj. from lukewarm*) With moderate warmth, with indifference.
Lu'kewarmness (*s. from lukewarm*) Moderate heat, gentle warmth; want of zeal, indifference.
Lu'kia (*s. obsolete*) Lucre, gain. *Bailey.*
Lu'kir (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Lucre, gain. *Chau.*
LULL (*v. t. from the Lat. lullo*) To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound, to put to rest.
Lul'la (*s. from lull*) A lullaby, a song to lay children to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
Lul'laby (*s. from lull*) A song to lay a child to sleep, a tune to compose or induce to rest.
Lul'led (*p. from lull*) Laid to sleep, quieted, put to rest.
Lul'ling (*p. a. from lull*) Laying to sleep, quieting.
LU'MA (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn.
LUMBA'GO (*s. from the Lat. lumbi the loins*) The pain about the loins which generally precedes a fever.
LUM'BAR (*adj. from the Lat. lumbaris*) Belonging to the loins.
LUMBA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The arteries that spread over the loins, the veins about the loins.
Lum'bary (*adj. from lumbar*) Belonging to the loins.
LUM'BER (*s. from the Sax. loma*) Useless furniture; any thing of more bulk than value.
Lum'ber (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fill up like useless furniture.
Lum'ber (*v. int.*) To move heavily, to burden with one's own weight.
Lum'bered (*p. from lumber*) Filled up as with useless furniture.
Lum'bering (*p. a. from lumber*) Filling up with lumber, moving heavily.
Lum'brical (*adj. from lumbricus*) Belonging to the earthworm; belonging to the muscles of the hands and feet which resemble worms.
LUMBRICA'LES (*s. in anatomy*) The lumbrical muscles.
LUM'BRICI (*s. plu. from the Lat.*) Earthworms.
LUM'BRICUS (*s. from the Lat.*) An earthworm, the belly worm, the maw worm.
LUMBUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The loin, the hanch, the flank.
LUMINA'RE (*s. from the Lat.*) The lamp that burns before the altar in a church. *Scott.*
LUMINA'RIA (*s. in the ancient western churches*) The time of our Savior's Nativity, Christmas.
LU'MINARY (*s. from the Lat. lumen light*) Any body which emits light, any thing that gives intelligence, an instructor of mankind, an eminent divine.
LUMINA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lumen*) An emission of light.
LU'MINOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lumen light*) Shining, emitting light; enlightened, bright.
LUMP (*s. from the Dutch lumpe*) A small mass of matter, a shapeless mass, the whole taken together, the gross.
Lump (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take in the gross, to put together without entering into particulars.
Lump'ed (*p. from lump*) Put in the gross, taken in a lump; with together: as, "The expences ought to be lumped together."
Lump'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish.
Lump'ier (*adj. comp. of lumpy*) Lumpy in a greater degree.
Lump'iest (*adj. sup. of lumpy*) Lumpy in the greatest degree.
Lump'ing (*p. a. from lump*) Putting in the gross, taking in the lump.
Lump'ing (*adj. from the part. used in low or droll style*) Large, heavy, great. "A lumping pennyworth."
Lump'ish (*adj. from lump*) Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.
Lump'ishly (*adv. from lumpish*) Heavily, stupidly.
Lump'ishness (*s. from lumpish*) Dullness, heaviness, stupidity.
Lump'y (*adj. from lump*) Full of lumps, full of clods; dull, heavy.
LU'NA (*s. in astronomy*) The moon.
LU'NA (*s. in chymistry*) Silver.
LU'NA (*s. in heraldry*) The argent.

LUR

Lu'nacy (*s. from luna*) A kind of madness, a disorder of the intellects inflamed by the moon.
Lu'nar (*adj. from luna*) Belonging to the moon, under the influence of the moon.
LUNA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Lu'nary (*adj. from lunar, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Lunar, belonging to the moon.
Lu'nary (*s. in botany*) The moonwort.
Lu'nated (*adj. from luna*) Formed like a half moon.
Lu'natic (*adj. from luna*) Disordered in the intellects, having the imagination influenced by the moon.
Lun'atic (*s. from the adj.*) One disordered in the intellects, one afflicted with lunacy.
Luna'tion (*s. from luna*) One entire revolution of the moon.
LUNCH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A morcel of food nearly as much as the hand can hold.
Lunch'eon (*s. from lunch*) A lunch, a large piece of any thing to eat.
Lund'refs (*s. from London*) An old silver penny.
Lune (*s. from luna*) Any figure in the shape of a half moon; a fit of lunacy; the leash of a hawk.
LUNETTE (*s. from the French*) A small half moon.
Lunet'te (*s. in fortification*) An envelope, a counter guard.
Lunet'te (*s. in farriery*) A kind of blind for a vicious horse.
Lung (*s. perhaps from long*) A long narrow part of the entrails or viscera of an animal.
Lung'ed (*adj. from lungs*) Having lungs, having the nature of lungs. *Scott.*
LUN'GIS (*s. from the Lat. longus, but not used*) A tall lazy fellow. *Bailey.*
Lung'growing (*s. from lung, and grow*) A disease in cattle.
Lung'grown (*adj. from lungs, and grown*) Having the lungs adhering to the membrane that lines the breast.
LUNGS (*s. from the Sax. lungen*) The lights, the organ of respiration.
Lung'sickness (*s. from lungs, and sickness*) A disease in cattle.
Lung'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the pulmonaria.
LUNISO/LAR (*adj. from the Lat. luna the moon, and sol the sun*) Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
LUNT (*s. from the Dutch lonte*) The cord or match with which guns are fired.
LU'NULA (*s. from the Lat. in geometry*) A plain figure in the form of a crescent.
LUNULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The morchontia.
LU'NULÆ (*s. in geometry*) Plain figures in the form of a crescent.
LU'PA (*s. in zoology*) A she wolf.
Lupan'atrix (*s. in old records*) A bawd.
LUPER'CAL (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The place where the Lupercalia were celebrated.
LUPERCA'LES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The priests of Pan.
LUPERCA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The public feasts instituted in honour of Pan.
LUPER'CI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The Lupercals, the priests of Pan.
LUPER'CUS (*s. in Roman mythology*) One of the names of Pan the supposed god of shepherds.
LU'PIA (*s. in surgery*) A kind of encysted tumour.
LUPINAS'TER (*s. in botany*) A species of trefoil.
LU'PINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of pulse.
LUPUL'MUM (*s. in botany*) A species of trefoil.
LU'PULUS (*s. in botany*) The hop.
LU'PUS (*s. in zoology*) The wolf.
LU'PUS (*s. in ornithology*) The jackdaw.
LU'PUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea wolf, a genus of fish.
LU'PUS (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the wolf.
LU'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) The mouth of a sack, the mouth of a bottle. *Cole.*
Lurca'tion (*s. from lurca*) Gluttony, the act of devouring with greediness. *Cole.*
LURCH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A forlorn condition, a helpless state. "To leave in the lurch."
Lurch (*v. int. from the sub.*) To shift, to play tricks; to lurk, to lie in wait.
LURCH (*v. t. from the Lat. lurco to eat greedily*) To devour, to swallow greedily; to filch, to pilfer; to defeat, to disappoint.
Lurch'er (*s. from lurch*) One that lies in wait to pilfer, one that seeks an opportunity to betray.
Lurch'er (*s. from lurch, but now grown obsolete*) A glutton, a gormandizer.
Lurch'ing (*p. a. from lurch*) Leaving in a state of embarrassment, lying on the lurch.
Lur'don (*s. an old word*) A lordane, a lazy fellow.
Lure (*s. supposed to be from lore*) A device in the form of a bird

L U S

a bird used by falconers to reclaim or call back the hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

Lure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To entice, to attract, to draw by allurements.

Lured (*p. from lure*) Enticed, drawn, attracted.

LU'RID (*s. from the Lat. luridus*) Gloomy, dismal. *Tho.*

Lu'ring (*p. a. from lure*) Enticing, attracting, drawing.

LURK (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To lie in wait, to lie close, to lie in concealment with a bad intention.

Lur'ker (*s. from lurk*) One that lies in wait with a design to do mischief.

Lur'king (*p. a. from lurk*) Lying in wait, lying hid with some bad intention.

Lur'kingplace (*s. from lurking, and place*) A hiding place, a secret place.

Lur'ries (*s. an old word*) Cloaths, garments. *Cole.*

LUSCINIA (*s. in ornithology*) The nightingale, a singing bird.

LU'SCIOUS (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Sweet, too sweet; pleasing, delightful.

Lu'sciously (*adv. from luscious*) With a great degree of sweetness.

Lu'sciousness (*s. from luscious*) Immoderate sweetness.

LUSCITION (*s. from the Lat. luscitio, but not much used*) A disorder of the eyes, a dimness of sight. *Cole.*

LU'SERN (*s. in zoology*) The lynx.

LU'SERNE (*s. in botany, a correct spelling, from the French*) Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH (*adj. from the French louché*) Deep in colour, full in colour.

LUSH (*s. from the French luxe*) Luxury, lewdness. *Sb.*

Lush'borough (*s.*) A kind of base coin circulated in the time of Edward the third.

Lush'burg (*s. a different spelling*) A base kind of coin sent into England in the time of Edward the third.

Lu'shious (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Luscious. *Phillips.*

Lu'shius (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Luscious. *Bailey.*

LU'SION (*s. from the Lat. ludo to play, but not used*) A play, a pastime. *Bailey.*

LUSK (*adj. supposed to be from the French, but not much used*) Lazy, worthless, idle.

Lusk (*s. from the adj.*) A lazy idle fellow, a drone.

Lusk'ish (*adj. from lusk*) Inclined to laziness.

Lusk'ishly (*adv. from luskish*) Lazily, indolently.

Lusk'ishness (*s. from luskish*) A disposition to laziness. *Sp.*

LUSO'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. ludo lusus to play*) Used in play, sportive.

LU'SORY (*adj. from the Lat. ludo lusus to play*) Belonging to play, used in play.

EUST (*s. from the Sax.*) A desire of unlawful pleasures, an irregular desire; vigour, active power; but this sense is now grown obsolete.

Lust (*v. int. from the sub.*) To desire earnestly, to desire carnally, to have irregular dispositions; with after: as, "And lusted after all that he loved."

Lust (*v. int. obsolete*) To be pleased, to list, to like. *Ch.*

Lust'er (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Lustre, brightness. *Scott.*

Lust'ful (*adj. from lust*) Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, exciting lust.

Lust'fully (*adv. from lustful*) Libidiously, with irregular desires.

Lust'fulness (*s. from lustful*) Libidinousness, irregular desires.

Lust'icked (*s. obsolete*) Vigour, sprightliness. *Chaucer.*

Lust'ick (*adj. not used*) Lusty. *Shakespeare.*

Lust'ier (*adj. comp. of lusty*) Lusty in a greater degree.

Lust'iest (*adj. sup. of lusty*) Lusty in the greatest degree.

Lust'ihed (*s. obsolete, from lusty*) Vigour, sprightliness. *Sp.*

Lust'ihood (*s. obsolete, from lusty*) Vigour, sprightliness. *Shakespeare.*

Lust'ily (*adv. from lusty*) Stoutly, with vigour, with courage.

Lust'iness (*s. from lusty*) Stoutness, strength, vigour of body.

Lust'ing (*p. a. from lust*) Desiring earnestly, indulging immoderate and unlawful desires.

Lust'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inordinate desire.

Lust'less (*adj. from lust*) Weak, feeble. *Spenser.*

LUS'TRABLE (*adj. from the Lat. lustro to purify*) Capable of purification. *Scott.*

LUS'TRAL (*adj. from the Lat. lustro to purify*) Used in purification.

LUSTRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. lustro to purify*) A purification, a purification by water; a procession to view or describe the bounds of a country.

LUS'TRE (*s. from the Lat. lustro to take a view of*) Brightness, splendor; eminence, renown; a scone with lights.

L U X

Lust're (*s. from the Lat. lustrum*) The space of five years. *Bolingbroke.*

LUSTRIFICAL (*adj. not used, from the Lat. lustrum, a purification, and facio to make*) Purifying, expiating. *Cole.*

Lu'string (*s. from lustre*) A shining kind of silk.

Lust'rous (*adj. from lustre*) Bright, shining, luminous, full of lustre.

LUS'TRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The space of five years.

Lust'wort (*s. in botany, from lust, and wort*) The name of an herb.

LUS'TY (*adj. from the Dutch lustig*) Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

Lust'yhed (*s. obsolete*) Vigour, stoutness of body. *Spens.*

LU'SUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A sport, a frolick, a natural production out of the common way.

Lu'tanist (*s. from lute*) One that plays on a lute.

LUTA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. lutum clay*) Belonging to mud, having the colour of mud, living in mud.

Luta'tion (*s. from lute, but not used*) The act of luting after the manner of the chymists. *Phillips.*

LUTE (*s. from the French lut*) A stringed musical instrument.

LUTE (*s. from the Lat. lutum mud*) A composition like clay used by chymists.

Lute (*v. t. from the sub.*) To close up with clay as in chymical operations.

LU'TEA (*s. in botany*) The loosestrife.

Lu'ted (*p. from lute*) Closed with clay, covered over with clay.

LUTEOLA (*s. in botany*) The dyersweed.

LUTEO'LA (*s. in ornithology*) The ye lowhammer.

Lut'eous (*adj. from lute*) Full of clay, resembling clay.

LU'TESTRING (*s. the spelling, though correspondent to the pronunciation, is not judged so correct*) Lust'ring, a shining kind of silk. *Phillips.*

LU'THER (*s.*) A man's name, a famous reformer.

Lu'theran (*adj. from Luther*) Belonging to the followers or doctrine of Luther.

Lu'theran (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Luther, one who adheres to the doctrine or discipline of Luther.

Lu'theranism (*s. from Lutheran*) The doctrine or discipline of the Lutherans.

LU'THERN (*s. in architecture*) A kind of window directly over the cornice in the roof of a building.

Lu'ting (*p. a. from lute*) Closing with clay.

Lu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The method or process of closing with clay.

LU'TON (*s.*) A town in Bedfordshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 32 miles from London.

Lu'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Luton, made at Luton.

LUTRA (*s. in zoology*) The otter.

LUT'TA (*s. in botany*) The momordica, the wild cucumber.

LUTTERWORTH (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 87 miles from London.

Lu'tterworth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lutterworth, made at Lutterworth.

Lu'tulence (*s. from lutulent*) Muddiness, dirtiness.

LU'TULENT (*adj. from the Lat. lutum clay*) Muddy, turbid, foul.

LU'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Clay, mud, loam.

LUX (*v. t. from the Lat. luxo to loosen*) To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUX'ATE (*v. t. from the Lat. luxo to loosen*) To disjoint, to put out of joint.

Lux'ated (*p. from luxate*) Put out of joint.

Lux'ating (*p. a. from luxate*) Putting out of joint.

Luxa'tion (*s. from luxate*) The act of disjoining, that which is disjointed.

LUXA'TOR (*s. in botany*) A part of the ear.

LUXE (*s. from the Lat. luxus*) Luxury, voluptuousness. *Prior.*

Lux'ed (*p. from lux*) Dislocated, put out of joint.

Lux'ing (*p. a. from lux*) Dislocating, putting out of joint.

Luxu'riance (*s. from luxuriant*) Exuberance, plenty, wantonness of growth.

Luxu'riancy (*s. from luxuriance, but not so common a word*) Luxuriance.

LUXU'RIANT (*adj. from the Lat. luxurio to riot*) Extravagant, superfluous, abundant.

Luxu'riantness (*s. from luxuriant*) The state of being luxuriant.

LUXU'RIATE (*v. int. from the Lat. luxurio to riot in plenty*) To grow with exuberance, to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS

LUXURIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. luxurio to riot*) Pampering the appetite, delighting in the pleasures of the table; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, abundant in growth.

Luxuriously (*adv. from luxurious*) Deliciously, voluptuously.

Luxuriousness (*s. from luxurious*) The state or quality of being luxurious, luxury.

LUXURY (*s. from the Lat. luxurio to live in plenty*) Extravagant nicety in eating and drinking, delicious fare; an extravagant way of living; voluptuousness, a devotedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; unlawful pleasure, lewdness.

LUZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying separation*) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

LUZERNE (*s. in botany, from the French, but not so common a spelling*) The lucerne. *Phillips.*

LYBIA (*s. in ancient geography*) The coast of Barbary, especially that which lies to the west of Egypt.

Lybian (*adj. from Lybia*) Belonging to Lybia.

LYCÆUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter, one of the names of Pan.

LYCAIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feast in honour of Jupiter.

LYCAN'CHE (*s. not much used*) A disease destructive to wolfs. *Phillips.*

Lycanthropist (*s. from lycanthropy*) One affected with a lycanthropy.

LYCAN'THROPY (*s. from the Greek λυκος a wolf, and ανθρωπος a man*) A kind of madness which communicates the properties of beasts to the human species.

LYCAONIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province in the Lesser Asia.

Lycaonian (*adj. from Lycaonia*) Belonging to Lycaonia.

Lycaonian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lycaonia, an inhabitant of Lycaonia.

LY'CEA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A festival in honour of Apollo.

LYCE'UM (*s. from the Greek*) A place near Athens where Aristotle taught his philosophy; the philosophy of Aristotle.

LYCHNI'DEA (*s. in botany*) The phlox.

LYCH'NIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant bearing a very bright flower; a kind of rose; a genus of plants, the catchfly.

LYCH'NIS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone which, it is said, shines in the night so as to illuminate a large room.

LYCH'NITES (*s. in natural history*) A kind of white marble; a gem that shines best by candle light.

LYCH'NOBITE (*s. from the Greek λυχνος a candle, and βιος a life*) One that turns the day into night, one that does his business by night and sleeps by day.

LYCIS'CA (*s. in zoology*) A dog of the wolf kind.

LY'CIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of thorn, the catesbæa.

LYCOCTO'NUM (*s. in botany*) The wolfsbane.

LYCODON'TES (*s. in natural history*) The petrified teeth of the wolf fish.

LYCOGA'LA (*s. in botany*) A kind of fungus, the mucor.

LYCOI'DES (*s. from the Lat.*) The lycanthropy.

LYCOPERDAI'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of funguses.

LYCOPERDAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The lycoperdon.

LYCOPER'DON (*s. in botany*) A genus of funguses.

LYCOPER'SICON (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightshade.

LYCOPHTHAL'MUS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling the eye of a wolf.

LYCOPODIOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A species of the lycopodium.

LYCOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The wolfsclaw.

LYCOP'SIS (*s. in botany*) The bugloss.

LYCO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the water horehound.

Ly'corous (*adj. obsolete*) Dainty, gluttonous, lewd. *Ch.*

LY'COS (*s. in zoology*) The wolf; the least kind of spider.

LYCUR'GUS (*s.*) The name of a man, the famous Spartan lawgiver.

LYDD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday, and is 70 miles from London.

Lydd (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lydd, made at Lydd.

LYD'DA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.

LYD'IA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Lyd'ian (*adj. in music*) Mournful, slow.

LYD'IUSLA'PIS (*s. in natural history*) The touchstone.

LYE (*s. from the Sax. lige*) Water impregnated with the salts of ashes.

Lyef'yeld (*s. an old word*) Leaf silver, a small fine paid to the lord for leave to plow and sow.

Lyeke (*adj. obsolete*) Like. *Spenser.*

Ly'er (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A liar. *Bailey.*

Ly'feliche (*adj. obsolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Ly'geaunce (*s. obsolete*) Allegiance. *Chaucer.*

LYGIS'MOS (*s. from the Greek λυγισμος to luxate*) A luxation.

LYGMO'DES (*s. a different spelling*) The lygmoides. *Pb.*

LYGMOI'DES (*s. from the Greek λυγμος a hiccup, and ειδος a form*) A fever attended with a hiccup.

LYG'MOS (*s. from the Greek*) A hiccup.

Ly'ing (*p. a. from lie*) Reclining, stretching along on a surface; resting, remaining, continuing, being; uttering falsehood, telling lies. "Lying to, lying by." Putting the sails into such a position as to retard the motion of the ship.

Ly'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of telling lies.

Ly'kam (*s. an old word*) A body. *Cole.*

Ly'kerous (*adj. an old word*) Lecherous. *Bailey.*

Ly'kers (*s. an old word*) Surveyors. *Bailey.*

Ly'mer (*s. an old word*) A kind of hound. *Phillips.*

Ly'mere (*s. obsolete*) A kind of hound. *Chau.*

LYM'INGTON (*s.*) A borough town in Hampshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.

Lym'ington (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lymington, made at Lymington.

Lymme (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A limb. *Chaucer.*

Lymph (*s. from lymph*) A transparent fluid, clear water, any humour resembling water.

LYMPH'A (*s. from the Lat.*) Lymph.

Lymph'æduct (*s. from lymph, and duct*) A small vessel conveying the lymph in an animal body. *Scott.*

LYMPH'ATED (*adj. from the Lat. lympho to fright, but not used*) Frightened to madness, mad.

Lymphatic (*adj. from lymph*) Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

Lymphatic (*s. from the adj.*) A vessel conveying the lymph.

Lymphat'ici (*s. from lymphatic*) Persons frightened to distraction.

Lymph'educt (*s. from lymph, and duct*) A lymphatic, a vessel to convey the lymph. *Blackmore.*

Lympu'ta (*s. in old records*) A lime pit.

LYNCE'US (*s. in antiquity*) The name of one of the Argonauts who, the poets say, was so quick sighted as to look through stone walls, and into the very bowels of the earth. Proverbially, A quicksighted person.

Lyn'chet (*s. a local word*) The border of green which terminates ploughed lands.

LYNCU'RUM (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone supposed to be generated by the urine of the lynx.

Lynd (*s. obsolete*) The lime tree. *Chaucer.*

Lyne (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A line. *Chaucer.*

LYNN (*s.*) A large borough and port town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tuesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 97 miles from London.

Lynn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Lynn, made at Lynn.

Lynne (*v. int. obsolete*) To loiter, to tarry. *Chaucer.*

LYNX (*s. in zoology*) A spotted beast remarkable for speed and sharp sight, the ounce.

LYNX (*s. with physicians*) The lygmus, the hiccup.

Lypoth'ymy (*s. a different spelling*) The lipothymy, a fainting fit. *Cole.*

Lypy'ria (*s. a different spelling*) A lepyria, a kind of continual fever. *Phillips.*

LY'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) The lyre, the harp; a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Ly'rated (*adj. in botany, from lyra*) Formed like a harp.

Ly'raviol (*s. from lyra, and viol*) A musical instrument, a kind of viol.

LYRE (*s. from the Lat. lyra*) A harp, the musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.

Ly'ric (*adj. from lyre*) Belonging to the harp, fitted to the harp, sung to the harp.

Ly'ric (*s. from the adj.*) A poet who composes for the harp. *Addison.*

Lyr'ical (*adj. from lyric*) Pertaining to the harp, fitted for the harp, sung to the harp.

Ly'rist (*s. from lyre*) One who plays on the harp.

LYR'ON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LYSAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name.

LYSA'NIAS (*s. from the Greek signifying one that drives away sorrow*) A man's name. *Luke.*

LY'SIAS (*s.*) A man's name.

LYSIMACH'IA (*s. in botany*) The loosestrife.

LYSIMACHIUM

LYSIMACH'IUM (*s. in botany*) The loofestriſe, the water willow.
LYSIMACH'US (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone with veins of a gold colour.
LYSIMACH'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocr.*
LYS'IS (*s. from the Greek λυσις; a diſſolution*) The weakneſs occaſioned by ſickneſs; the act of looſening.
LYS'IUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.
LYS'SA (*s. from the Greek λυσσα madneſs*) The madneſs of a dog, the bite of a venomous creature.
Lyſſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To leſſen. *Chaucer.*
LYS'TON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 208 miles from London.
Lys'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lyſton, made at Lyſton.
LYS'TRA (*s. in ancient geography*) A city in the Leſſer Aſia.
Lyte (*adj. obſolete*) Little. *Chaucer.*
LYTE'RIA (*s. from the Greek*) The ſolution of an acute diſeaſe.
Lyte'rian (*adj. from lyteria*) Belonging to the lyteria, diſcovering the ſolution of a diſeaſe. *Scott.*
Lythe (*adj. obſolete*) Soft. *Spencer.*
LYTH'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Ly'tint (*s. in heraldry*) The white ſkin of furs. *Bailey.*
Ly'tta (*s. a different ſpelling*) The liſſa, the madneſs of a dog, the worm under a dog's tongue. *Phillips.*
Lyve (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Life. *Chaucer.*
Lyv're (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Livery, apparel. *Cb.*
Lyv'inge (*p. obſolete*) Living. *Chaucer.*
Ly'velude (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A livelihood. *Chau.*

M.

M. (*s.*) The twelfth letter and ninth conſonant of the alphabet; as a numeral it ſtands for miſſe a thouſand, and, with a daſh over it, for one million; as a contraction it is frequently put for magiſter maſter: as, "M. A." "A. M."
MA (*s. in beaten mythology*) One of the names of the goddeſs Rhea, a female attendant on the goddeſs Rhea.
MA'ACHAN (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying to compreſs*) The name of a woman.
MAASEI'AN (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying the work of the Lord*) A man's name.
MA'ATH (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name. *Luke iii.*
Mah (*v. t. a local word*) To dreſs careleſſly.
Mah'by (*s. in Barbadoes*) A kind of potatoe wine. *Boyle.*
MA'BEL (*s. from the Lat. amabilis lovely*) The name of a woman.
MA'BLE (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mabel, a woman's name. *B.*
MAC (*s. in the Iriſh and Scotch dialeſts*) A ſon.
MAC'ALEB (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub, the baſtard coral.
Macaw'o (*s. not ſo common a word*) The macaw.
MACARO'NI (*s. from the Ital. macarone*) A ſop, a fribble, one who dreſſes fantaſtically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dreſs.
Macaro'ni (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a fantaſtic mode of dreſs, ſuited to a ſop.
Macaro'nian (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Macaronic. *Diſt. of Arts.*
MACARO'NIC (*adj. from the Italian macarone*) Belonging to a corrupted ſtyle, compoſed of diſſimilar parts.
Macaro'nic (*s. from the adj.*) A jumble of words of different languages, a corruption in ſtyle by introducing the terminations and idioms of one language into another.
MACARO'NIQUE (*adj. not ſo common, from the French*) Macaronic. *Cole.*
MACAROO'N (*s. from the Italian macarone*) A looſe low troubleſome talking fellow.
MACAROO'N (*s. from the French macaron*) A kind of biſcuit, a kind of ſweet meat.
MACAW' (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of parrots.
Macaw'tree (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palm tree.
Mac'cabees (*s. from Maccabeus*) The title of two of the apocryphal books.
MACCABE'US (*s.*) A man's name.
Maccaw' (*s. a different ſpelling*) The macaw. *Scott.*
MACCHABE'US (*s. a different ſpelling*) A man's name, Judas Maccabeus.
MAC'CLESFIELD (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 170 miles from London.
Mac'clesfield (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Macclesfield, made at Macclesfield.

MACE (*s. from the Greek μακερ*) A delicate kind of ſpice.
MACE (*s. from the Sax. magga*) A heavy blunt weapon, a club; an enſign of authority carried before certain officers.
Ma'ceale (*s. from mace, and ale*) Ale ſpiced with mace.
Ma'cebearer (*s. from mace, and bear*) One that carries the mace before perſons in authority.
MACEDO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Greece.
Macedo'nian (*adj. from Macedonia*) Belonging to Macedonia.
Macedo'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Macedonia.
Macedo'nian (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a pretty numerous ſect which aroſe towards the latter end of the fourth century and held that the Son was not of the ſame eſſence but only reſembling that of the Father.
Ma'cegreſſ (*s. an old law word*) One that buys ſtolen goods knowing them to be ſtolen.
Ma'cegrief (*s. a different ſpelling*) Macegreſſ.
MACELLA'RIOUS (*adj. from macellum the ſhambles, but not uſed*) Belonging to the ſhambles. *Cole.*
MACELLA'TOR (*s. from the Lat. macellum the ſhambles, but not uſed*) A butcher. *Cole.*
MAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the Lat. macero*) To make lean, to mortify, to ſteep almoſt to ſolution.
Mac'erated (*p. from macerate*) Made lean, worn away, mortified, ſteeped.
Mac'erating (*p. a. from macerate*) Making lean, mortifying, ſteeping.
Macera'tion (*s. from macerate*) The act of making lean, an act of mortification, an infuſion in which the ingredients are nearly reduced to the ſtate of ſolution.
Mach (*s. obſolete*) A match, a mate, an equal. *Chaucer.*
Mach (*v. obſolete*) To match, to equal, to be equal with. *C.*
MACHA'ON (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the ſons of Æſculapius.
Mac'hevalize (*v. int. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To machiavelize.
Mach'es (*s. in botany*) A kind of corn ſallad.
MACH'IAVEL (*s.*) A man's name, a famous hiſtorian and ſubtle politician who taught that the beſt meaſures might be purſued to answer the purpoſes of government.
Machiavel'ian (*adj. from Machiavel*) Suited to the politics of Machiavel, ſubtle, crafty.
Machiavel'ianism (*s. from Machiavel*) The doctrine of Machiavel, the principle that ſticks at nothing to answer the purpoſes of government.
Machi'avelize (*v. int. from Machiavel*) To practice the politics of Machiavel.
Machi'avelizing (*p. a. from machiavelize*) Praſiſing the politics of Machiavel.
MACHI'NA (*s. from the Greek μηχανη, but not ſo common*) A machine.
Mach'inal (*adj. from machina, but not much uſed*) Belonging to a machine.
Machi'nament (*s. from machine, but little uſed*) A machine, an engine.
Mach'inate (*v. t. from machina*) To place, to contrive.
Mach'inated (*p. from machinate*) Contrived, planned.
Mach'inating (*p. a. from machinate*) Contriving, plotting.
Machina'tion (*s. from machinate*) Contrivance, artifice, malicious artifice.
Machina'tor (*s. from machina, but little uſed*) A contriver, a ſchemer.
MACH'INE (*s. from the French, pronounced as though it were written maſheen*) An engine, a complicated piece of workmanſhip, a ſupernatural agency as repreſented by the poets.
Machi'nery (*s. from machine*) Enginery, complicated workmanſhip, that part which ſupernatural agents are ſuppoſed to act as repreſented in a poem.
Machi'niſt (*s. from machine*) A conſtructor of engines.
MACH'NULA (*s. in anatomy*) The ſmall corpuscles of matter which vary their motion and diſtances on every contraction or dilatation of a muſcle or organ. *Sc.*
MA'CHIR (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying one that knows*) A man's name.
Ma'chirite (*s. from Machir*) A deſcendant of Machir.
MACH'PELAH (*s. from the Heb. ſignifying double*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
Mac'iliency (*s. from macilent, but little uſed*) Leanneſs.
MAC'ILENT (*adj. from the Lat. macilentus*) Lean, lank.
MA'CIS (*s. in medicine and commerce*) The mace, a kind of ſpice.
Mack'arel (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mackerel.
MACK'ENBOY (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge with a knotty root which if worn about the neck as an amulet, is ſaid to looſen the body. *Phillips.*
MACK'EREL (*s. in ichthyology, from the Dutch macker-eel*) A fine delicious ſea fiſh.

Mack'ereelgale

- Mack'erele** (*s. a cant word*) A strong breeze, a wind suited to bring mackerel fresh to the market. *Dry.*
- Mack'erelesky** (*s. from mackerel, and sky*) A sky variegated with a number of very small clouds.
- Mac'kle** (*v. int. a local word*) To sell weavers goods to shopkeepers. *Bailey.*
- MACK'LED** (*adj. from the Lat. maculo to spot, but not much used*) Blotted in printing. *Bailey.*
- MACK'YNLETH** (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 198 miles from London.
- Mack'ynleth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mackynleth, made at Mackynleth.
- Mac'le** (*s. with printers*) A sheet spoiled in the press. *Ph.*
- MA'COQUER** (*s. in botany*) A kind of American apple.
- MAC'RITUDE** (*s. from the Lat. macritudo, but not used*) Leanness.
- MACROCEPH'ALUS** (*s. from the Greek μακρος long, and κεφαλη a head*) One who has a head too large in proportion to the rest of the body.
- MAC'ROCOSM** (*s. from the Greek μακρος large, and κοσμος the world*) The whole world or visible system in opposition to man who is styled the microcosm.
- MAC'ROLOGY** (*s. from the Greek μακρος long, and λογος a word*) A tedious multiplicity of words, a figure in rhetoric in which more words are used than necessary.
- MACRONO'SIA** (*s. from the Greek μακρος long, and νοσος a disease*) A long sickness.
- MAC'ROPIPER** (*s. in botany and medicine*) Long pepper.
- MACTA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. mactor to sacrifice*) The act of killing for sacrifice.
- MACTA'TOR** (*s. from the Lat. but not used*) One that kills for sacrifice, a murderer. *Cole.*
- MAC'ULA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A spot, a stain; a spot on the skin occasioned by a bad habit.
- MAC'ULÆ** (*s. plu. of macula*) Spots, stains.
- Mac'ulate** (*v. t. from macula*) To spot, to stain.
- Mac'ulated** (*p. from maculate*) Spotted, stained.
- Mac'ulating** (*p. a. from maculate*) Spotting, staining.
- Macula'tion** (*s. from maculate*) A stain, a spot, a taint.
- Mac'ulature** (*s. with printers, from macula*) A waste sheet of paper, a sheet blotted in printing.
- MAD** (*adj. from the Sax. gemoad*) Disordered in mind, distracted; enraged, furious; overrun with any violent passion or desire; with on, upon, of, after, for, and against: as, "Mad on their idols." "Mad after farce." "Mad of acrous." "Mad for grafts." "Exceedingly mad against them."
- Mad** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To deprive of reason, to make distracted, to make outrageous.
- Mad** (*v. int.*) To become mad, to become furious. *Johns.*
- Mad** (*s. a local word*) An earthworm. *Ainsworth.*
- MADAGAS'CAR** (*s. in geography*) A large island on the coast of Africa.
- MAD'AM** (*s. from the French ma my, and dame a lady*) A complimentary address to ladies of every degree, the common title of ladies.
- Mad'apple** (*s. in botany*) The melangena.
- MADARO'SIS** (*s. from the Greek*) Baldness, the falling off of the hair. *Bailey.*
- Mad'brain** (*s. from mad, and brain*) A lively frolicsome girl, one disordered in the understanding.
- Mad'brain** (*adj. from the sub.*) Disordered in mind, wild, giddy.
- Mad'brained** (*adj. from madbrain*) Disordered in mind, wild, giddy, hotheaded.
- Mad-cap** (*s. from mad, and cap*) A madman, a hotheaded fellow; a wild giddy girl.
- Mad'cap** (*adj. from the sub.*) Hot, furious; wild, giddy. "The madcap prince of Wales."
- Mad'ded** (*p. from mad*) Made mad, made distracted; with with: as, "O villain, madded with finding an unlooked for rival!"
- Mad'den** (*v. t. from mad*) To make mad.
- Mad'den** (*v. int.*) To grow mad.
- Mad'dening** (*p. a. from madden*) Making mad, causing madness.
- MAD'DER** (*s. in botany, from the Sax. madere*) A plant much used in dying.
- Madder** (*adj. comp. of mad*) Mad in a greater degree.
- Mad'dest** (*adj. sup. of mad*) Mad in the greatest degree.
- Mad'dle** (*v. t. a local word*) To be fond of. *Bailey.*
- Made** (*v. t. pret. of make*) Did make.
- Made** (*p. from make*) Done, performed, finished.
- Made'faction** (*s. from made'fy*) The act of making wet, the act of moistening.
- Made'fication** (*s. from made'fy*) The act of making wet.
- Mad'fied** (*p. from made'fy*) Made wet, moistened.
- MAD'EFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. madeo to moisten, and facio to make*) To moisten, to make wet.
- Mad'efying** (*p. a. from made'fy*) Moistening, making wet.
- MADÉMOISEL'LE** (*s. from the French*) Madam, a title given to the wives and daughters of gentlemen in France.
- MADE'RA** (*s. in geography*) The chief of a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean subject to the Portuguese.
- Made'ra** (*s. from the foregoing*) A rich wine the produce of the Maderas.
- Madg'ehowlet** (*s. in ornithology*) An owl. *Ainsworth.*
- MAD'ID** (*adj. from the Lat. madidus, but not used*) Moist, wet, moistened, made tender by made'fication. *Bai.*
- MAD'IDATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. madidus moist, but not used*) To made'fy, to make wet. *Cole.*
- Madid'ity** (*s. from madid, but little used*) Moistness. *Ba.*
- Mad'ify** (*v. t. not so correct a spelling*) To made'fy.
- Mad'house** (*s. from mad, and house*) A house where mad people are confined for cure.
- Mad'ly** (*adv. from mad*) With madness, distractedly, furiously.
- Mad'man** (*s. from mad, and man*) A man deprived of understanding, a man distracted; a hotheaded furious fellow.
- Mad'nep** (*s. in botany*) The madwort.
- Mad'neis** (*s. from mad*) The state of being mad, distraction, fury.
- MAD'ON** (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of white wine. *Ph.*
- MA'DOUR** (*s. from the Lat. madeo to moisten, but not used*) Moisture. *Cole.*
- MAD'RAS** (*s. in geography*) A town and fortress in the East Indies belonging to the English.
- MADREP'ORA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MADRID** (*s.*) The capital city of the province of Castile and of the whole kingdom of Spain.
- MADRIE'R** (*s. in the military art*) A thick plank armed with iron plates frequently used with a petard in breaking open the gates of a town.
- MAD'RIGAL** (*s. from the Lat. mandra*) A pastoral song.
- Mads** (*s. from mad*) A disease in sheep.
- Mad'woman** (*s. from mad, and woman*) A woman deprived of reason, a wild furious woman.
- Mad'wort** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Ma'dyn** (*v. t. the old pret. of made*) Did make. *Cb.*
- MÆAN'DER** (*s. in geography*) A river in Phrygia remarkable for its serpentine course.
- Mæan'der** (*s. from the foregoing*) A meander, an intricacy.
- MÆAN'DER** (*s. in architecture*) A kind of fretwork in arched roofs.
- MÆAN'DER** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Mæan'der** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To meander, to wind, to proceed with various turnings.
- Mæan'dering** (*p. a. from mæander*) Meandering, winding, proceeding with various turnings.
- Mæan'drated** (*adj. from mæander*) Formed with many windings, intricately wrought. *Scott.*
- Mæg'bote** (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A recompense or fine paid to the relations of a murdered person.
- MÆMACTE'RIA** (*s. in antiquity*) One of the festivals instituted in honour of Jupiter.
- MÆMACTE'RION** (*s. from the Greek*) The fifth month of the Athenians answering to our September.
- MÆ'NA** (*s. in ichthyology*) The cackrel, a kind of herring.
- MÆ'ON** (*s.*) The father of Homer.
- MÆON'IDES** (*s. from Mæon*) Homer so called from his father Mæon.
- MAESTO'SO, MAESTUO'SO** (*adv. in music books*) With majesty, with the deliberation and firmness suited to majesty.
- Mafel'e** (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*
- MAFFLE** (*v. t. the derivation is not noted*) To flammer, to hesitate in speaking. *Ainsworth.*
- Maffler** (*s. from maffle*) A flammerer. *Ainsworth.*
- Maffling** (*p. a. from maffle*) Stammering.
- Mag** (*s. a contraction of Margaret*) A woman's name.
- MAGA'DES** (*s. in antiquity*) Certain musical instruments used by the ancients. *Scott.*
- MA'GAS** (*s. with the ancients*) The name of two kinds of musical instruments; the bridge of a musical instrument.
- MAGAZI'NE** (*s. supposed to be from the Arabic machlan a treasure*) A storehouse, a repository for provisions; an arsenal, an armory; a miscellaneous pamphlet.
- Mag'bote** (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The magbote, a recompense to the relations of a murdered person.
- MAG'DALA** (*s.*) The name of a district in the land of Israel.
- MAG'DALEN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying exalted*) The name of a woman; a penitent prostitute.
- MAG'DALENE** (*s. a different spelling*) A magdalen.
- Magdal'leon** (*s. with surgeons*) A roll of plaster in the form of a cylinder.

- Mage (*s. obsolete*) A magician. *Spenser.*
 MAGE (*s. a contraction of Margaret*) A woman's name.
 MAGEL'LAN (*s.*) The name of a Portuguese nobleman who first discovered the coast of South America.
 Magellan'ic (*adj. from Magellan*) Belonging to the southern part of America discovered by Magellan.
 Magel'ians clouds (*s. from Magellan, and cloud*) Two small nebulous appearances of the colour of the via lactea not far from the south pole.
 MAG'GIO (*s.*) A dry measure in Italy containing about a bushel and a half.
 MAG'GIODO'MO (*s. from the Italian*) The steward of the household, a house steward. *Phillips.*
 MAG'GIORE (*adj. in music*) Major, greater.
 MAG'GOT (*s. from the Brit. magrod*) A grub, a small worm which turns into a fly; whim, caprice.
 Mag'gotiness (*s. from maggoty*) The state of being maggoty.
 Mag'goty (*adj. from maggot*) Full of maggots, infested with maggots; whimsical, capricious.
 MA'GI (*s. plu. of magus*) The wise men, the philosophers of the east.
 Ma'gian (*s. from magi*) A wise man, one of the magicians or philosophers of the east. *Dict. of Arts.*
 Ma'gian (*adj. from magi*) Belonging to the magi.
 MAG'IC (*s. from the Lat. magia*) Enchantment, sorcery, the supposed art of directing the agency of spirits; the secret and unaccountable operations of natural powers.
 Mag'ic (*adj. from the sub.*) Directing the agency of spirits, enchanting; unaccountably powerful.
 Mag'ical (*adj. from magic*) Acting by secret and invisible powers, directing the operations of spirits.
 Mag'ically (*adv. from magical*) By the art of magic, in a mysterious and unaccountable manner.
 Magic'ian (*s. from magic*) One skilled in magic, an enchanter.
 Mag'icine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A magician. *Chaucer.*
 Mag'ike (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Magic. *Chaucer.*
 MAGIS'TER (*s. from the Lat.*) A master, a man who had attained to some eminent degree in science.
 Magiste'rial (*adj. from magister*) Suited a master, lofty, arrogant, despotic; chymically prepared, reduced to a fine powder by a chymical operation.
 Magiste'rially (*adv. from magisterial*) With an air of authority, arrogantly, proudly.
 Magiste'rialness (*s. from magisterial*) The self-important airs of a master, haughtiness.
 MAG'ISTRY (*s. from the Lat. magisterium*) A very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.
 Mag'istracy (*s. from magistrate*) The office or dignity of a magistrate, the body of magistrates.
 Mag'istral (*adj. from magister, but not much used*) Magisterial, despotic.
 Mag'istrally (*adv. from magistral*) Magisterially, despotically. *Bromhall.*
 MAG'ISTRATE (*s. from the Lat. magistro to rule*) A man invested with public authority, an executor of the laws, a governor.
 MAG'MA (*s. from the Greek*) The refuse, the dross.
 MAG'NA CHAR'TA (*s. from the Lat. magna great, and charta a charter*) The great charter, the basis of our laws and privileges as Englishmen; it is the most ancient written law in the kingdom; it was confirmed as it now stands by Henry the IIIrd, by the 25th of Edward the Ist it was ordained to be taken as the common law of the land, and by the 43d of Edward the IIIrd it was declared that all statutes made against it should be null and void.
 MAGNAL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. magnalia great things, but not used*) A great thing, something above the common rate. *Brown.*
 MAGNANIM'ITY (*s. from the Lat. magnus great, and animus the mind*) Greatness, elevation of soul, bravery.
 MAGNAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the Lat. magnus great, and animus the mind*) Great in mind, elevated in sentiment, brave.
 Magnan'imously (*adv. from magnanimous*) With greatness of mind.
 Magnan'imousness (*s. from magnanimous*) Magnanimity, greatness of mind.
 MAG'NES (*s. from the Lat. in natural history*) The magnet, the loadstone.
 MAGNE'SIA (*s. in natural history*) The magnanese, a poor kind of iron ore.
 MAGNE'SIA (*s. in medicine*) A white alkaline powder gently purgative.
 MAG'NET (*s. from the Lat. magnes*) The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron; it is a kind of iron ore; a piece of polished steel impregnated with a magnetic quality, an artificial magnet.
 Magnet'ic (*adj. from magnet*) Belonging to the loadstone, having the power of the loadstone, attractive.
 Magnet'ical (*adj. from magnetic*) Magnetic, having the virtues of the magnet.
 Magnet'ick (*s. from magnet, perhaps used only once by Milton*) The magnet, the loadstone.
 Mag'netism (*s. from magnet*) The power of the loadstone, the power of attraction.
 MAGNIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. magnus great, and facio to make*) Grand, illustrious, noble.
 Magnificable (*adj. from magnific, but not much used*) Capable of being extolled. *Scott.*
 Magnifical (*adj. from magnific*) Illustrious, grand, noble.
 Magnifical (*s. from the adj.*) A great man; a Venetian nobleman.
 Magnif'icence (*s. from magnificent*) Grandeur of appearance, splendor.
 MAGNIF'ICENT (*adj. from the Lat. magnus great, and facio to make*) Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous, fond of show, fond of splendor.
 Magnificently (*adv. from magnificent*) Splendidly, pompously.
 Magnif'icentness (*s. from magnificent*) Magnificence. *Sc.*
 MAGNIF'ICO (*s.*) A Venetian nobleman, a grandee of Venice.
 Mag'nified (*p. from magnify*) Exalted, elevated, made great, increased in bulk as an object to the eye.
 Mag'nifier (*s. from magnify*) One that extols, an encomiast; a glass that increases the bulk of an object.
 MAG'NIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. magnus great, and facio to make*) To make great, to amplify, to extol, to raise estimation, to increase the bulk as an object to the eye.
 Mag'nify (*v. int. a cant word*) To have effect; with *with*: as, "This magnified but little with my father." *Spektator.*
 Mag'nifying (*p. a. from magnify*) Making great, extolling, increasing the bulk.
 MAGNIL'OQUY (*s. from the Lat. magnus great, and loquor to speak, but not much used*) A high style, a lofty way of speaking.
 MAGNIL'OQUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. magnus great, and loquor to speak*) Speaking in a high style, speaking of great things. *Scott.*
 MAG'NITUDE (*s. from the Lat. magnitudo*) Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.
 MAGNO'LIA (*s. in botany*) A species of tulip tree, a genus of plants.
 MAG'NUS PES (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat. magnus great, and pes a foot*) That part of the body which comprehends the thigh, leg, and foot.
 MA'GOG (*s. from the Heb. signifying a roof*) A man's name.
 MAGOPHO'NIA (*s. from the Greek μαγος a wise man, and φονος murder*) A festival observed by the Persians on the murder of the Magi who had usurped the throne.
 Mag'pie (*s. in ornithology*) The pica, a well known bird.
 Mag'pydare (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ainslie.*
 Ma'gre (*s. obsolete*) Illwill, disgrace. *Chaucer.*
 MAHALA'LEEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that praises God*) A man's name.
 MA'HALATH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a pleasant song*) The name of a woman; a kind of musical instrument.
 MA'HANAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying two armies*) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.
 MA'HAR SHAL'AL HASH'BAZ (*s. from the Heb. signifying hasting to the prey*) The name of a man.
 MA'HAUNE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mahomet. *Spenser.*
 Ma'him (*s. an old law term*) A maim, a hurt.
 MAH'LAH (*s. from the Heb.*) Mahalath, the name of a woman.
 MAH'LI (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
 Mah'lite (*s. from Mahli*) A descendant of Mahli.
 MAH'LON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a song*) A man's name.
 MA'HOMED (*s. not so common a spelling*) Mahomet.
 Mahom'edan (*s. not so common a spelling*) A Mahometan.
 MA'HOMER (*s. the common spelling*) The Arabian impostor or false prophet who founded the religion and empire of the Saracens about the year of Christ 625.
 Mahom'etan (*adj. from Mahomet*) Belonging to Mahomet, pertaining to the religion instituted by Mahomet.
 Mahom'etan (*s. from Mahomet*) One who adheres to the religion of Mahomet.
 Mahom'etanism (*s. from Mahometan*) The religion introduced by Mahomet, said to be a mixture of Judaism, Paganism, and Christianity; it teaches that there is one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet, forbids the

the use of wine and swines flesh, requires pilgrimage to Mecca, and enjoins frequent prayer, fasting and giving of alms.

Mahom'etism (*s. a different spelling*) Mahometanism. *Scott.*
MAHO'N (*s. in geography*) A town and port in the island of Minorca belonging to the English.

Ma'hone (*s. a sea term*) A large Turkish ship.

MA'HUMET (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Mahomet. *Cole.*

Mahum'etan (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A Mahometan. *Cole.*

Mahum'etanism (*s. an uncommon spelling*) Mahometanism. *Cole.*

Mahu'metism (*s. a different spelling*) Mahometanism. *Cole.*

Mahu'metry (*s. not used*) Mahometanism. *Cole.*

MAI'A (*s. in astronomy*) One of the seven stars.

MAI'A (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of shell fish, a kind of crab.

MAID (*s. from the Sax. maiden*) A maiden, a virgin, an unmarried woman; a woman servant; a culinary utensil.

Maid (*adj. from the subst. sometimes used in composition*) Female, belonging to a female. "*A maid child.*"

Maid (*s. in ichthyology*) A young thornback, a species of skate.

Maid'en (*s. from maid*) A maid, a virgin; an instrument in Scotland for beheading criminals.

Maid'en (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to a maid, consisting of virgins; new, fresh, unpotted.

Maid'en affize (*s. from maiden, and affize*) An affize in which no person is condemned to die.

Maid'enhair (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Maid'enhead (*s. from maiden, but is now become a low word*) Virginity, virgin purity; newness, freshness.

MAID'ENHEAD (*s.*) A town in Berkshire; it has a market on Wednesday, and is 26 miles from London.

Maid'enhead (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Maidenhead, made at Maidenhead.

Maid'enhede (*s. from maiden, but now grown obsolete*) Virginity, virgin purity, the state of being a maid.

Maid'enhood (*s. from maiden, but nearly obsolete*) The state of being a maid, virginity. *Milton.*

Maid'enlip (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Maid'enly (*adj. from maiden*) Like a maid, modest, decent, timorous.

Maid'en rents (*s. in old customs*) The fine paid by a tenant to his lord for the marriage of a daughter.

Maiden sessions (*s. from maiden, and sessions*) A sessions in which no person is capitally convicted.

Maid'hood (*s. from maid*) The state of being a maid, virginity. *Shakespeare.*

Maid'marian (*s. from maid*) A boy dressed like a maid, a kind of dance.

Maid'marion (*s. a different spelling*) A maidmarian, a kind of morrice dance.

Maid'pale (*adj. from maid and pale*) Pale like a sick virgin.

Maid'servant (*s. from maid, and servant*) A female servant.

MAID'STONE (*s.*) A borough town in Kent; it has a market on Thursday; sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles from London.

Maid'stone (*adj. from the subst.*) Belonging to Maidstone, made at Maidstone.

MAJESTATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. majestas, majesty, but not used*) Majestical. *Bailey.*

Majes'tic (*adj. from majesty*) Great, grand, royal, imperial; stately, pompous, splendid; sublime, elevated, lofty.

Majes'tical (*adj. from majestic*) August, regal, stately, sublime.

Majes'tically (*adv. from majestic*) With majesty, with grandeur.

MAJESTY (*s. from the Lat. majestas*) dignity, grandeur, power, sovereignty, elevation; the title of kings and queens.

Maifaiet (*adv. obsolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*

MAIL (*s. from the French maille, the mesh of a net*) A coat of steel network worn for defence, armour of defence; a foot on the feathers of a bird.

Mail (*s. from the French malle*) A bag, a postman's bundle.

Mail (*v. t. from the subst.*) To cover with armour, to dress defensively; to make up in a bundle.

Maile (*s.*) A silver halfpenny of Edward the fifth; money, rent in kind.

Mai'led (*p. from mail*) Clad in armour, furnished with a coat of mail; made up in a bundle.

Mai'ling (*p. a. from mail*) Dressing in mail, making up in a bundle.

MAIM (*s. from the Lat. mancus, lame*) A privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or

or amputation, an injury, a mischief; an essential defect.

Maim (*v. t. from the subst.*) To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by the loss of a limb.

Maimed (*p. from maim*) Deprived of some necessary part, crippled by the loss of a limb.

Mai'ming (*p. a. from maim*) Depriving of some necessary part, crippling by the loss of a limb.

MAIN (*adj. from the Lat. magnus, great*) Chief, principal, leading; gross, containing the chief part; strong, forcible, important, overpowering, vast.

Main (*s. from the adj.*) The gross, the greater part, the sum, the whole; the ocean, the continent; violence, force. *Spenser.*

MAIN (*s. with gamesters, from the Lat. manus, a hand*) A hand at dice.

Main/body (*s. a military term*) That part of an army which encamps between the two wings, that part of an army which marches between the front and rear guard.

Main'guard (*s. a military term*) That guard in a garrison to which the rest are subordinate, a body of horse posted before a camp for its greater security.

Main'hamper (*s. from manus a hand, and hamper*) A kind of hand basket in which grapes are carried to the press.

Main'land (*s. from main and land*) The continent.

Main'ly (*adv. from main*) Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

Main'mast (*s. a sea term*) The principal mast, the mast that stands in the middle of the ship.

MAIN'OUR (*s. a law term from the French main, the hand*) That which is stolen and found on a thief before he has had time to conceal it; the state of a thief with stolen goods found on him.

Main'pernable (*adj. a law term*) Bailable, capable of being set at liberty on bail.

Main'pernor (*s. a law term*) One who gives bail, one to whom a prisoner is given on his entering into bonds for his appearance at a certain time and place.

Main'port (*s.*) A modus in lieu of small tithes.

MAIN'PRISE (*s. from the French main, the hand, and pris, a prize*) Delivery of a prisoner into the hands of a friend upon security given for appearance, a deliverance on bail.

Main'prise (*v. t. from the subst.*) To bail, to procure liberty for a prisoner by giving bail.

Main'prised (*p. from mainprise*) Bailed, set at liberty on bail.

Main'prising (*p. a. from mainprise*) Bailing, setting at liberty on bail.

Main'prize (*s. not so common a spelling*) Mainprise, bail. *Sir John Davies.*

Main'sail (*s. a sea term*) The sail of the main mast.

Main'sheet (*s. a sea term*) The main sail, the sheet or sail of the main mast.

Main'sworn (*adj. a local word*) Perjured, forsworn. *Scott.*

Maint (*adj. an old word*) Mingled. *Bailey.*

MAINTAIN (*v. t. from the Lat. manus the hand, and teneo to hold*) To preserve, to keep, to hold out, to make good, to vindicate, to justify, to defend; to keep from failure, to support with the necessities of life.

Maintain (*v. int.*) To assert as an opinion, to support by an argument.

Maintain'able (*adj. from maintain*) Capable of being supported.

Maintain'ed (*p. from maintain*) Supported, preserved, defended, justified.

Maintain'er (*s. from maintain*) A supporter, a vindicator.

Maintain'ing (*p. a. from maintain*) Supporting, preserving, vindicating.

Mainte (*adj. obsolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Chaucer.*

Main'teine (*s. an obsolete law term*) A champarty. *Chaucer.*

MAIN'TENANCE (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and teneo to hold*) Sustenance, a supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; countenance, courage; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*

Main'teynour (*s. an obsolete law term*) A champarty.

Main'top (*s. a sea term*) The top of the main mast.

Main'yard (*s. a sea term*) The yard of the main mast.

MA'JOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Greater.

Ma'jor (*s. from the adj.*) The officer next above the captain, the lowest field officer; the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

Major (*s. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) The mayor, the head officer of a town. *Johnson.*

Majoral'ty (*s. from major, but now grown obsolete*) The office of a mayor, the mayoralty. *Scott.*

Majora'na (*s. in botany*) The marjoram.
 Majoration (*s. from major*) An increase, an enlargement. *Bacon.*
 MAJOR DOMO (*s. from the French majeur dome*) A house steward, one who occasionally supplies the place of the master of the house.
 Major gen'eral (*s. a military term*) A general officer of the second rank.
 Major'ity (*s. from major*) The greater number, the state of being greater; full age, the end of minority: ancestry, the office of mayor, the first rank; but these last senses are nearly obsolete.
 Mair'maid (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The mermaid. *Bailey.*
 Maish'leoh (*s. an old word*) Maslin. *Cole.*
 Mais'ondewe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A maifondieu, an hospital. *Chaucer.*
 MAISONDIEU (*s. from the French maison a house, and Dieu, God*) An hospital.
 Mais'terie (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, a masterly action, a magistracy. *Chaucer.*
 Mais'tirfull (*adj. obsolete*) Magisterial. *Chaucer.*
 Mais'tirstrete (*s. obsolete*) A principal street. *Chaucer.*
 Mais'tiry (*s. obsolete*) Mystery, mastery, magistracy. *Chauc.*
 Mais'tre (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, magistracy. *Chauc.*
 Mais'trie (*s. obsolete*) Mystery, mastery, magistracy. *Chauc.*
 Mais'tris (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mistress. *Chaucer.*
 Mais'trie (*adj. obsolete*) Curious, masterly. *Chaucer.*
 Mai'tre (*s. obsolete*) A master, a teacher, a commander. *Phillips.*
 MAJUS'CULÆ (*s. with printers*) A large kind of letter, the capitals. *Scott.*
 MAIZE (*s. in botany, or commerce*) Indian wheat, Indian corn.
 MAKE (*v. t. from the Sax. macan*) To create, to form, to compose; to produce as an agent, to produce as a cause; to do, to perform, to use; to compel, to force; to hold, to keep; to suffer, to incur, to commit; to intend, to purpose to do; to reach, to tend to; to gain, to raise by way of profit; to put, to place, to give; to incline, to dispose; to mould, to form; to constitute, to appoint; to represent, to shew; to prove, to establish. *To make away*, to kill, to destroy; to transfer, to alienate. *To make account*, to reckon, to believe. *To make account of*, to value, to esteem. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, to justify, to fulfil, to accomplish. *To make land*, to discover land when at sea. *To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence. *To make love*, to court, to play the gallant. *To make merry*, to feast, to partake of an entertainment. *To make much of*, to cherish, to foster. *To make of*, to understand; to produce from, to effect; to consider, to esteem; to cherish, to foster. *To make over*, to settle in the hand of trustees, to transfer. *To make out*, to clear, to prove. *To make sure of*, to secure, to depend on as certain. *To make up*, to get together, to reconcile, to repair, to compound, to shape, to supply, to settle, to accomplish. *To make water*, to vend urine, to piss.
 Make (*v. int.*) To tend, to operate, to contribute, to concur, to shew, to pretend. *To make away with*, to destroy, to kill. *To make for*, to favour, to advantage. *To make up*, to compensate, to serve instead of.
 Make (*s. from the verb*) A form, a structure, a disposition.
 MAKE (*s. from the Sax. maca, but now grown obsolete*) A mate, a companion; a friend, a favourite. *B. Johnson.*
 Make (*v. int. obsolete*) To verify, to act the poet. *Spenser.*
 Make (*v. t. an old word*) To hinder. *Cole.*
 Ma'kebate (*s. from make and debate*) One who stirs up strife, a contentious man, one who endeavours to set one neighbour or friend against another.
 Ma'kehawk (*s. in falconry*) An old French hawk.
 Ma'keless (*adj. a local word*) Matchless. *Bailey.*
 Ma'kepeace (*s. from make and peace*) A peace maker, one that endeavours to reconcile contending parties.
 Ma'ker (*s. from make*) One that makes any thing, a creator: a poet. *Chaucer.*
 Ma'keweight (*s. from make and weight*) A small thing thrown in to make up weight.
 Ma'kid, Makidin (*p. obsolete*) Made. *Chaucer.*
 Ma'king (*p. a. from make*) Creating, doing, performing, finishing.
 Ma'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming; a composition in poetry; but this sense is now grown obsolete. *Chaucer.*
 MAK'KEDAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying adoration*) The name of a city. *Joshua.*
 MAL (*s. a barbarous contraction of Mary*) The name of a woman.

MA'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek bone, the cheek, the ball of the cheek.
 MAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) A species of mallows.
 MAL'ACHI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my messenger*) A man's name; the title of one of the prophetic books of scripture.
 MALA'CHIA (*s. in botany*) The tree which produces bdellium.
 MAL'ACHITE (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling in colour the leaf of the mallow.
 MAL'ACHY (*s. a different spelling*) Malachi, a man's name. *Ainsworth.*
 MALA'CIA (*s. from the Greek μαλακία, sickness*) The green sickness, the longing of a woman with child, a sickness at the stomach; a calm at sea; a tenderness of constitution.
 MALACISSA'TION (*s. from the Greek μαλακίζω to soften, but not used*) The act of softening, the act of kneading. *Cole.*
 MALACOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The malope.
 MALACOPTERY'GIOUS (*adj. in ichthyology, from the Greek μαλακός soft, and πτερυγεον a wing*) Having a soft fin, having a fin with bones but not pointed.
 MALACOSTO'MOUS (*adj. from the Greek μαλακός soft, and σωμα a mouth*) Having a soft mouth, leather mouthed.
 MALACOSTRA'CA (*s. in zoology*) An animal covered with jointed shells.
 MALACT'ICA (*s. from the Greek μαλασσω to soften*) Softening medicaments.
 Mal'acy (*s. from malacia*) The malacia. *Cole.*
 Maladministra'tion (*s. not so common a spelling*) Maladministration. *Scott.*
 Maladroi't (*adj. from the French*) Unhandy, clumsy.
 MAL'ADY (*s. from the French maladie*) A disorder of body, sickness.
 MAL'AGA (*s. in geography*) A city and port in Spain.
 Mal'aga (*adj. from the foregoing*) A kind of wine imported from Malaga.
 Mal'aga (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Malaga, imported from Malaga.
 MALAG'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A softening cataplasm.
 MAL'AGOIDES (*s. in botany*) A plant resembling the mallow.
 MAL'AGOS (*s. from Malaga*) A kind of fruit imported from Malaga.
 Mal'agofack (*s. from Malaga*) A rich wine imported from Malaga.
 MAL'ANDERS (*s. from the Italian mal andare, to go ill*) A dry scab on the pastern of a horse.
 MAL'APERT (*adj. from the French mal ill, and aperte open*) Sprightly, without respect or decency, saucy.
 Mal'apertly (*adv. from malapert*) Saucily, impudently.
 Mal'apertness (*s. from malapert*) Pertness, without decency, impudence.
 MAL'APPRIS (*adj. from the French mal ill, and appris learnt, but not used*) Malapert. *Cole.*
 MALAX'ATE (*v. t. from the Greek μαλασσω to soften*) To soften, to knead to softness.
 Malax'ated (*p. from malaxate*) Softened, kneaded to softness.
 Malax'ating (*p. a. from malaxate*) Softening, kneading to softness.
 Malaxa'tion (*s. from malaxate*) The act of softening.
 MAL'BRANCHE (*s.*) A famous poet and philosopher of France.
 Mal'branchism (*s. from Malbranche*) The philosophy of Malbranche founded for the most part on the Cartesian hypothesis.
 MAL'CHAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying their king*) The name of an idol. *Zeph.*
 MAL'CHISHU'A (*s. from the Heb. signifying an illustrious king*) The name of a man.
 MAL'CHUS (*s. from the Heb. signifying a king*) A man's name.
 MAL'DISANT (*s. from the French mal ill, and disant, a speaker, but not used*) A backbiter. *Cole.*
 MAL'DON (*s.*) A borough town in Essex; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles from London.
 MAL'DON (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Maldon, made at Maldon.
 MALE (*adj. from the Lat. masculus*) Belonging to the sex that begets young.
 Male (*s. from the adj.*) The he of any species.
 Male (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mail, a packet. *Chaucer.*
 MALEADMINISTRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. male illy, and administro to administer*) Bad management of affairs.
 Malebouch (*s. obsolete*) A foul mouth. *Chaucer.*
 MALE-

- MALECONTENT** (*s. from the Lat. male illy, and contentus contented*) One dissatisfied, one discontented.
- Malecontent** (*adj. from the sub.*) Discontented, dissatisfied.
- Malecontented** (*adj. from malecontent*) Discontented, dissatisfied.
- Malecontentedly** (*adv. from malecontented*) With discontent, in a discontented manner.
- Malecontentedness** (*s. from malecontent*) Discontent, want of affection to government.
- MALEDICTED** (*s. from the Lat. male illy, and dico to speak, but not much used*) Accursed.
- MALEDICTION** (*s. from the Lat. male illy, and dico to speak*) A curse, an execration, a denunciation of evil.
- MALEFAC'TION** (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do*) A crime, an offence.
- MALEFAC'TOR** (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do*) A criminal, an offender against the law, a guilty person.
- Malefice** (*s. not used*) A transgression. *Cole.*
- MALEFIC** (*adj. not much used, from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do*) Hurtful, mischievous.
- Malefice** (*s. from malefic, but not used*) An evil deed, an ill turn, a displeasure. *Phillips.*
- Maleficence** (*s. from malefice but not used*) Mischievousness. *Phillips.*
- Maleficent** (*adj. from malefice, but not used*) Doing evil, mischievous. *Cole.*
- MALEFIC'IA'IE** (*v. int. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do, but not used*) To do evil, to be mischievous. *Cole.*
- Malefique** (*adj. not used*) Malefic, hurtful, mischievous. *Johnson.*
- MA'LEGERENT** (*adj. from the Lat. male evil, and gero to do*) Behaving ill, improvident. *Scott.*
- MALEHE'EL** (*s. from the Heb.*) A man's name.
- Malehe'elite** (*s. from Maleheel*) A descendant of Maleheel.
- Ma'lengine** (*s. obsolete*) An evil artifice. *Spenser.*
- MA'LEPRACTICE** (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and practicus practising*) Practice contrary to rule, bad practice.
- MAL'ESON** (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and sonus a sound, but not used*) A curse. *Bailey.*
- Ma'letalent** (*s. obsolete*) Ill will, displeasure, indignation. *Chaucer.*
- Ma'letant** (*s.*) A tax of forty shillings formerly paid for every sack of wool. *Phillips.*
- MA'LETREATED** (*adj. from the Lat. male, evil, and tracto to handle*) Abused, ill used.
- Ma'letreatment** (*s. from maletreated*) Abuse, ill usage.
- Malevolence** (*s. from malevolent*) Ill will, malignity.
- MALEV'OLENT** (*adj. from the Lat. male evil, and volo to will*) Ill disposed, unfavourable, malignant.
- Malevolently** (*adv. from malevolent*) With ill intention, malignantly.
- Malevolentness** (*s. from malevolent*) The state of being malevolent, malignity.
- Mal'feasance** (*s. a law term*) The act of doing evil, an evil deed. *Phillips.*
- MAL'GRACE** (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and gratia favour, but not used*) A disfavour. *Cole.*
- Mal'gre** (*adj. obsolete*) Ill will, disgrace. *Chaucer.*
- MAL'ICE** (*s. from the Lat. malitia*) Evil intention, deliberate mischief, malignity of disposition.
- Mal'ice** (*v. t. from the sub. but now grown obsolete*) To regard with ill intention. *Spenser.*
- Mal'iced** (*p. from malice, obsolete*) Regarded with ill will. *Spenser.*
- Mal'icho** (*s. obsolete*) A wicked act, a practice of iniquity. *Shakespeare.*
- Malicious** (*adj. from malice*) Deliberating mischief, disposed to ill, malignant.
- Maliciously** (*adv. from malicious*) With malice, with malignity.
- Maliciousness** (*s. from malicious*) Malice, deliberate ill will.
- MALICO'R'IUM** (*s. from the Lat. malus an apple, and corium a skin*) The peel of the pomegranate.
- Mal'ifice** (*s. obsolete*) Evil doing, an ill act. *Chaucer.*
- MALI'GN** (*adj. from the Lat. malignus, the g is not sounded*) Ill disposed, malicious; infectious, pestilential.
- Mali'gn** (*v. t. from the adj. the g is sounded*) To regard with envy, to hurt, to mischief.
- Malignancy** (*s. from malignant*) Malevolence, ill will, unfavourableness, a tendency to destruction.
- Malignant** (*adj. from malign, the g is sounded*) Envious, malicious, unfavourable, destructive.
- Malignant** (*s. from the adj.*) A man of ill intentions; one of the adherents of Charles the first so called by the opposite party.
- Malig'nantly** (*adv. from malignant*) With ill intention, with malice.
- Mali'gner** (*s. from malign, the g is not sounded*) One who regards with ill will, a sarcastical censurer.
- Malig'nity** (*s. from malign, the g is sounded*) Malice, maliciousness, an evil disposition, a destructive tendency.
- Mal'ison** (*s. obsolete*) A curse. *Chaucer.*
- Malitio'sity** (*s. from malicious, but not used*) Malice, malignity. *Bailey.*
- Mal'kin** (*s. from Mal*) A dirty wench, a frightful figure dressed up in rags, a kind of mop for sweeping ovens.
- MALL** (*s. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) A kind of beater, a stroke, a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
- Mall** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat, to strike with a mall.
- MAL'LARD** (*s. from the French malart*) A drake, the cock of the duck kind.
- Malleability** (*s. from malleable*) The quality of enduring the hammer, the quality of being malleable.
- MAL'LEABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) Capable of being extended by hammering.
- Mal'leableness** (*s. from malleable*) The quality of being malleable, malleability.
- MAL'LEATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) To hammer, to forge by the hammer.
- Mal'leated** (*p. from malleate*) Hammered, forged by the hammer.
- Mal'leating** (*p. a. from malleate*) Hammering, forming by the action of the hammer.
- Mal'led** (*p. from mall*) Beaten, struck with a mall.
- MALLE'OLI** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Certain preparations of combustible matter to be thrown into the enemies works.
- MALLE'OLUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A little hammer; a sprout growing out of a branch of the last year's growth.
- MAL'LET** (*s. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) A wooden hammer.
- MAL'LEUS** (*s. in anatomy*) One of the small bones of the ear so called from its resemblance to a hammer.
- Mal'ling** (*p. a. from mall*) Beating, striking with a mall.
- MAL/LING** (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 29 miles from London.
- Mal'ling** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Malling, made at Malling.
- MAL'LO** (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Cork, and province of Munster.
- MAL'LOW** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Mal'lowshrub** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MALM'ESBURY** (*s.*) A large borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.
- Malm'esbury** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Malmesbury, made at Malmesbury.
- Malm'esie** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Belonging to a rich wine imported from Malvasia. "Malm'esie wine." *Urry.*
- MALM'SEY** (*s. supposed to be from Malvasia a town in Greece*) A sort of wine, a kind of sweet wine; maltheglin.
- MALOBAT'RUM** (*s. in botany and medicine*) An Indian plant, a kind of spikenard; an ointment made of the plant.
- MALOCATOO'N** (*s. from the Lat. malum an apple, and coctona cotton*) A kind of peach.
- MALOGRANA'TUM** (*s. in anatomy*) The xiphoides.
- MAL'OPE** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of mallow.
- MAL/PAS** (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 166 miles from London.
- Mal'pas** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Malpas, made at Malpas.
- MALPIG'HIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MALT** (*s. from the Sax. mealt*) Barley prepared for brewing; corn steeped in water, fermented, and dried on a kiln.
- Malt** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To prepare grain for brewing, to be made fit for brewing.
- Malt** (*adj. from the sub. used in composition*) Belonging to malt, produced from malt.
- Malt** (*p. obsolete*) Melted. *Chaucer.*
- MAL'TA** (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean sea.
- Maltbeer** (*s. from malt, and beer*) The liquor made of malt.
- Malt'drink

Malt'drink (*s. from malt, and drink*) Drink made of malt.

Malt'dust (*s. from malt, and dust*) The dust arising from malt, a kind of dust separated from malt.

Malt'ed (*p. from malt*) Made into malt.

Malt'ese (*adj. from Malta*) Belonging to Malta.

Malt'ese (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Malta.

Malte'gian (*adj. from Malta*) Belonging to Malta. *Cole.*

Malt'floor (*s. from malt, and floor*) The floor where malt is put to dry.

MAL'THA (*s. from the Greek*) Pitch and wax melted together, a kind of terrace. *Phillips.*

MAL'THACODE (*s. from the Greek μάλαα*) A medicine softened with wax. *Phillips.*

Malt'horse (*s. from malt, and horse*) A horse used in grinding malt; a drudge, a dull fellow. *Shakesp.*

Malt'house (*s. from malt, and house*) The building in which malt is made.

Malt'ing (*p. a. from malt*) Making malt, belonging to the act of making malt.

Malt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of making malt.

Malt'long (*s.*) A kind of worm; a cancerous sore about the foot of a horse.

Malt'maker (*s. from malt, and make*) One who makes malt.

Malt'man (*s. from malt, and man*) A maltster.

Maltmul'na (*s. in old records*) A malt mill.

Malto'lte (*s. an old word*) A toll of forty shillings formerly paid for every sack of wool. *Bailey.*

Malt'shot (*s. from malt, and shot*) An ancient duty paid for making malt.

Malt'spirit (*s. from malt, and spirit*) A spirit drawn from malt.

Malt'ster (*s. from malt*) One who makes malt, one who deals in malt.

MAL'TON (*s.*) A borough town in the north riding of Yorkshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 217 miles from London.

Mal'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Malton, made at Malton.

Maltra'ited (*adj. obsolete*) Abused, maltreated. *Bailey.*

Malt'worm (*s. from malt, and worm*) A kind of insect; a cancerous sore about the foot of a horse.

MAL'VA (*s. in botany*) The mallow, the alcea, a genus of plants.

Malva'ceous (*adj. from malva*) Belonging to the mallow, made of mallows.

MALVA'DA (*s. from the Spanish*) A very small Spanish coin, the thirteenth part of a farthing.

MALVA'SIA (*s.*) A town in Greece famous for a growth of rich wine.

Mal'vasie (*s. an obsolete but correct spelling*) Malmsey.

MALVAVIS'CUM (*s. in botany*) The mallow.

MALVAVIS'IUS (*s. in botany*) The hibiscus.

Malveil'les (*s. in old records*) Misdemeanours, malicious practices.

Mal'veisin (*s. an old military term*) An ancient warlike engine.

MALVERSA'TION (*s. from the Lat. male evil, and verito to turn*) Mean artifices, fraudulent tricks.

MALVIN'DA (*s. in botany*) The sida.

Mal'voisin (*s. a different spelling*) The malveisin, an ancient warlike engine for casting stones and battering down walls. *Scott.*

MA'LUS (*s. in botany*) The appletree.

MA'LUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Evil, mischief.

Mal'lure (*s. obsolete*) A misfortune, a mischance. *Chau.*

Mam (*s. a contraction of mamma*) Mother, a child's word for mother.

MAM'ALUKE (*s. from the Arabic mamlue a slave*) One of the dynasticks originally slaves or mercenary soldiers who usurped the sovereignty of Egypt and reigned in succession for the space of about two hundred and seventy-five years.

MAM'IN (*s. in botany*) An American tree said to produce an agreeable beverage much used by the inhabitants.

Mam'intree (*s. in botany*) The mamin. *Scott.*

MAMMA' (*s. from the Lat. signifying the breast*) Mother, a fond word for mother.

MAM'MÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The breasts.

Mam'mamou'chi (*s. not used*) Buffoons. *Bailey.*

MAMMA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The artery that supplies the breasts.

Mam'mary (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the veins and arteries which pass through the glands and muscles of the breast.

MAMME'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Mam'meated (*adj. from mamma*) Having paps, having breasts. *Bailey.*

MAMMEE' (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree. *Millar.*

Mammee'tree (*s. from mammee, and tree*) The mam-mee.

Mam'mer (*v. int.*) To hesitate, to stand in suspense. *Sb.*

Mam'met (*s. from mamma*) A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAM'MIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. mamma a breast, and forma a form*) Having the shape of paps, like a dug.

Mammil'la (*s. from mamma*) A little breast, a little dug.

MAMMILLA'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The two little protuberances like nipples found in the ventricle of the brain and supposed to be the organs of smelling.

Mammil'lary (*adj. from mammilla*) Belonging to the breast, belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMO'CK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A shapeless piece.

Mammo'ck (*v. t. from the sub.*) To tear, to break into shapeless pieces.

Mammo'cked (*p. from mammo*) Broken into shapeless pieces.

Mammo'ckt (*v. t. pret. of mammo*) Mammoocked, did mammoock. *Shakespeare.*

Mammo'ckt (*p. from mammo*) Broken into shapeless pieces.

MAM'MON (*s. from the Syriac, signifying riches*) The god of wordlings, wealth, riches.

Mam'monist (*s. from Mammon*) One whose heart is set on worldly wealth.

Mammoo'da (*s.*) An Indian coin the value of one shilling.

Mammo'th'steeth (*s. in natural history*) Large fossil teeth found in Russia supposed to be those of the elephant.

MAMMU'CCIO (*s. from the Italian*) A mammet. *Sb.*

MAM'OTHY (*s.*) A Persian coin about the value of eightpence.

MAM'RE (*s. from the Heb. signifying rebellious*) The name of a man, the name of a district in the land of Canaan.

MAN (*s. from the Sax. mon*) The male of the human species, a human being, one arrived to a state of manhood; one of more than common qualifications; a wealthy independant person; any one, an individual, a servant, an attendant; a vassal, a homager; a moveable bit of wood at draughts or chess. *To be one's own man, to be in one's right senses, to be at one's own disposal. A man of war, a ship of war; a man experienced in war.*

Man (*v. t. from the sub.*) To furnish with men, to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to attend, to wait on; to tame a hawk; to point, to aim; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

Man (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Male, masculine.

Man'ace (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A menace, a threatening. *Chaucer.*

Man'acing (*s. obsolete*) A menace, a threat. *Chaucer.*

MAN'ACLE (*s. from the Lat. manus a hand*) A chain for the hands, shackles.

Man'acle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To chain the hands, to shackle.

Man'acled (*p. from manacle*) Chained, shackled.

Man'acled (*p. a. from manacle*) Chaining the hands, shackling.

MA'NAEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying a comforter*) A man's name.

MAN'AGE (*v. t. from the Lat. manus the hand*) To conduct, to carry on, to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move with ease; to husband, to act with caution; to train a horse to graceful action; to treat with caution, to treat with decency.

Man'age (*s. from the verb*) Conduct, administration; use, instrumentality; the exercise of riding the great horse, a riding school, the ground prepared for riding.

Man'ageable (*adj. from manage*) Capable of being governed, tractable, easy in use.

Man'ageableness (*s. from manageable*) Tractableness, an accommodation to easy use.

Man'aged (*p. from manage*) Governed, conducted, moved with ease, husbanded, treated with caution, trained up as a horse to graceful action.

Man'agement (*s. from manage*) Conduct, an administration; practice, dealing.

Man'ager (*s. from manage*) One that manages, an economist.

Man'agery (*s. from manage*) Conduct, administration; husbandry, frugality; a manner of using.

Man'aging

Man'aging (*p. a. from manage*) Governing, conducting, treating with caution.

Managium (*s. in old records*) A mansion-house.

MA'NAH (*s. in the mythology of the Arabs*) One of the three divinities worshipped by the Arabians.

MANAS'SEH (*s. from the Heb. signifying forgetfulness*) A man's name, one of the tribes of Israel.

Man'asynge (*s. obsolete*) A menace, a threat. *Chaucer.*

MANATE' (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the whale kind.

MANA'TI (*s. a different spelling*) The manate.

MANA'TION (*s. from the Lat. mano to produce in a small stream*) The act of issuing out as a stream, a distillation.

Man'bote (*s. an old law term*) The composition or fine paid for killing a man.

MAN'CA (*s.*) A quantity of silver valued at about seven pounds, a quantity of gold valued at seventy-five pounds sterling; a square piece of gold in former times valued at thirty-nine pence.

MAN'CEPS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A farmer of the public revenues, one who sold an estate with a promise of keeping the purchaser harmless, one that bought an estate by outcry, one who undertook a piece of work on giving security for the performance.

Manch (*s. from manca*) The manca. *Phillips.*

MANCHE (*s. in heraldry*) A sleeve.

Manch'epresent (*s. an old word*) A bribe, a present from the donor's own hand.

MAN'CHESTER (*s.*) A very large and populous town in Lancashire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Man'chester (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Manchester, made at Manchester.

MAN'CHET (*s. the derivation seems to be uncertain*) Fine wheaten bread, a small loaf of fine bread.

Man'chet (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of fine flower, wheaten. "Manchet bread."

Man'child (*s. from man, and child*) A male child.

MANCHINEE'L (*s. in botany*) A large tree in the West Indies.

Manchineel'tree (*s. in botany*) The manchineel. *Millar.*

Manchineel'o (*s. a different spelling*) The manchineel.

Manchineel'otree (*s. a different spelling*) The manchineel.

MANCIPA'RE (*v. t. in the Roman law*) To sell, to alienate, to give up one's right and title to another.

MAN'CIPATE (*v. t. from the Lat. mancipo*) To bind, to tie, to enslave.

Man'cipated (*p. a. from mancipate*) Binding, enslaving.

Mancipation (*s. from mancipate*) Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MAN'CIPLE (*s. from the Lat. manceps*) The steward of a community, the purveyor of a college.

Man'corn (*s. in old records*) Mixed corn, maslin. *Phil.*

MAN'CUS (*s. in old records*) A mark, a coin about the value of thirteen shillings and four pence.

MANCU'SA (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and cudo to stamp*) An ancient coin in value about thirteen shillings and four pence, a mark.

MANDA'MUS (*s. from the Lat. mando to command*) A writ from the court of Kings-Bench commanding an officer of the crown or the members of a body corporate to do justice to any one who has been injured.

MAND'ARIN (*s.*) A Chinese magistrate or nobleman.

MAND'ATARY (*s. from the Lat. mando to command*) One to whom the pope has given a mandate to his benefice.

MAND'ATE (*s. from the Lat. mando to command*) A command, a precept, a charge, a commission.

MANDA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A director.

Man'datory (*adj. from mandator*) Directory, preceptive, implying a mandate.

Man'deril (*s. not so common a spelling*) A mandrel, a turner's instrument on which the work is fixed in the lathe. *Scott.*

Man'dible (*s. from mandibula*) The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIB'ULA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) The jaw.

Mandib'ular (*adj. from mandibula*) Belonging to the lower jaw.

MAN'DIL (*s.*) A kind of cap or turban worn by the Persians.

MANDIL'ION (*s. from the Italian mandiglione*) A soldier's coat, a loose garment, a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*

MANDRAGO'RA (*s. in botany, from the Greek μανδραγώρη a cave*) A mandrake so called because it grows in or near caves.

Man'drake (*s. in botany, from mandragora*) The name of a plant whose divided roots represent the thighs and legs of a man.

MAND'REL (*s. from the French mandrin*) A kind of shank, an instrument used by turners to fix their work in the lathe.

MAND'UCATE (*v. t. from the Lat. manduco*) To chew, to eat.

Mand'ucated (*p. from manducate*) Chewed, eaten.

Mand'ucating (*p. a. from manducate*) Chewing, eating.

Manduca'tion (*s. from manducate*) The act of chewing, the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food.

MANDU'CI (*s. plu. of manducus*) Frightful figures, hobgoblins.

MANDU'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A hideous figure, a person dressed up in a most frightful manner, a hobgoblin.

MAN'DY (*adj. from the Lat. mando to command, from the charge given by our Savior to his disciples before the last supper*) Belonging to the Thursday next before Easter.

Man'dy Thurs'day (*s. in the ecclesiastical calendar*) The Thursday before Easter.

MANE (*s. from the Dutch maene*) The hair which hangs down on the neck of a horse or other beasts.

Man'eater (*s. from man, and eat*) A cannibal, one that feeds on human flesh.

Ma'ned (*adj. from mane*) Furnished with a mane.

MAN'EGE (*s. from the French*) The act of training a horse to graceful action, the place or ground where horses are trained. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'ege (*v. t. from the sub.*) To train a horse to graceful motion. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'egeground (*s. from manege, and ground*) The place or ground where horses are trained. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'eged (*p. from manege*) Trained to graceful action.

Man'eging (*p. a. from manege*) Training a horse to graceful motion.

MA'NEH (*s. from the Heb.*) A weight of gold consisting of one hundred shekels valued at seventy-five pounds, a weight of silver consisting of sixty shekels valued at seven pounds ten shillings sterling; a species of money.

MANELI'TA (*s. in botany*) A kind of weed growing among corn, the guld. *Phillips.*

MANEN'TES (*s. an old law term, from the Lat. maneo, to continue*) Tenants, the tenants.

MAN'EQUIN (*v. with printers*) A little statue or model so contrived as to put into any different attitude at pleasure.

Man'ere (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A manner, carriage, behaviour. *Chaucer.*

MA'NES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ghost, a shade, that which was supposed to remain of a man after death; infernal deities.

Ma'nesheet (*s. from mane and sheet*) A covering for the head and neck of a horse.

MA'NETH (*s. a different spelling*) The manah.

Man'ful (*adj. from man*) Bold, stout, daring.

Man'fully (*adv. from manful*) Boldly, stoutly.

Man'fulness (*s. from manful*) Boldness, stoutness.

MAN'GANESE (*s. in natural history*) A kind of poor iron ore, much used by glass makers.

Mang'corn (*s. a local word*) A mixture of corn, maslin.

MANGE (*s. from the French manger to eat*) The itch or scab in cattle.

MAN'GER (*s. from the French manger to eat*) The place where horses are fed with corn.

Man'gerie (*s. obsolete*) The act of eating, festivity. *Ch.*

Man'gier (*adj. comp. of mangy*) Mangy in a greater degree.

Man'giest (*adj. sup. of mangy*) Mangy in the greatest degree.

Man'giness (*s. from mangy*) The state of being mangy, the infection of the mange.

MAN'GLE (*v. t. from the Dutch manglelen*) To tear by piecemeal, to lacerate, to butcher.

Man'gled (*p. from mangle*) Cut or torn by piecemeal, lacerated, butchered.

Man'gler (*s. from mangle*) One that mangles.

MAN'GLES (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Man'gling (*p. a. from mangle*) Cutting piecemeal, lacerating, butchering.

Man'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of hacking, the act of tearing piecemeal; that which is mangled.

MAN'GO (*s. from the French mangostan*) A kind of fruit from the Indies, a kind of pickle.

MAN'GON (*s. an old military term*) An engine for throwing stones.

Man'gonell (*s. from mangon*) A warlike engine for throwing stones. *Chaucer.*

Man'gonism (*s. from mangonize*) The act of furbishing up any thing old. *Bailey.*

Mangoniza'tion (*s. from mangonize*) The act of furbishing up for sale. *Cole.*

MAN'GONIZE (*v. t. from the Lat. mangonizo to polish, but not used*) To furbish up for sale.

Man-

Man'gonized (*p. from manganize, but not used*) Furbished up for sale.
Man'gonizing (*p. a. from manganize*) Furbishing up for sale. *Cole.*
MAN'GOSTANS (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the garcenia.
Man'gy (*adj. from mange*) Infected with the mange, scabby.
Man'hater (*s. from man and hate*) One who hates mankind, a misanthrope.
Man'hede (*s. obsolete*) Manhood. *Chaucer.*
Man'hood (*s. from man*) The human nature, the state of being a man; courage, bravery.
MA'NIA (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*) Madness.
MAN'IALE (*adj. from the Lat. manus a band, but not used*) Tractable. *Cole.*
Mani'ac (*adj. from mania*) Raging with madness.
Mani'acal (*adj. from maniac*) Mad, raving with madness.
MAN'ICA (*s. from the Lat.*) A sleeve, a kind of bag in a triangular form.
Maniche'an (*adj. from Manichee*) Belonging to the sect or doctrine of the Manichees.
Maniche'an (*s. from the adj.*) A Manichee. *Scott.*
MANICHEE' (*s. in church history*) One of the sect who held two eternal and independent beings, one the author of all good and the other the author of all evil.
Man'icheism (*s. from Manichee*) The doctrine of the Manichees. *Scott.*
Man'ichord (*s. in music*) An instrument in form of a spinnet. *Dict. of Arts.*
MANICOR'DIUM (*s. in music*) A kind of spinnet. *Scott.*
MANICOR'DON (*s. a different spelling*) The manicordium. *Dict. of Arts.*
MAN'ICUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightshade.
Ma'nie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mania, madness. *Chauc.*
MAN'IFEST (*adj. from the Lat. manifesto to make plain*) Plain, open, discovered, detected; *with of; as, "Calisto there stood manifest of shame."* *Dryden.*
Man'ifest (*s. from the adj.*) A declaration, a public protestation, a manifesto.
Man'ifest (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make public, to shew plainly, to discover.
Manifesta'tion (*s. from manifest*) A discovery, a publication, a full proof.
Man'ifested (*p. from manifest*) Made public, discovered.
Manifest'ible (*adj. from manifest*) Easy to be discovered, capable of being discovered. *Brown.*
Man'ifesting (*p. a. from manifest*) Discovering, making manifest.
Man'ifestly (*adv. from manifest*) Evidently, plainly, clearly.
Man'ifestness (*s. from manifest*) Perspicuity, manifest proof.
MANIFES'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A public protestation, a declaration in form.
Man'ifold (*adj. from many and fold*) Repeated many times, numerous, complicated.
Manifold (*adv. from manifold*) In a manifold manner.
Man'ifolded (*adj. from manifold*) Having many complications.
MANIG'LION (*s. in gunnery*) One of the handles of a piece of ordnance cast after the German fashion.
MANI'HOT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the jatropa.
Man'ikin (*s. from man*) A little man.
MANIL'LE (*s. in Africa*) A kind of ring or band of metal worn after the manner of bracelets.
MAN'INGTREE (*s.*) A town in Essex; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 60 miles from London.
Man'ingtree (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Maningtree, made at Maningtree.
Man'iple (*s. from manipulus*) A handful; a small band of soldiers.
Manip'ular (*adj. from manipulus*) Belonging to a manipule.
Manipula'tion (*s. in mines*) The manner of digging for silver. *Scott.*
MANIP'ULUS (*s. with physicians*) A manipule, a handful.
Man'killer (*s. from man and kill*) A murderer.
Man'kind (*s. from man and kind*) The human kind.
Man'kind (*adj. from the sub.*) Manlike, resembling a man. *"A mankind witch."* *Shakespeare.*
Man'less (*adj. from man*) Destitute of men, having no men.
Man'lier (*adj. comp. of manly*) Manly in a greater degree.
Man'liest (*adj. sup. of manly*) Manly in the greatest degree.
Man'like (*adj. from man and like*) Like a man, having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

Man'linefs (*s. from manly*) Stoutness, bravery, dignity.
Man'ly (*adj. from man*) Manlike, firm, brave, befitting a man.
Man'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) With courage, with manlinefs.
MAN'NA (*s. from the Heb. signifying what is this?*) A delicious food which distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness.
Man'na (*s. in medicine*) A kind of gum, a gentle purgative.
Man'na pear (*s. from manna and pear*) A species of pear.
MANNA'SI (*s. in ichthyology*) The sea cow.
MANNA'TI (*s. a different spelling*) The manna.
Manned (*p. from man*) Furnished with men.
MAN'NER (*s. from the French maniere*) A form, a method; a custom, a habit; a sort, a kind; a turn, a cast.
Man'nerlinefs (*s. from mannerly*) Civility, courteousness.
Man'nerly (*adj. from manner*) Civil, complaisant.
Man'nerly (*adv. from the adj.*) Civilly, complaisantly.
Man'ners (*s. plu.*) The morals, the general way of life; studied civilities, courteous behaviour.
Manning (*s. from the part. in old records*) A day's work of a man.
Man'ning (*p. a. from man*) Furnishing with men.
Man'nish (*adj. from man*) Having the appearance of a man, bold, impudent, masculine. *Cole.*
Man'nour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A manor. *Cole.*
Man'nus (*s. in old records*) A nag, a gennet.
MANO'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying rest*) A man's name.
MANOM'ETER (*s. from the Greek μέτρον tbm, and μέτρον to measure*) An instrument to shew the rarity or density of the air.
MAN'OR (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. mando to command*) A lordship, the right of holding a court baron with the perquisites belonging to it; the rule or government which the lord has over the tenants within his fee.
Man'or (*s. from the foregoing, but now grown obsolete*) A manorhouse, a mansion, an habitation. *Chaucer.*
Man'orhouse (*s. from manor and house*) The house belonging to the lord of the manor, the capital messuage.
MAN'OSCOPE (*s. from the Greek μέτρον tbm, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument to shew the alterations in the rarity or density of the air.
Man'our (*s. from the French manoir, but not so common a spelling*) A manor.
Man'ourhouse (*s. not so modern a spelling*) A manorhouse. *Phillips.*
Manpyg'ernon (*s. obsolete*) A kind of pottage. *Cole.*
MAN'QUELLER (*s. from the Sax. man, and cwellan*) A man killer, a murderer. *Carew.*
Man're (*s. obsolete*) A manner. *Chaucer.*
MANSE (*s. from the Lat. mansio a mansion*) A parsonage house.
MANS'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 138 miles from London.
Mans'field (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mansfield, made at Mansfield.
MAN'SION (*s. from the Lat. maneo to abide*) A dwelling house, a place of residence; residence, abode.
Man'sionhouse (*s. from mansion and house*) A dwelling house, a house in which some person of rank resides.
Man'slaughter (*s. from man and slaughter*) The act of killing a man without malice prepense, murder, destruction of the human race.
Man'slayer (*s. from man and slay*) A murderer, one that has killed another by misadventure.
MANSUEFAC'TION (*s. from the Lat. mansuetus tame, and facio to make, but not much used*) The act of taming.
MANSUE'TE (*adj. from the Lat. mansuetus*) Tame, gentle, reclaimed, meek.
MAN'SUETUDE (*s. from the Lat. mansuetudo*) Tame-ness, gentleness.
Man'suon (*s. in old records*) A farm, a messuage.
Manfu'ra (*s. in old records*) The habitation of people in the country.
Man'fus (*s. in old records*) A farm, a messuage.
Man'tea (*s. in old records*) A mantle, a cloak, a long robe.
MAN'TEAU (*s. from the French*) A lady's gown.
MAN'TEL (*s. from the old French*) The work raised in a room above the fire place.
MANTELE'T (*s. from the French*) A short cloak worn by ladies. *In fortification, a kind of moveable pent-house, used as a blind to screen the pioneers in their approaches to the works of the enemy.*

MANTELLE'

MANTELLÉ' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the two corners cut off by lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the chief point on the sides so as to represent a kind of mantle.

MAN'TICE (*s. from the Greek μαντική the art of magic*) Divination, the pretended art of foretelling future events by magic.

MANTI'CORA (*s. in zoology*) An Indian beast said to have the face of a man, and the body of a lion. *Phil.*

MANTIC'ULATE (*v. int. from the Lat. manticulo, but not used*) To pick pockets. *Bailey.*

Man'tiger (*s. in zoology*) A large kind of monkey, a baboon.

MAN'TILE (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A mantle. *Phillips.*

MAN'TIS (*s. in zoology*) A species of gryllus, so called from the posture in which it usually holds its anterior pair of legs.

MAN'TLE (*s. from the Brit. montell*) A kind of cloak, a garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

Man'tle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cloak, to cover, to disguise.

Man'tle (*v. int.*) To ferment, to froth; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to revel, to joy; to spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

Mantled (*p. from mantle*) Cloaked, covered, disguised.

Man'tlet (*s. from mantle*) A mantle. *Chaucer.*

Man'tletree (*s. in building*) The beam or piece of timber laid across the head of a chimney.

Man'tling (*p. a. from mantle*) Expanding, spreading the wings, fermenting, frothing.

Man'tling (*s. in heraldry*) The representation of a kind of furred mantle thrown over a coat of arms.

Man'toe (*s. not so common a word*) A mantua, a kind of loose gown.

MAN'TUA (*s. from the French manteau*) A lady's gown; an upper garment; a kind of silk.

Mantuumaker (*s. from mantua and make*) One who makes gowns for women.

MANTUR'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddess among the Romans who was supposed to influence wives to stay at home.

MAN'UAL (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand*) A small book, a book that may be carried in the hand.

Man'ual (*adj. from the sub.*) Used by the hand, performed by the hand.

Man'ualist (*s. from manual*) An artificer. *Scott.*

MANU'BIAL (*s. from the Lat. manubiae spoils, but not much used*) Belonging to the spoils taken in war.

MANU'BIÆ (*s. from the Lat.*) The spoils taken in war, the money arising from the sale of booty taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A handle. *Boyle.*

MANUCAP'TION (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and capio to take, a law term*) A writ that lies for a man who has been taken into custody on suspicion and not admitted to bail.

Manucap'tor (*s. a law term*) One who stands bail for another.

MANUCODIA'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The bird of paradise.

MANUDUC'TION (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and duco to lead*) The act of guiding by the hand.

Ma'nuel (*s. a law term*) A thing of which present profit may be made.

MANUFAC'TURE (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and facio to make*) The art of making any piece of workmanship; the thing made by art.

Manufac'ture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

Manufac'tured (*p. from manufacture*) Made by art and labour, performed by workmanship.

Manufac'turer (*s. from manufacture*) One that manufactures.

Manufac'turing (*p. a. from manufacture*) Making by art and labour.

MAN'UMISE (*v. t. from the Lat. manus the hand, and mitto to send*) To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

Man'umised (*p. from manumise*) Set free, dismissed from slavery.

Man'umising (*p. a. from manumise*) Setting free, discharging from slavery.

Manumis'sion (*s. from manumit*) The act of giving liberty to slaves.

MAN'UMIT (*v. t. from the Lat. manus the hand, and mitto to send*) To discharge from slavery.

Man'umitted (*p. from manumit*) Discharged from slavery.

Man'umitting (*p. a. from manumit*) Releasing from slavery.

MAN'UPASTUS (*s. a law term*) A domestic, a household servant.

Man'upes (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and pes the foot*) A foot of good and lawful measure. *Phillips.*

Manu'rabl (*adj. from manure*) Capable of improvement, capable of cultivation.

Manu'rance (*s. from manure, but now grown obsolete*) Cultivation, agriculture. *Spenser.*

MANU'RE (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand*) Soil laid on land, dung or compost to enrich land.

Manu're (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cultivate by manual labour, to dung, to enrich with compost.

Manu'red (*p. from manure*) Cultivated, enriched with compost.

Manu'rement (*s. from manure*) Cultivation, improvement. *Wotton.*

Manu'rer (*s. from manure*) One that manures.

Manu'ring (*p. a. from manure*) Cultivating with manual labour, enriching with compost.

Manu'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act or process of enriching.

MA'NUS (*s. an old law term*) An oath; the person that takes an oath, a compurgator.

MAN'USCRIPT (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and scribo to write*) A written copy, a book written as distinguished from one that is printed.

Man'uspas'tus (*s. a law term*) A domestic, a household servant.

MANUTENEN'TIA (*s. a law term*) A writ used in case of maintenance.

MANUTEN'TION (*s. from the Lat. manus the hand, and teneo to hold, but not much used*) The act of holding by the hand. *Bailey.*

Man'worth (*s. in old customs*) The price or fine paid to the lord for killing one of his villains.

MA'NY (*adj. from the Sax. maneegeo, much used in composition*) Numerous, several, often.

Ma'ny (*s. from the adj.*) A multitude, a company, several people, several things.

Ma'nycoloured (*adj. from many and colour*) Having many colours.

Ma'nyfeet (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the poly-pus.

Ma'nyheaded (*adj. from many and head*) Having many heads.

Ma'nylanguage (*adj. from many and language*) Having many languages, having different languages.

Ma'nypeopled (*adj. from many and people*) Having many inhabitants, having much people.

Ma'nytimes (*adv. from many and times*) Frequently, often, repeatedly.

Man'zed (*adj. a local word*) Wicked, turbulent. *Bailey.*

MA'ON (*s. from the Heb. signifying a house*) The name of a city. *Josbua.*

MAP (*s. from the low Lat. mappa*) A description of a country by lines drawn on paper, a picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the rules of geography; the site or description of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

Map (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set down according to admeasurement, to delineate geographically.

MA'PACH (*s. in zoology*) The ratoon.

MA'PLE (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree, a kind of wood well known.

Ma'ple (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the maple tree, made of the maple tree.

Ma'pletree (*s. in botany*) The name of a well known tree.

MAPPARIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the Lat. mappa a handkerchief*) The person at the public games who gave the signal to the combatants by throwing a handkerchief.

Map'ped (*p. from map*) Delineated in a map.

Map'pery (*s. from map*) The act of making maps, the act of delineating. *Hammer.*

Map'ping (*p. a. from map*) Making maps, delineating in a map.

MAQU'EY (*s. in the West Indies*) The name of a tree which is said to yield wine, vinegar, thread, needles and timber.

MAR (*v. t. from the Sax. amynan*) To injure, to spoil, to hurt, to damage.

Ma'ra (*s. in old records*) A meer, a marsh, a pool, a bog.

MA'RA (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) The name of a woman. *Ruth.*

MA'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A spirit which was supposed to torment and suffocate people in their sleep. *Johnson.*

MA'RAH (*s. from the Heb.*) The name of a place in the wilderness. *Exod. 15.*

MARANA'SIN (*s. in Pagan theology*) Jupiter so called by the Sidonians.

MARANA'THA (*s. from the Syriac signifying the Lord comes*)

comes) The highest degree of excommunication among the Jews.

MARAN'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MARAS'MADES (*s. from the Greek μαρᾶσσω to grow lean*) A fever, a hectic fever.

MARAS'MUS (*s. from the Greek μαρᾶσσω to waste away*) A consumption.

MAR'ATHRITES (*s. in medicine*) Wine in which fennel has been infused.

MAR'ATHRUM (*s. in botany*) The fennel.

MARAU'DER (*s. from the French maraudeur*) A soldier that roves about in search of plunder.

Marau'ding (*adj. from marauder*) Roving about in quest of plunder.

MARAVE'DI (*s. a different spelling*) The maravedis, a small Spanish copper coin. *Dict. of Arts.*

MARAVE'DIS (*s. from the Spanish*) A small coin in specie something less than a farthing. *Scott.*

MAR'BLE (*s. in natural history from the Lat. marmor*) A fine hard stone used in statues and elegant buildings, a little round ball of stone used by boys in play, a stone remarkable for sculpture or inscriptions.

Mar'ble (*adj. from the sub.*) Made of marble, variegated like marble.

Mar'ble (*v. t. from the sub.*) To variegate in imitation of marble.

Mar'bled (*p. from marble*) Variegated in imitation of marble.

Mar'blehearted (*adj. from marble and heart*) Hard-hearted, cruel, insensible.

Mar'bling (*p. a. from marble*) Variegating in imitation of marble.

MAR'CAB (*s. in astronomy*) A fixed star in the wing of Pegasus.

MAR'CASITE (*s. in natural history*) A compound inflammable metallic body frequently found in mines.

Marcasit'ical (*adj. from marcasite*) Pertaining to marcasite, resembling marcasite.

Marc'grave (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A margrave. *Pbill.*

MAR'CASSIN (*s. in heraldry*) A young wild boar distinguished by having no twist on the tail.

Marcel'lian (*adj. in church history, from Marcellus*) Belonging to the doctrine of Marcellus.

Marcel'lian (*s. from the adj.*) One of the followers of Marcellus, who denied the distinct or substantial existence of the Son of God.

Marcel'lianism (*s. from Marcellian*) The tenets of the Marcellians.

MARCEL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name, the head of a sect which arose in the fourth century and denied the distinct personality of the Son of God.

MARCES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. marcesco to fade*) Fading, withering.

MARCES'SIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. marcesco to fade*) Fading away, soon withered.

MARCH (*s. in chronology from Mars*) The third month in the year.

MARCH (*v. t. from the French marcher*) To put in motion, to bring in regular procession.

March (*v. int.*) To move in military form, to walk in a grave or stately manner.

March (*s. from the verb*) A movement, a journey of soldiers; a grave solemn walk, a laborious walk; a signal to move, a kind of tune.

MARCH (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeshire; it has a market on Friday, and is 80 miles from London.

March (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to March, made at March, produced in March.

March'andrie (*s. obsolete*) Merchandise. *Chaucer.*

March'ant (*s. an unusual spelling*) A merchant. *Phillips.*

MARCHAN'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

March'er (*s. from march*) A president of the marches or borders.

MARCH'ES (*s. it wants the singular*) The borders.

Mar'chesite (*s. an uncommon spelling*) The marcasite. *Cole.*

March'et (*s.*) An old abrogated law in Scotland which gave the lord of the manor the first night's lodging with every married woman within his jurisdiction; a fine of thirteen shillings to be paid to the lords of certain manors on the marriage of a tenant's daughter.

Marchia're (*v. int. in old records*) To join, to border upon.

March'ing (*p. a. from march*) Moving in military form, walking in a deliberate and stately manner; putting into military movement, causing to march.

March'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving in military form, the act of walking in a grave and solemn manner.

MARCH'IONESS (*s. from the Lat. marchio a marquis*) The lady of a marquis.

MARCH'PANE (*s. from the French maffepain*) A kind of sweet meat, a sort of sweet biscuit.

MAR'CIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

Mar'cian (*adj. obsolete*) Martial, warlike. *Chaucer.*

MAR'CID (*adj. from the Lat. marcidus*) Lean, withered, pining.

Marcid'ious (*adj. from marcid, but not used*) Lean, withered. *Cole.*

Marcid'ity (*s. from marcid, but not much used*) Leanness, the want of flesh. *Cole.*

MAR'CIONIST (*s. in church history*) One of the followers of Marcion.

MAR'CION (*s.*) A man's name; the founder of a sect who ascribed to our Saviour a phantastic body, and held that the law and the gospel originated from two distinct divinities, the one just and the other good.

MAR'CITE (*s. in church history from Marcus*) One of a sect in the second century who held perfection, and made a profession of doing every thing with the greatest freedom as though it had been impossible for them to do wrong.

MAR'COR (*s. with physicians*) The marasmus, a waste of flesh.

MARCAS'SIAN (*s. in church history*) A kind of gnostic.

MAR'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, Mark. *Col. 4.*

MAR'DIKERS (*s.*) The inhabitants of Batavia in the East Indies, being a mixed breed of the Dutch, Portuguese, Indians, and other nations. *Dict. of Arts.*

MARDOCHE'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

MARE (*s. from the Sax.*) The female of the horse; a kind of torpor which seizes a person between sleeping and waking, the nightmare.

Mare (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) More, greater. *Chaucer.*

Ma'reis (*s. obsolete*) Marshes, fens; marrows. *Chauc.*

Ma'remaid (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A mermaid. *Cole.*

Marem'ium (*s. in old records*) Timber, materials of wood for building. *Phillips.*

MAR'ESCHAL (*s. from the French*) The chief commander of an army.

Maret'tum (*s. in old records*) Marshy ground.

MAR'GA (*s. in natural history*) Marle, a kind of clay with which land is manured.

MAR'GARET (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MAR'GARIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of date. *Phillips.*

MARGARIT'IA (*s. in natural history from the Lat.*) A pearl, a kind of stone that grows in a shell fish.

Mar'garite (*s. from margarita*) A pearl.

Mar'garite (*s. in botany*) A daisy. *Chaucer.*

MAR'GARITES (*s. in botany*) A kind of daisy. *Ainsw.*

MARGARITIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. margarita a pearl and fero to bear*) Producing pearls.

Marge (*s. obsolete*) The margin. *Spenser.*

Mar'gelaine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The marjoram. *Chauc.*

MAR'GENT (*s. from the Lat. margo*) The margin.

Mar'gerett (*s. obsolete*) A kind of daisy. *Chaucer.*

MAR'GERY (*s. supposed to be from Margaret*) The name of a woman.

Mar'geryprater (*s. a cant word*) A hen. *Cole.*

MAR'GIN (*s. from the Lat. margo*) The border, the brim, the edge; the edge of a page, the edge of a wound.

Mar'ginal (*adj. from margin*) Belonging to the margin, having a broad edge.

Mar'ginated (*adj. from margin*) Having a margin, placed or written in the margin.

Mar'gined (*adj. from margin, but not so common a word*) Marginated, having a margin.

MAR'GO (*s. from the Lat. in botany*) The edge of a plant.

MAR'GRAVE (*s. from the German marck and graff*) A keeper of the marches, a title of sovereignty in Germany.

Ma'rie (*s. obsolete*) Marrow. *Chaucer.*

Mar'iebone (*s. obsolete*) A marrowbone. *Chaucer.*

Mar'iets (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet. *Phillips.*

Mar'igold (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant.

Marina'de (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pickle.

Mar'inaries (*s. in old records*) A mariner, a seaman.

MAR'INATE (*v. t. from the French mariner*) To salt and preserve fish in oil or vinegar. *King.*

Mar'inated (*p. from marinate*) Salted and preserved.

Mar'inating (*p. a. from marinate*) Salting and preserving.

MAR'INE (*adj. from the Lat. mare maris the sea*) Belonging to the sea.

Mar'ine (*s. from the adj.*) The state of the navy, shipping; a soldier who is to serve on shipboard.

MARINEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The valerian.

MAR'INER (*s. from marine*) A sailor, a seaman.

MAR'IO (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a long large fish in the Danube.

MARIO'LA (*s. with the papists*) A little image or shrine of the Virgin Mary.

MAR'JORUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a fragrant herb.

MARIPE'TUM (*s. in zoology*) A beast in Japan about the bigness of a dog said to be very good food.

MARIS'CA (*s. with surgeons*) A kind of blister in the fundament.

Maris'cum, Maris'cus (*s. in old records*) A fenny ground, a marsh.

MA'RISH (*s. from the Sax. merse, but now grown obsolete*) A bog, a fen. *Milton.*

Ma'rish (*adj. from the sub.*) Morish, boggy, swampy. *Tu.*

Maritag'ium (*s. an old law term*) Wedlock, a lawful marriage, the right of bestowing a widow in marriage, lands given in marriage, the portion of a woman in marriage.

Mar'ital (*adj. from the Lat. maritus a husband*) Belonging to a husband, incident to a husband.

MAR'ITATED (*adj. from the Lat. maritus a husband, but not much used*) Having a husband.

MARIT'IMAL (*adj. from the Lat. maritimus*) Belonging to the sea, bordering on the sea, performed on the sea, maritime.

Mar'itime (*adj. from the Lat. maritimus*) Belonging to the sea, done on the sea, bordering on the sea.

MARK (*s. from the Brit. marc*) A token by which any thing is known, an impression, a character made by one who cannot write; a proof, an evidence; the evidence of a horse, age by the appearance of the teeth; notice taken, a convenience of notice; the point to which a weapon is directed.

MARK (*s. from the French marque*) A licence of reprisals.

MARK (*s. from the French marc*) The sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

MARK (*s.*) A foreign weight for gold and silver containing eight ounces.

MARK (*s.*) A man's name; the title of one of the gospels.

Mark (*v. t. from the sub.*) To impress with a token, to distinguish by some character impressed; to note, to take notice of.

Mark (*v. int.*) To note, to take notice.

Mark'ed (*p. from mark*) Distinguished by a mark, impressed with a mark, noted, taken notice of.

Mark'er (*s. from mark*) One that sets a mark, one that takes notice.

MARK'ET (*s. from the Lat. mercatus*) The public time for buying and selling, the resort of buyers and sellers; a purchase, a sale; rate, price.

Mark'et (*v. int. from the sub.*) To deal at a place of buying and selling, to make bargains.

Mark'et (*adj. from the sub. often used in composition*) Belonging to a market, having a market.

Mark'etable (*adj. from market*) Likely to be sold, laudable; current in a market.

Mark'etbell (*s. from market, and bell*) The bell that gives notice that buying and selling in the market may begin.

Mark'etbeter (*s. obsolete*) One that makes a quarrel in a market. *Chaucer.*

Mark'etcross (*s. from market, and cross*) A cross set up in a marketplace.

Mark'etday (*s. from market, and day*) The day on which the market is held.

Mark'etfolk (*s. from market, and folk*) The people that come to a market.

Mark'etgeld (*s. from market, and geld, an old word*) The toll of a market. *Phillips.*

Mark'eting (*p. a. from market*) Buying and selling.

Mark'eting (*s. from the part. colloquial*) Any thing bought in a market.

Mark'etmaid (*s. from market, and maid*) A woman that goes to market to buy or sell.

Mark'etman (*s. from market, and man*) A man who goes to market to sell or buy.

Mark'etplace (*s. from market, and place*) The place in a town where the market is kept.

Mark'etprice (*s. from market, and price*) The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARK'ETRAISING (*s.*) A town in Lincolnshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 147 miles from London.

Mark'etrate (*s. from market, and rate*) The rate or price at which any thing is currently sold.

Mark'ettown (*s. from market, and town*) A town that has the privilege of a stated market.

Mark'etwoman (*s. from market, and woman*) A woman that goes to market to buy or sell.

Mark'etgeld (*s. an old word*) Marketgeld, the toll of a market. *Phillips.*

Mark'itbeter (*s. obsolete*) One that raises a quarrel in a market. *Chaucer.*

Mark'man (*s. from mark, and man*) A man skilful at hitting a mark, a marksman.

Mark'penny (*s. a local word*) A fine paid at Maldon for laying pipes or gutters in the street. *Cole.*

Marks'man (*s. from mark, and man*) A man dexterous at hitting a mark.

MARL (*s. from the Brit.*) A kind of clay, a kind of earth much used in some countries for manure.

Marl (*v. t. from the sub.*) To manure with marl.

Marl (*v. t. a sea term, from marline*) To fasten the sail with marline.

MARL'BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 74 miles from London.

Marl'borough (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Marlborough, made at Marlborough.

Marle (*s. not so common a spelling*) Marl. *Dict. of A.*

Marl'ed (*p. from marl*) Manured with marl; fastened with marline.

Marle'rium (*s. in old records*) A marlpit. *Cole.*

Marle'tum (*s. in old records*) A marlpit. *Phillips.*

Mar'lin (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The merlin, a kind of hawk. *Cole.*

MAR'LINE (*s. a sea term*) A writhe of untwisted hemp dipped in boiling pitch.

Mar'linepike (*s. a sea term*) A small piece of iron used in fastening ropes, an instrument to open the twist of a rope, a fid. *Johnson.*

Mar'ling (*p. a. from marl*) Manuring with marl.

Mar'ling (*s. from the part.*) The process of manuring land with marl.

Mar'ling (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The marline.

Mar'ling (*v. t. a sea term*) Securing with marline. *Ph.*

Mar'lingspeck (*s. an obsolete and incorrect spelling*) The marlinespike. *Cole.*

MAR'LOW (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamshire; it has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles from London.

Mar'low (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Marlow, made at Marlow.

Marl'pit (*s. from marl, and pit*) A pit out of which marl is dug.

Mar'ly (*adj. from marl*) Abounding with marl, tending to marl.

MAR'MADUKE (*s.*) A man's name.

MAR'MALADE (*s. from the French*) The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

Mar'malet (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Marmalade.

MARMARI'TIS (*s. in botany*) The bearsbreech.

MARMARY'GÆ (*s. with physicians, from the Greek μαρμαρυγή to shine*) The flashes of light that appear before the eyes in some disorders of the head.

MAR'MOR (*s. in natural history*) Marble.

MAR'MORA (*s. plu. of marmor*) Marbles, fine marbles.

MARMORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The bearsbreech.

Marmora'tion (*s. from marmor*) The act of laying over with marble, an incrustation of marble. *Johnson.*

Marmo'rean (*adj. from marmor, but not much used*) Made of marble. *Johnson.*

Mar'morated (*adj. from marmor*) Covered with marble, incrustated with marble. *Scott.*

MARMOREL'LA (*s. in botany*) The agrimony, the liverwort.

Marmo'reous (*adj. from marmor*) Consisting of marble, resembling marble. *Scott.*

MAR'MOSET (*s. in zoology, from the French marmouset*) A small kind of monkey.

MAR'MOT, MARMOT'TO (*s. from the Italian*) The marmotte, the largest animal of the rat kind; it is an inhabitant of the Alps, and is about the size of a rabbit.

MARMOT'TE (*s. in zoology*) The largest animal of the rat kind.

MAR'MOZET (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The marmoset. *Shakespeare.*

MARO'NEA (*s.*) A town in Greece noted for strong wine.

Maro'nean (*adj. from Maronea*) Belonging to Maronea, belonging to the wine of Maronea said to be so strong as to take twenty times the quantity of water to lower it.

MA'RONIST (*s. in church history*) One of the christians anciently inhabiting mount Libanus. *Scott.*

MARONITE (*s. a different spelling*) A Maronist. *D. of A.*
Marooning (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The barbarous act of setting a person on shore where there are no inhabitants.
MAROTIC (*adj. in the style of the French poetry*) Gay and merry, but simple and natural.
MARQUE (*s. from the French*) A reprisal, a licence of reprisals.
Marquesite (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The marcasite. *Cole.*
Marques (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A marquis. *Scott.*
Marquestet (*s. not much used*) A marchioness. *Scott.*
MARQUETRY (*s. from the French marquetry*) Chequered work, work inlaid with variegations.
MARQUIS (*s. from the French*) One of the second order of nobility in England, a nobleman next in rank to a duke; a marchioness. *Shakespeare.*
Marquise (*s. from marquis*) The dignity or temporalities of a marquis.
Marr (*v. t. a different spelling*) To mar. *Scott.*
MARR (*s. in geography*) A county or district in Scotland.
Marred (*p. from mar*) Hurt, spoiled.
Mar'rer (*s. from mar*) One that mars.
MARRIAGE (*s. from the Lat. maritus a husband*) Wedlock, the act of uniting a man and woman for life.
Marriage (*adj. from the sub. often used in composition*) Belonging to wedlock.
Marriageable (*adj. from marriage*) Fit for marriage; capable of union.
Marriageableness (*s. from marriageable*) Fitness for marriage.
Marriagearticle (*s. from marriage, and article*) An article or agreement in order to marriage, a stipulation between the parties which is to be binding in case of marriage.
Marriagebed (*s. from marriage, and bed*) The bed appropriated to a man and woman on their marriage, lawful concubinage.
Marriagechamber (*s. from marriage, and chamber*) The chamber or apartment appropriated to the entertainment of the guests at a wedding.
Marrieday (*s. from marriage, and day*) A wedding-day, the day on which any one is married.
Marriagehour (*s. from marriage, and hour*) The time of marriage, the hour of marriage, the time of the day in which marriages may be lawfully solemnized.
Marriageportion (*s. from marriage, and portion*) The portion of one given in marriage.
Marriagesettlement (*s. from marriage, and settlement*) Marriage articles.
Marriagetie (*s. from marriage, and tie*) Wedlock, the contract of marriage.
Mar'rid (*p. obsolete, from mar*) Marred. *Chaucer.*
Mar'ried (*p. from marry*) Joined in wedlock, connubial.
Mar'ries (*s. plu. an obsolete spelling*) Mares. *Chaucer.*
MARROQUIN (*s. in commerce*) Morocco, a kind of fine leather.
MARROW (*s. from the Sax. merg*) An oleagenous substance contained in the bones. *In the Scotch dialect, a fellow, a companion, an associate.*
Mar'rowbone (*s. from marrow, and bone*) A bone full of marrow, a bone boiled for the marrow; the knees *in droll style.*
Mar'rowfat (*s. in gardening*) A kind of large pea.
Mar'rowless (*adj. from marrow*) Void of marrow.
MARRUBIAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The cunila, a genus of plants.
MARRUBIUM (*s. in botany*) The hoarhound, a genus of plants.
MAR'RY (*v. t. from the Lat. maritor*) To join a man and woman in marriage, to dispose of in marriage, to take for a husband or wife.
Mar'ry (*v. int.*) To enter into the conjugal state; *with* as, "To marry with Nan Page."
Mar'rying (*p. a. from marry*) Joining a man and woman in wedlock, giving in marriage, taking a husband or wife.
Mar'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining in wedlock, the act of giving in marriage.
MARS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of war.
MARS (*s. in astronomy*) The planet whose orb is next below to that of Jupiter.
Mars (*s. in chymistry*) Iron.
Mars (*s. obsolete*) A fen, a bog. *Gibson.*
MARSH (*s. from the Sax. merse*) A fen, a bog, a swamp.
MARSH'AL (*s. the common spelling, from the French marechal*) The chief officer at arms, an officer who regulates combats in lists, one who regulates rank and order on public occasions; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

Marsh'al (*v. t. from the sub.*) To arrange, to put into rank or order; to lead as an harbinger.
Marsh'alled (*p. from marshal*) Arranged, put into order.
Marsh'aller (*s. from marshal*) One that arranges, one that ranks in order.
Marsh'alling (*p. a. from marshal*) Arranging, putting into rank or order.
Marsh'alsea (*s. from marshal*) The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
Marsh'alsey (*s. a different spelling*) The marshalsea. *Scott.*
Marsh'alship (*s. from marshal*) The office of marshal.
Marsh'elder (*s. in botany*) A species of gelderrose.
MARSH'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 104 miles from London.
Marsh'field (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Marshfield, made at Marshfield.
Marsh'ier (*adj. comp. of marshy*) Marshy in a greater degree.
Marsh'iest (*adj. sup. of marshy*) Marshy in the greatest degree.
Mars'hill (*s. from Mars, and hill*) A place in the city of Athens where there was a statue of Mars.
Marsh'land (*s. from marsh, and land*) The west division of the county of Norfolk.
Marsh'mallow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Marsh'marigold (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flower of the plant.
Marsh'rocket (*s. in botany*) A species of watercress.
Marsh'y (*adj. from marsh*) Boggy, wet, swampy; produced in marshes.
MARS'LEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MAR'SUPIALE (*s. in zoology*) The opossum.
MARSUPIA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) The obturator, a muscle of the thigh.
Mart (*s. from market*) A place of public traffick, a bargain, purchase and sale; a licence of reprisals.
Mart (*v. t. from the sub.*) To traffick, to buy or sell.
MART (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mars, the god of war, war. *Chaucer.*
MAR'TAGON (*s. with florists*) A kind of lily.
MARTE (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mars, the god of war; war. *Chaucer.*
Mart'ed (*p. from mart*) Bought and sold. *Shaksp.*
Mart'elled (*adj. obsolete*) Hammered, beaten. *Spens.*
MAR'TEN (*s. in zoology, from the Lat. martes*) A large kind of weasel; a kind of swallow.
Mart'enet (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A martinet. *Scott.*
Mart'ern (*s. a different spelling*) A marten; a kind of swallow.
Mart'erncub (*s. from martern, and cub*) A martin of the first year. *Phillips.*
MAR'THA (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) The name of a woman.
Mart'ial (*adj. from Mars*) Brave, warlike, having a warlike appearance, belonging to war; belonging to the planet Mars; having the parts or properties of iron.
Mart'ialist (*s. from martial*) A warrior, a fighter.
Mart'ialness (*s. from martial*) The state of being warlike. *Scott.*
Mart'ilmas (*s. an old spelling*) Martinmas. *Tufts.*
Mart'ilmasbeef (*s. from Martinmas, and beef*) Beef salted and dried about Martinmas. *Scott.*
MAR'TIN (*s. from the French martinet*) A kind of swallow.
MAR'TIN (*s.*) A man's name.
MAR'TINET (*s. from the French*) A kind of swallow.
MAR'TINGAL (*s. from the French martingale*) A strap of leather running between a horse's legs fastened at one end to the girth, and at the other to the nose band of the bridle.
Mart'innas (*s. from Mart'in and mafs*) The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.
Mart'innasbeef (*s. from Martinmas and beef*) Beef salted and dried about Martinmas.
Martinmasday (*s. from Martinmas and day*) The eleventh day of November.
Mart'ira (*s. obsolete*) Martyrdom, torment. *Chaucer.*
Mart'lemas (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Martinmas.
Mart'let (*s. a different spelling*) A martinet, a kind of swallow. *Dryden.*
Mart'net (*s. a sea term*) A small line fastened to the leech of a sail.
Mart'rid (*adj. obsolete*) Martyred. *Chaucer.*
MARTYN'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MAR'TYR (*s. from the Greek μαρτυρ a witness*) One who by death bears witness to the truth, one who suffers death for the cause of virtue or religion.
Mar'tyr (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put to death for adherence to the cause of virtue or religion. *Mar'tyr.*

- Mar'tyrdom** (*s. from martyr*) The death of a martyr, the honour of suffering for the cause of virtue or religion.
- Mar'tyred** (*p. from martyr*) Put to death for bearing a testimony to the truth.
- Marty'ria** (*s. from martyr*) A figure in rhetoric in which the speaker brings his own experience in proof of what he advances.
- Mar'tyring** (*p. a. from martyr*) Putting to death for bearing a testimony to the truth.
- Mar'tyrize** (*v. t. from martyr*) To put to death on the account of religion, to put to death for a testimony to the truth. *Scott.*
- Mar'tyriized** (*p. from martyrize*) Martyred.
- Mar'tyrizing** (*p. a. from martyrize*) Martyring.
- Martyrol'ogist** (*s. from martyrology*) A writer of martyrology.
- MARTYROL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek μαρτυρ a martyr, and λογος a description*) A register of martyrs.
- MAR'VEL** (*s. from the French merveille*) A wonder, something unaccountable.
- Mar'vel** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To wonder, to be astonished; *with at, as* "The army marvelled at it."
- Mar'vel** (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower; the jalap.
- Mar'velous** (*adj. from marvel*) Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit.
- Mar'velous** (*s. from the adj.*) That which exceeds probability. "It borders on the marvellous."
- Mar'velously** (*adv. from marvellous*) Wonderfully, strangely.
- Mar'velousness** (*s. from marvellous*) Wonderfulness, astonishingness.
- MA'RUM** (*s. in botany*) The mastic.
- MAR'RY** (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) The name of a woman.
- Mar'y** (*s. obsolete*) Marrow. *Chaucer.*
- Ma'rygold** (*s. a different spelling*) The marigold. *Dict. of A.*
- Ma'rygrofs** (*s.*) A German coin in value something more than a penny.
- MA'RYLAND** (*s. in geography*) One of the American colonies; it lies between Pennsylvania and Virginia.
- Mascara'de** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A masquerade. *Cole.*
- MAS'CHIL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying to give instruction*) A title of several of the psalms of David.
- MAS'LES** (*s. in heraldry*) Mashies, maculæ, spots; a kind of lozenges.
- MAS'CULE** (*s. from the Lat. masculinus*) Male, virile, resembling man, belonging to a male; denoting the gender in grammar generally appropriated to the male kind.
- Mas'culine** (*s. from the adj.*) The gender in grammar commonly appropriated to the male kind.
- Mas'culinely** (*adv. from masculine*) In a masculine manner, in a manner suited to a man.
- Mas'culineness** (*s. from masculine*) The state or quality of being masculine.
- Mase** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A maze, a whim, a fancy. *Ch.*
- MASH** (*s. from the Dutch mache, but not so common a spelling*) A mesh, the space between the threads of a net.
- MASH** (*s. from the French mascher*) A mixture for a horse, any thing beaten together into a confused body.
- Mash** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To beat into a confused mass, to mix water and malt together in brewing.
- MASH'AM** (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 219 miles from London.
- Mash'am** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Masham, made at Masham.
- Mask'ed** (*p. from mash*) Beaten into a confused mass.
- Mask'ing** (*p. a. from mash*) Beating into a confused mass, mixing water and malt in brewing.
- Mask'ingtub** (*s. from mashing and tub*) The tub in which water and malt is mixed for brewing.
- Mask'tub** (*s. a different spelling*) A mashing-tub.
- Mask'vat** (*s. from mash and vat*) A mashing-tub.
- Ma'sid** (*adj. obsolete*) Amazed, astonished, confused. *Ch.*
- Ma'sidness** (*s. obsolete from masid*) Amazement, confusion. *Chaucer.*
- Ma'sin** (*v. int. obsolete*) To doat, to rave, to be in confusion. *Chauc.*
- MASK** (*s. from the French masque*) A cover to conceal the face, a visor; a pretence, a subterfuge; a festive entertainment, a revel, a loose dramatic performance.
- Mask** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To disguise by putting on a visor, to cover, to hide.
- Mask** (*v. int.*) To revel, to put on a disguise.
- Mask'ed** (*p. from mask*) Disguised, concealed, covered, hid.
- Mask'er** (*s. from mask*) One that revels in a mask.
- Mask'ewd** (*adj. an old word*) Fortified, fenced. *Cole.*
- Mask'ies** (*s. a cant word*) The mafs. "By the maskies."
- Mask'ing** (*p. a. from mask*) Disguising by mask, covering, hiding.
- Mas'lin** (*s. from the French mêler to mix*) Mixed corn, wheat and rye mixed together.
- Mas'linfar** (*s. an old word*) A kind of food made of wheat and rye steeped in water. *Scott.*
- MA'SON** (*s. from the French*) A builder with stone and mortar.
- Ma'sonry** (*s. from mason*) The work done by a mason, the craft of a mason.
- MAS'ORAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying tradition*) A critical work containing remarks on the verses, words and vowel points of the Hebrew text.
- Mas'orite** (*s. from Masorah*) One of the Jewish rabbies who under Esdras the scribe were supposed to have purged the text of the Hebrew bible from those corruptions which had crept into it during the Babylonish captivity.
- MASQUE** (*s. from the French*) A mask, a cover for the face.
- Masque** (*s. in architecture*) A piece of sculpture representing some hideous form used to fill up some vacancy or adorn some part of a building.
- Masquera'de** (*s. from masque*) A diversion in which the company appear in masks; a disguise.
- Masquera'de** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To go in disguise, to assemble in masks.
- Masquera'der** (*s. from masquerade*) One who appears in a mask, one who frequents masquerades.
- Masquera'ding** (*p. a. from masquerade*) Appearing in a mask, frequenting masquerades.
- MAS'REKAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that whistles*) The name of a city. *Gen. 36.*
- MASS** (*s. from the Lat. massa*) A lump, a body, a large quantity, a bulk, a vast body, an indistinct assemblage, the whole of any thing taken in general.
- MASS** (*s. from the Lat. missa*) The service of the Roman church.
- MASS** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To celebrate the service of the Roman church.
- Mais** (*s. with surgeons*) An instrument used with the trepan. *Scott.*
- MAS'SACUSET** (*s. in geography*) One principal subdivision of New England; it lies between New Hampshire and Connecticut.
- MAS'SACRE** (*s. from the French*) A carnage, a slaughter, indiscriminate destruction of the human species; murder.
- Mas'sacre** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To butcher, to slaughter, to destroy indiscriminately.
- Mais'sacred** (*p. from massacre*) Butchered, destroyed, murdered.
- Mais'sacring** (*p. a. from massacre*) Butchering, destroying, murdering.
- MAS'SALE** (*s. from the Heb. signifying temptation*) The name of a place. *Exod. 17.*
- MASSA'LIAN** (*s. in church history*) One of a sect who held that persons ought always to be at prayers.
- Mas'seday** (*s. obsolete*) A holiday, a day in which mafs is celebrated with more than common solemnity. *Chauc.*
- Mas'ses** (*s. in painting*) the principal lights and shades of a picture. *Scott.*
- MAS'SETER** (*s. from the Greek μασσαμαι to chew*) A muscle of the lower jaw.
- MAS'SICOT** (*s. in medicine*) The cerufs calcined.
- Mas'siness** (*s. from maffy*) Weight, bulk, ponderosity.
- Mas'sive** (*adj. from mais, nearly obsolete*) Maffy, heavy, weighty. *Dryden.*
- Mas'siveness** (*s. from maffive*) Maffiness, weight, bulk. *Hakewell.*
- Mas'soned** (*adj. in heraldry*) Maffonne, represented in the manner of a stone wall.
- Maffonne** (*adj. in heraldry*) Represented in the manner of a stone wall.
- MAS'SORA** (*s. a different spelling*) The Masorah, a book containing the criticisms of the Masorites on the Hebrew text of the bible. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Mas'sorites** (*s. a different spelling*) The Masorites, the authors of the Masorah.
- Mas'sy** (*adj. from mafs*) Heavy, weighty, bulky, continuous.
- MAST** (*s. from the Sax. mæst*) The fruit of the oak, the fruit of the beach.
- MAST** (*s. a sea term from the French*) The long pole to which the sail is fixed.
- Mast'ed** (*adj. from mast*) Furnished with a mast.
- MAS'TER** (*s. from the Lat. magister*) One who has a servant, a director, a governor; an owner, a proprietor, a lord, a ruler, a chief, a head; one who teaches, a man eminently skilled in matters of science, a title

- or degree in the universities; a young gentleman, a compellation of respect.
- Mas'ter** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rule, to govern; to conquer, to overpower; to execute with skill.
- Mas'ter** (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to a master, chief, principal.
- Mas'terbuilder** (*s. from master and builder*) An architect.
- Mas'terdom** (*s. from master, but not much used*) Dominion, rule. *Shakespeare.*
- Mas'tered** (*p. from master*) Subdued, conquered.
- Mas'tergunner** (*s. from master and gunner*) The chief gunner.
- Mas'terhand** (*s. from master and hand*) A skilful artificer, one eminently skilled in any art.
- Mas'terjest** (*s. from master and jest*) A principal jest. *Hud.*
- Mas'tering** (*p. a. from master*) Subduing, conquering.
- Mas'terkey** (*s. from master and key*) A key that opens many locks of which the subordinate key opens only one.
- Mas'terleaver** (*s. from master and leave*) One that deserts his master. *Shakespeare.*
- Mas'terless** (*adj. from master*) Wanting a master; having no owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.
- Mas'terliness** (*s. from masterly*) The state or quality of being eminently skilful, dexterity, skill.
- Mas'terly** (*adj. from master*) Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; proud, imperious.
- Mas'terly** (*adv. from the adj.*) In a masterly manner.
- Mas'terpiece** (*s. from master and piece*) A capital performance, a chief excellence.
- Mas'tership** (*s. from master*) Dominion, rule, power; superiority, eminence; the chief work; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect. "*What news with your mastership?*"
- Mas'tersinew** (*s. from master and sinew*) The large sinew of a horse's leg.
- Mas'terstring** (*s. from master and string*) A principal string.
- Mas'terstroke** (*s. from master and stroke*) A capital performance.
- Mas'terteeth** (*s. from master and teeth*) The principal teeth.
- Mas'terwort** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Mas'tery** (*s. from master*) Dominion, rule, superiority, preeminence; skill, an attainment of skill or power.
- Mast'ful** (*adj. from mast*) Abounding with mast, abounding in the fruit of the oak and beech.
- MAS'TICADOUR** (*s. in the manage*) A kind of bit.
- MASTICA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. mastico to chew*) The act of chewing.
- MAS'TICATORY** (*s. from the Lat. mastico to chew*) A form of medicine to be chewed and not swallowed.
- MAS'TIC** (*s. from the French*) A kind of gum, a kind of mortar or cement; a kind of plant, the lentisk. *D. of A.*
- Mas'tich** (*s. from mastic, and the more common spelling*) A kind of gum, a kind of mortar and cement.
- MASTICHI'NA** (*s. in botany*) The morum, the mastic.
- Mas'ticine** (*adj. from mastic*) Belonging to the mastic. *Co.*
- Mas'tick** (*s. a different spelling*) Mastic. *Scott.*
- MAS'TICOT** (*s. a different spelling*) The masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in painting.
- MAS'TIFF** (*s. from the French mastin*) A dog of the largest size, a dog kept to watch the house.
- MAS'TIGADOUR** (*s. in the manage*) A kind of bit.
- Masti'nus** (*s. in old records*) A mastiff.
- Mas'tirship** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mastership, a mastery. *Chaucer.*
- Mast'less** (*adj. from mast*) Void of a mast, bearing no mast.
- MAST'LIN** (*s. from the French maseellane*) Wheat and rye mixed together, mixed corn.
- Mast'ling** (*adj. obsolete*) Shining, glittering. *Chaucer.*
- MASTOIDE'I** (*s. in anatomy*) The mamillares.
- MASTOIDE'S** (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles arising from the neck bone and terminating in the mamillary processes.
- MAS'TOS** (*s. in surgery and botany, but not much used*) A breast, a pap, a dug; a kind of plant good for disorders of the breast.
- Mas'trake** (*s. from mastruca*) A furred garment much worn by the Scythians. *Cole.*
- Mas'trie** (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, a magistracy, a masterly stroke. *Chaucer.*
- MASTRU'CA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A furred garment, the mastrake. *Phillips.*
- Mas'u'ra** (*s. in old records*) An old decayed house, a wall, the ruins of a building; a certain quantity of land.
- MAT** (*s. from the Lat. matta*) A texture of sedge or rushes.
- Mat** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with mats, to twist together, to join like a mat.
- Mat** (*v. int.*) To grow thick together.
- Mat'achin** (*s. from the French*) An old dance.
- MAT'ADORE** (*s. from the Spanish matador to murder*) A hand of cards so called from its efficacy against the adverse player.
- MATÆOL'OGY** (*s. a correct spelling*) Mateology. *Scott.*
- MATÆOTECH'NY** (*s. a correct spelling*) Mateotech-ny. *Scott.*
- Mat'agot** (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ape. *Cole.*
- Mat'affin** (*s. a different spelling*) The matachin, a kind of old dance. *Phillips.*
- MATCH** (*s. perhaps from the Lat. mico to shine*) Any thing that catches fire, a bit of some combustible matter dipped in brimstone.
- MATCH** (*s. from the Greek μάχη a fight*) A contest, a game, any thing in which there is a trial of skill.
- MATCH** (*s. from the Sax. maca*) One equal to another, one that suits or tallies with another, a marriage, one to be married.
- Match** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To equal, to suit, to marry, to give in marriage.
- Match** (*v. int.*) To tally, to be proportionate, to marry; with with, as "*Let tigers match with binds.*"
- Match'able** (*adj. from match*) Suitable, correspondent, fit to be joined.
- Match'ed** (*p. from match*) Equalled, suited, married.
- Match'ing** (*p. a. from match*) Suiting, equalling, joining together, marrying; fumigating with a match.
- Matching** (*s. from match*) A sort of combed wool; the method of preparing vessels for wine and other liquors by a kind of fumigation.
- Match'less** (*adj. from match*) Having no equal, peerless.
- Match'lessly** (*adv. from matchless*) In a manner not to be equalled.
- Match'lessness** (*s. from matchless*) The state of being matchless.
- Match'maker** (*s. from match and make*) One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches to burn.
- Match'making** (*adj. from match and make*) The act of contriving marriages; the act of making matches to burn.
- MATE** (*s. from the Sax. maca*) A husband, a wife; a companion, one that sails in the same ship, one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination or command; the male or female of animals.
- Mate** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To match, to marry, to equal; to oppose.
- MATE** (*v. t. from the French mattrer, but not much used*) To confound, to subdue, to crush. *Shakespeare.*
- Mate** (*adj. obsolete*) Pined, consumed, daunted. *Chaucer.*
- Ma'ted** (*p. from mate*) Matched as man and wife; confounded, subdued. *Shakespeare.*
- Ma'telot** (*s. a sea term*) A boatman, a seaman. *Cole.*
- Mat'elotage** (*s. from matelot*) The hire of a ship or boat. *Cole.*
- MATEOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek ματαιος vain, and λογος a description*) A vain enquiry, an over curious search.
- MATEOTECH'NY** (*s. from the Greek ματαιος vain, and τεχνια a science*) A vain or unprofitable science.
- MA'TER** (*s. from the Latin*) A mother.
- MA'TER** (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane that covers the cerebellum.
- MATE'RIA** (*s. from the Lat.*) Matter, the substance of which any thing consists.
- Mate'rial** (*adj. from materia*) Consisting of matter, corporeal; important, momentous, essential.
- Mate'rial** (*s. chiefly used in the plur. from the adj.*) The substance of which any thing is made, a constituent part.
- Mate'rialism** (*s. from materia*) The doctrine of materialists.
- Mate'rialist** (*s. from materia*) One who denies spiritual substances, one who holds that all beings are material.
- Material'ity** (*s. from material*) Materialness, material existence.
- Mate'rially** (*adv. from material*) In a state of matter; actually; importantly, essentially.
- Mate'rialness** (*s. from material*) The state of being material.
- MATE'RIATE** (*adj. from the Lat. materiatus*) Consisting of matter.
- Mate'riate** (*s. from the adj.*) That which is made of matter, the thing constituted. "*The matter for the materiate.*" *Johnson.*
- Mate'riated** (*adj. from materia*) Consisting of matter, composed of matter.
- Materia'tion** (*s. from materia*) The act of forming matter. *Brown.*
- Mater'nal** (*adj. from mater*) Motherly, befitting a mother. *Mater'nity*

- Mater'nity** (*s. from mater*) The relation or character of a mother.
- MAT'FELON** (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild knapweed.
- Math** (*s. in agriculture*) A mowing, that which is cut at one mowing.
- MATH'EMA** (*s. from the Greek μαθημα to learn*) The mathematics.
- Mathema'tic** (*adj. from mathema*) Belonging to the mathematics, considered according to the doctrine of the mathematics.
- Mathemat'ical** (*adj. from mathematic*) Mathematic, belonging to the mathematics.
- Mathemat'ically** (*adv. from mathematical*) In a mathematical manner, according to the laws of the mathematics.
- Mathemati'cian** (*s. from mathematic*) One skilled in the mathematics.
- Mathemat'ics** (*s. from mathematic*) The science of numbers and magnitudes, the science which refers to every thing capable of being measured or numbered.
- MATH'ESIS** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- MATH'ESIS** (*s. from the Greek*) The mathematics, the doctrine of the mathematics.
- MATHIL'DIS** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- MATHU'RINS** (*s. in church history*) A society of the religious founded by pope Innocent for redeeming Christians from Turkish slavery.
- MATIL'DA** (*s.*) The name of a woman.
- MA'TIN** (*s. from the French matin*) The morning. *Sb.*
- Ma'tin** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the morning, used in the morning.
- Mat'ins** (*s. plu. from matin*) Morning prayer, morning worship.
- Ma'tire** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Matter. *Chaucer.*
- MATRA'ICUM** (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of strainer, a little bag used as a strainer.
- MATRA'LES** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feast observed by the Roman matrons in honour of the goddess Matuta.
- MAT'RASS** (*s. in chymistry*) A kind of glass vessel for digestion and distillation.
- MA'TRI** (*s. from the Heb. signifying rain*) A man's name.
- MATRICA'LIA** (*s. with physicians*) Medicines for disorders of the womb.
- MATRICA'LIA** (*s. in botany*) The featherfew.
- Mat'rice** (*s. from matrix*) The womb, a mould, that which gives form to something inclosed as in a womb.
- Mat'rices** (*s. with dyers*) The first or simple colours of which the other colours are formed.
- MAT'RICIDE** (*s. from the Lat. mater mother, and caedo to kill*) The act of killing a mother, one who kills his mother.
- MATRIC'ULA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A list, a roll in which the names of persons are entered.
- Matric'ulate** (*v. t. from matricula*) To admit as a member of a university, to admit into a society by setting down the name.
- Matric'ulate** (*s. from the verb.*) One who is matriculated.
- Matric'ulated** (*p. from matriculate*) Entered as a member of a university, entered in any society by having the name enrolled.
- Matric'ulating** (*p. a. from matriculate*) Admitting as a member of a university, admitting into any society by registering the name.
- Matricula'tion** (*s. from matriculate*) The act of matriculating.
- Matrimo'nial** (*adj. from matrimony*) Belonging to marriage, suitable to marriage; connubial, hymeneal.
- Matrimo'nially** (*adv. from matrimonial*) According to the laws of matrimony.
- MAT'RIMONY** (*s. from the Lat. matrimonium, or mater a mother*) Marriage, nuptials, the contract of man and wife.
- Mat'rifate** (*v. int. from the Lat. mater mother*) To put on the mother, to imitate the mother. *Scott.*
- MA'TRIX** (*s. from the Lat.*) The womb, the place where any thing is generated or formed.
- MA'TRIX** (*s. in botany*) The pith, the heart of a plant. *Scott.*
- MA'TRON** (*s. from the Lat. matrona*) An elderly lady, an old woman.
- Mat'ronal** (*adj. from matron*) Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.
- MATRONA'LIA** (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feast of the matrons.
- Mat'ronly** (*adj. from matron*) Elderly, ancient.
- Matro'is** (*s. in the train of artillery*) A kind of soldier who is an assistant to the master gunner.
- MATT** (*s. a correct spelling from the Lat. matta*) A mat. *Scott.*
- MATTA** (*s.*) The name of an idol. *Phillips.*
- Mat'tadore** (*s. a different spelling*) Matadore. *Dict. of Ar.*
- MAT'TAGESS** (*s. in ornithology*) The greater butcher bird.
- MAT'TAU** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a gift*) A man's name.
- MATTATHI'AS** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of the Lord*) A man's name.
- Mat'ted** (*p. from mat*) Interwoven in the manner of a mat, grown close together.
- MAT'TER** (*s. from the Lat. materia*) Body, substance, that of which any thing is made; an affair, a business, a thing treated of; the whole, the very thing supposed; a dimension, a space nearly computed; pus, a purulent discharge from a wound.
- Mat'ter** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To import, to be of consequence; to generate pus.
- Mat'ter** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To regard, to pay attention to.
- Mat'tery** (*adj. from matter*) Generating matter, purulent.
- MAT'THAT** (*s. from the Heb. signifying a gift*) A man's name.
- MAT'THEW** (*s. from the Heb. signifying given*) A man's name; the title of one of the gospels.
- MATTHI'AS** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the gift of God*) A man's name.
- MATTHIA'LA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Mat'ting** (*p. a. from mat*) Covering with mats, growing thick together.
- Mat'ting** (*s. from the part.*) Mats, the texture of which mats are made.
- Mat'tins** (*s. a different spelling*) Matins, morning prayers, the first canonical hour.
- MAT'TOCK** (*s. from the Sax. mattuc*) A kind of pickax, an instrument to dig with, a kind of hoe.
- MAT'TRESS** (*s. from the French matras*) A kind of quilt to lie on.
- MATU'RA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of ripe corn.
- MAT'URANT** (*s. from the Lat. maturo to ripen*) A medicine to promote the suppuration of tumors.
- MATURAN'TIA** (*s. plu. with physicians*) Maturants. *Sc.*
- MAT'URATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. maturo to ripen*) To hasten, to ripen.
- Mat'urate** (*v. int.*) To grow ripe.
- Mat'urated** (*p. from mature*) Hastened, ripened.
- Mat'urating** (*p. a. from mature*) Hastening, ripening.
- Matura'tion** (*s. from mature*) The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; a suppuration.
- Mat'urative** (*adj. from mature*) Ripening, conducive to ripeness; tending to suppuration.
- MATU'RE** (*v. t. from the Lat. maturo to ripen*) To advance to ripeness, to ripen, to bring to maturity.
- Matu're** (*adj. from the verb*) Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well digested, fit for execution; with of, as "Mature of age".
- Matu'red** (*p. from mature*) Advanced to ripeness, brought to maturity.
- Matu'rely** (*adv. from mature*) Ripely, completely; early, soon; with deliberate counsel.
- Matu'ring** (*p. a. from mature*) Advancing to perfection, bringing to maturity.
- Matu'rity** (*s. from Mature*) Ripeness, completion.
- MATU'TA** (*s. in heathen mythology*) Aurora, the goddess of the morning.
- Matut'il'ia** (*s. from Matuta*) The feasts instituted in honour of Matuta.
- Matu'tinal** (*adj. from matuta*) Matutine. *Cole.*
- Matutine** (*adj. from Matuta*) Belonging to Matuta, belonging to the morning. *Phillips.*
- MAUD** (*s.*) The name of a woman, Matilda.
- Maud'le** (*v. t. from the picture of Magdalen*) To put out of order, to besot, to make half drunk. *Phillips.*
- Maud'led** (*p. from maudle*) Half drunk, tipsy, confused with drinking.
- MAUD'LIN** (*s. from Magdalen*) The name of a woman.
- Maud'lin** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Maud'lin** (*adj. from maudle*) Drunk, fuddled.
- Maud'ling** (*p. a. from maudle*) Getting half drunk, disordering with drink; drunken, fuddled. *Southern.*
- MAU'GRE** (*adj. from the French malgré, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Notwithstanding, in spite of.
- Mau'gre** (*s. obsolete*) Disgrace, ill will. *Chaucer.*
- MAVIET'TE** (*s. from the French, but not used*) A thrush. *Phillips.*
- MA'VIS** (*s. from the French mauvis, but now grown obsolete*) A thrush, a well known singing bird. *Bacon.*
- Ma'vise** (*s. obsolete*) A thrush; a bushel. *Chaucer.*
- MAUL** (*v. t. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse and butcherly manner. *MAUL*

- MAUL** (*s. from the Lat. malleus a hammer*) A heavy hammer.
- Maul'd** (*s. from maul*) Beaten, bruised.
- Maul'ing** (*p. a. from maul*) Beating, bruising.
- Maul'kin** (*s. a different spelling*) A malkin, a kind of mop to sweep an oven; a scarecrow. *Scott.*
- Maul'stick** (*s. from maul, and stick*) The stick on which painters rest their hand in working.
- MAUM** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of soft, brittle stone.
- Mau'met** (*s. an old spelling*) Mahomet; an idol, a false god. *Chaucer.*
- Mau'metrie** (*s. obsolete*) Mahometanism; idolatry. *Ch.*
- Mau'mette** (*s. an old spelling*) Mahomet; an idol, a false god. *Chaucer.*
- MAUND** (*s. from the Sax. maud*) A hand basket.
- Maund'ment** (*s. obsolete*) A command. *Chaucer.*
- MAUND'ER** (*v. int. from the French maudire*) To grumble, to murmur; to be saucy. *Wise man.*
- Maund'erer** (*s. from maunder*) A murmurer, a grumbler. *Johnson.*
- Maund'ering** (*p. a. from maunder*) Murmuring, grumbling. *Wise man.*
- Maun'dy** (*adj. a different spelling*) Mandy.
- Maun'dythurday** (*s. a different spelling*) Mandythurday.
- MAU'RICE** (*s.*) A man's name.
- MAUROCE'NIA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MAUSOLÆ'UM** (*s. not so common a spelling*) A mausoleum. *Scott.*
- MAUSOLE'UM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The famous tomb of Mausolus, reckoned one of the wonders of the world; a pompous sepulchral monument.
- MAU'SOLUS** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Mau'ther** (*s. a local word*) A little girl. *Phillips.*
- MAW** (*s. from the Sax. maga*) The stomach of animals, the stomach in contemptuous or droll style; the craw of birds.
- Maw'kish** (*adj. from maw*) Apt to offend the stomach, producing a kind of sickness.
- Maw'kishness** (*s. from mawkish*) Aptness to cause a nausea.
- Mawks** (*s. a colloquial word*) A dirty slut, a flattern.
- Maw'lin** (*adj. a different spelling*) Maudlin, half drunk. *S.*
- Mawm** (*s. a contraction of mawmet*) A mammet. *Johns.*
- MAW'MET** (*s. a different spelling*) A mammet, a puppet; an idol; but this sense is now grown obsolete.
- Maw'metry** (*s. from mawmet*) Idolatry, the worship of idols.
- Maw'mish** (*adj. from mawm*) Foolish, idle, nauseous.
- Maw'worm** (*s. from maw and worm*) A stomach worm, a worm that breeds in the stomach.
- MAWS** (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 267 miles from London.
- MAXIL'LA** (*s. in anatomy*) the jaw bone.
- Maxil'lar** (*adj. from maxilla*) belonging to the jaw bone.
- MAXIL'LARIS** (*s. in anatomy*) A gland of the conglomerate kind, situate under the jaw bone.
- Maxil'lary** (*adj. from maxilla*) Belonging to the maxilla, pertaining to the jaw bone.
- MAX'IM** (*s. from the Lat. maximum the principle*) A genuine principle, a leading truth.
- MAXIMIL'IAN** (*s.*) A man's name.
- MAX'IMUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) The greatest possible, the greatest number or quantity that can arise from any particular data.
- MAY** (*s. from the Lat. Maius*) The fifth month of the year, the boundary of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.
- May** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To gather flowers on a May morning.
- May** (*v. int. a sign of the potential mode*) To have power to, to be permitted to; to be possible, to be by chance; to be desirous of, to express desire. "May the king live."
- May** (*s. a cant word from the month in which it appears*) The blossom of the white thorn.
- May** (*adj. from the sub. much used in composition*) Belonging to the month of May.
- May'be** (*adv. from may, and be*) Perhaps. "Maybe you will not have me."
- May'bug** (*s. from May, and bug*) The chaffer.
- May'bush** (*s. from May, and bush*) The name of an herb.
- May'day** (*s. from May, and day*) The first of May.
- May denhode** (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The state of being a maid. *Chaucer.*
- May flower** (*s. from May, and flower*) The name of a plant.
- May'fly** (*s. from May, and fly*) The name of an insect.
- May'game** (*s. from May, and game*) A diversion, a sport, a sport on the first of May.
- May'ham** (*s. a law term*) A maim, a hurt.
- May'ing** (*p. a. from May*) Gathering flowers on a May morning.
- May'ing** (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering flowers on a May morning.
- Mayl** (*v. t. in falconry*) To pinion.
- Mayl'ed** (*p. from mayl*) Pinioned.
- May'lily** (*s. from May, and lily*) The lily of the valley.
- May'ling** (*p. a. from mayl*) Pinioning, taking off the first joint of a wing.
- May'morn** (*s. from May, and morn*) A morning in the month of May; the early or gay part of life.
- May'morning** (*s. from May, and morning*) A morning in May, a fine pleasant morning in May.
- May'nour** (*s. an old law term*) The act of taking away what has been stolen.
- MAY'O** (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of Connaught.
- MAY'OR** (*s. from the Lat. major greater*) The chief magistrate of a corporation.
- May'oralty** (*s. from mayor*) The office of a mayor; the time in which any one serves the office of mayor.
- May'oreis** (*s. from mayor*) The wife of a mayor.
- May'pole** (*s. from May, and pole*) A pole dressed up with flowers, to be danced about on the first of May; a tall girl.
- May'weed** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MA'ZA** (*s. from the Greek, but not used*) Flummery, a kind of hasty pudding. *Phillips.*
- MAZ'ARD** (*s. from the French maschoire*) The jaw. *Hud.*
- Maz'arine** (*s. in cookery*) A particular manner of dressing fowls; a little dish set in a larger.
- Maz'arineblue** (*s.*) A deep blue colour.
- MA'ZE** (*s. from the Dutch misien to mistake*) A labyrinth, a place full of intricate windings; confusion of thought, perplexity.
- Maze** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To confuse, to bewilder.
- Ma'zed** (*p. from maze*) Confused, bewildered.
- Ma'zeline** (*s. obsolete*) A mazer, a maple cup. *Chaucer.*
- Ma'zement** (*s. from maze*) Amazement. *Scott.*
- MA'ZER** (*s. in botany, from the Dutch maeffer*) A maple cup, a kind of drinking bowl.
- Maz'ing** (*p. a. from maze*) Confusing, bewildering.
- MAZ'ORAH** (*s. a different spelling*) The mazzora. *D. of A.*
- Ma'zy** (*adj. from maze*) Confused, perplexed, full of intricate windings.
- Maz'zard** (*s. a local word*) A kind of cherry.
- MAZ'ZAROTH** (*s. from the Chaldee*) The zodiac, the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- Me** (*pron. the accusative case of I*) Myself.
- Mea'cock** (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An effeminate man, an uxorious man.
- Mea'cock** (*adj. from the sub.*) Tame, timorous, cowardly.
- MEAD** (*s. from the Sax. meade*) A kind of wine made of water and honey.
- MEAD** (*s. from the Sax. meade*) A kind of rich or moist ground, a meadow.
- Mead'ow** (*s. from mead*) A rich pasture ground generally lying near a river or brook.
- Mead'ow** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to rich pasture.
- Mead'owparisip** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- Mead'owsafron** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the colchicum.
- Mead'owsweet** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the ulmaria.
- Meag** (*s. a different spelling*) A meak. *Scott.*
- MEA'GER** (*adj. from the Lat. macer*) Lean, poor, hungry.
- Mea'ger** (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make lean.
- Mea'gered** (*p. from meager*) Made lean, impoverished; with: as, "A man meagered with long watching."
- Meag'erer** (*adj. comp. of meager*) Meager in a greater degree.
- Meag'ereft** (*adj. sup. of meager*) Meager in the greatest degree.
- Mea'gerly** (*adv. from meager*) Leanly, poorly.
- Mea'gerness** (*s. from meager*) Leanness, want of flesh; scantiness, barrenness.
- Meak** (*s. in husbandry*) An instrument for cutting pease, a hook with a long handle.
- Meal** (*s. from the Sax. male*) The act of eating at a set time, a sufficient quantity of food for one time; a part, a fragment.
- Meal** (*s. from the Sax. malewe*) Ground corn, the edible part of corn when ground.

Meal (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sprinkle, to sprinkle with meal.

Meal'ed (*p. from meal*) Sprinkled, sprinkled with meal, covered with meal.

Meal'ier (*adj. comp. of mealy*) Mealy in a greater degree.

Meal'iest (*adj. sup. of mealy*) Mealy in the greatest degree.

Meal'iness (*s. from mealy*) The state of being mealy.

Meal'ing (*p. a. from meal*) Sprinkling, covering with meal.

Meal'man (*s. from meal, and man*) One that deals in meal.

Meal'rent (*s. from meal, and rent*) A rent formerly paid in meal. *Phillips.*

Meals (*s. a local word*) The shelves or banks of sand on the sea coasts. *Phillips.*

Meal'tide (*s. obsolete, from meal, and tide*) Meal time, dinner time. *Chaucer.*

Meal'time (*s. from meal, and time*) The time in which people generally take their meals.

Meal'y (*adj. from meal*) Having the qualities of meal, sprinkled with meal, besprinkled with any thing resembling meal.

Meal'ymouthed (*adj. from mealy, and mouth*) Soft-mouthed, bashful, restrained in speech.

Meal'ymouthedness (*s. from mealymouthed*) Restraint of speech, bashfulness.

Meal'ytree (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

MEAN (*adj. from the Sax. mœne*) Void of dignity, low born; ungenerous, base, contemptible.

MEAN (*s. from the French moyen*) A medium, a middle state; an interval, an intervening space; a measure, an instrument, any thing used in order to accomplish some end or purpose. "I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor." But in this sense the word is most used in the plural, and most properly with a pronoun of the same number: "By this means." *Sprat.* "By these means I shall gain my purpose." "By all means," without doubt, without fail. "By no means," not at all, not in any degree.

MEAN (*v. int. from the Dutch meanen*) To intend, to purpose, to have in the mind.

Mean (*v. t.*) To purpose, to design, to intend, to understand.

MEAN'DER (*s. a different spelling*) The Mæander, a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course; a maze, a labyrinth, a perplexed affair.

Mean'der (*v. int. from the sub.*) To wind, to run with a serpentine course.

Mean'dering (*p. a. from meander*) Running with a serpentine course, winding.

Mean'drous (*adj. from meander*) Winding, full of intricate windings.

Meal'nels (*s. in the manage*) Small black or red spots in a horse of a white or light grey colour.

Meal'ner (*adj. comp. of mean*) Mean in a greater degree.

Meal'nest (*adj. sup. of mean*) Mean in the greatest degree.

Meal'ning (*p. a. from mean*) Intending, purposing.

Meal'ning (*s. from the part.*) An intention, a purpose, the habitual intention, the sense, that which is to be understood.

Meal'liche (*adj. obsolete*) Moderate, mild. *Chaucer.*

Meal'ly (*adv. from mean*) Without dignity, without generosity, without respect; moderately, basely, despicably.

Meal'ness (*s. from mean*) Want of excellence, want of dignity; sordidness, niggardliness.

Means (*s. probably from demesne*) A revenue, an income, a fortune. "Your means are very slender."

Meal'space (*adv. from mean, and space*) Meanwhile, in the mean time.

Meal't (*v. t. pret. of mean*) Did mean.

Meal't (*p. from mean*) Intended, designed.

Meal'time (*adv. from mean, and time*) In the intervening time, in the time between.

Meal'while (*adv. from mean, and while*) In the intervening time, in the mean time.

MEAR (*s. from the Sax. mære*) A marshy ground; a strip of green as a boundary between ploughed lands.

Meare (*s.*) A boundary. *Spenser.*

Mearl (*s. a local word*) A blackbird. *Phillips.*

Mear'stone (*s. from mear, and stone*) A stone set up as a landmark in open fields.

Mease (*s. perhaps from measure*) A quantity of herrings consisting of five hundred.

Mease (*s. obsolete*) A mansion house. *Cole.*

Meas'led (*adj. from measles*) Infected with the measles.

MEA'SLES (*s. supposed to be from the Lat. morbilli*) A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease in swine, a disease in trees.

Meas'ly (*adj. from measles*) Scabby, scabbed with the measles.

Meas'ondue (*s. in old records*) A monastery, an hospital, a religious house.

Meas'n (*s. an incorrect spelling*) Meth. *Cole.*

Meas'urable (*adj. from measure*) Capable of being measured.

Meas'urableness (*s. from measurable*) The quality which admits of being measured.

Meas'urably (*adv. from measurable*) With measure, moderately.

Meas'ure (*s. from the Lat. mensura*) A standard by which any thing is measured, the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; a proportion, a dimension; a stated quantity, a sufficient quantity; a mean, an expedient; an allotment, a portion; a degree, a manner; a limit, a boundary; moderation, any thing adjusted; a proportion of syllables, a metre; a grave dance, a tune, a proportion of notes.

Meas'ure (*v. t. from the sub.*) To take the dimensions of any thing; to allot, to mark out; to adjust, to proportion; to pass through, to judge, to guess at.

Meas'ured (*p. from measure*) Regulated by measures, marked out, adjusted.

Meas'ureless (*adj. from measure*) Immeasurable, immense.

Meas'urement (*s. from measure*) Mensuration, the act of measuring.

Meas'urenote (*s. in music*) The leading note, the note by which the rest are regulated.

Meas'urer (*s. from measure*) One that measures.

Meas'uring (*p. a. from measure*) Taking dimensions, regulating by measure, adjusting, setting out; running out in length, incapable of being distinguished in length but by mensuration.

MEAT (*s. from the French met*) Flesh to be eaten; food.

Meat'ed (*adj. from meat*) Fed, foddered.

MEATH (*s.*) The name of two counties in Ireland distinguished by East and West.

MEATHE (*s. from the Brit. medd*) Drink, any kind of beverage. *Milton.*

Meat'offering (*s. from meat, and offering*) An offering which was to be eaten.

Meat'pie (*s. from meat, and pie*) A pie made of flesh.

MEA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) A duct, a passage.

Meaw'ing (*s. not much used*) The crying of a cat. *Scott.*

Meaz'ling (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Mizzling. *Arb.*

MEB (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the gull kind.

MECÆ'NAS (*s.*) A man's name; an illustrious Roman famous for his patronage of learning and poets.

MEC'CA (*s. in geography*) The capital of Arabia, the place where Mahomet was born.

MECHAN'IC (*adj. from the Greek μηχανη art*) Belonging to an artificer, constructed according to the laws of mechanics, skilled in mechanics; servile, employed in mean occupations.

Mechan'ic (*s. from the adj.*) An artificer, one employed in the meaner arts.

Mechan'ical (*adj. from mechanic*) Constructed according to the laws of mechanics, skilled in mechanics; belonging to the meaner arts.

Mechan'ically (*adv. from mechanical*) According to the laws of mechanics, in a mechanical manner; according to the laws of motion, by a kind of instinctive motion.

Mechan'icalness (*s. from mechanical*) The state of being mechanical, agreeable to the laws of motion; an aptitude for the meaner arts.

Mechan'ician (*s. from mechanic*) A mechanic, one skilled in the construction of machines. *Boyle.*

Mechan'ick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Mechanic.

Mechan'ick (*s. the less modern spelling*) A mechanic.

Mechan'icks (*s. the less modern spelling*) Mechanics.

Mechan'ics (*s. from mechanic*) The laws of motion, the powers of motion, with their operations and effects in machines.

Mech'anism (*s. from mechanic*) The construction of parts depending on each other in a machine; action according to the laws of motion.

MECHA'TION (*s. from the Lat. mœcha an barlot, but not much used*) Whoredom. *Cole.*

MECHO'ACAN (*s. in geography*) One of the provinces of South America.

Mecho'acan (*s. in botany, from the foregoing*) A kind of plant; the root of a plant imported from America. *Mechoaca'na*

- Mechoaca'na** (*s. a different spelling*) The mechoacan. *Sc.*
- MECK'LENBURG** (*s. in geography*) A principality of the German empire.
- Meck'lenburg** (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A kind of stuff.
- ME'CON** (*s. in botany*) The poppy.
- MECO'NIS** (*s. in botany*) A kind of lettuce.
- ME'CONITES** (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling a poppy.
- MECO'NIUM** (*s. from the Greek μηκωνιον*) The expressed juice of poppies, a kind of opiate; the first excrements of a child, a dark coloured kind of excrement in the bowels of a new born infant.
- MECONOL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek μηκων a poppy, and λογος a description*) A treatise on opiates.
- ME'DAD** (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that measures*) A man's name.
- MED'AL** (*s. probably from the Lat. metallum*) An ancient coin, a piece struck on some remarkable occasion.
- Medal'lic** (*adj. from medal*) Belonging to medals.
- MEDAL'LION** (*s. from the French medaillon*) A large medal, the representation of a large medal.
- Med'alist** (*s. from medal*) One skilled in the history of medals.
- ME'DAN** (*s. from the Heb. signifying judgment*) A man's name.
- Med'dal** (*v. t. obsolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Chaucer.*
- MED'DLE** (*v. int. from the Dutch middelen*) To interpose, to act an officious part, to have to do; *with* with: as, "What hast thou to do to meddle with my family."
- MED'DLE** (*v. t. from the French mesler, but now grown obsolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Spenser.*
- Med'dled** (*p. from meddle, but now grown obsolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Ho.*
- Med'dler** (*s. from meddle*) One that meddles.
- Med'dlesome** (*adj. from meddle*) Interposing, acting officiously.
- Med'dling** (*p. a. from meddle*) Interposing, acting officiously.
- Mede** (*s. from Media*) An inhabitant of Media, a native of Media.
- MEDE** (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) A desert, a matter of merit; a reward. *Chaucer.*
- MEDE'A** (*s. in beaten mythology*) A famous sorceress who was supposed to have the power of restoring to youth.
- MEDE'LA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A medicine, a cure, a method of cure.
- Med'ell** (*v. t. obsolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Chaucer.*
- MEDEO'LA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- Mede'ria** (*s. in old records*) A house or place where methuein was made.
- Med'ewife** (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) A useful woman, a woman of merit. *Scott.*
- Med'fee** (*s. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete*) A reward, a bribe; that which is given to boot. *Scott.*
- ME'DIA** (*s. in geography*) The north east part of the modern Persia.
- ME'DIAL** (*adj. from the Lat. medium, but not much used*) Middle, mean. *Scott.*
- ME'DIAN** (*adj. from the Lat. medium, but not much used*) Intermediate, middle. *Scott.*
- MEDIA'NA** (*s. in anatomy*) A vein formed by the concurrence of two other veins in the bend of the elbow.
- MEDIASTI'NA** (*s. in anatomy*) The artery of the mediastinum, the vein of the mediastinum.
- Mediast'ine** (*s. from mediastinum*) The mediastinum.
- MEDIASTI'NUM** (*s. in anatomy*) The double membrane which divides the thorax into two parts and sustains the viscera.
- ME'DIATE** (*v. int. from the Lat. medium middle*) To interpose, to act indifferently between two parties, to intercede; *with* between: as "Mediated between the parts."
- ME'DIATE** (*v. t. To form by mediation, to bring about by a friendly intercession; to limit by placing something in the middle.*
- Me'diate** (*adj. from the verb*) Interposed, intervening; middle, situate between two; acting as a means: *but this sense is unusual.*
- Me'diated** (*p. from mediate*) Formed by mediation, limited by placing something between; *with* by: as, "Mediated by a step of the other foot."
- Me'diately** (*adv. from mediate*) By the intervention of means, by a secondary cause.
- Me'diating** (*p. a. from mediate*) Forming by mediation, limited by something placed in the middle; interceding; *with* between: as, "I am mediating between them."
- Media'tion** (*s. from mediate*) An interposition, a friendly agency between two parties; an intervening power; an intreaty, an intercession.
- MEDIA'TOR** (*s. from mediate*) One that intervenes between two parties, an intercessor, one of the characters of the Saviour.
- Mediato'rial** (*adj. from mediator*) Belonging to a mediator, implying mediation.
- Media'torship** (*s. from mediator*) The office of a mediator.
- Media'tory** (*adj. from mediator, but not much used*) Mediatorial. *Johnson.*
- Media'tour** (*s. rather an antique spelling*) A mediator.
- MEDIA'TRIX** (*s. from the Lat. medius*) A female mediator.
- ME'DIC** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MED'ICA** (*s. in botany*) The medic, a kind of trefoil.
- MED'ICABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. medico to heal*) Capable of being healed.
- MEDICA'GO** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MED'ICAL** (*adj. from the Lat. medicus a physician*) Belonging to the art of healing, medicinal, physical.
- Med'ically** (*adv. from medical*) Medicinally, physically.
- MED'ICAMENT** (*s. from the Lat. medicamentum*) A medicine, any thing used in healing, a topical application.
- Medicamen'tal** (*adj. from medicament*) Relating to medicine, medicinal.
- Medicamen'tally** (*adv. from medicament*) With the power of medicine, after the manner of medicine.
- MEDICAS'IER** (*s. from the Lat. medicus a physician, but not much used*) A sorry physician, a quack. *Scott.*
- MED'ICATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. medico to heal*) To impregnate with any thing medicinal.
- Med'icated** (*p. from medicate*) Impregnated with something medicinal.
- Med'icating** (*p. a. from medicate*) Impregnating with something medicinal.
- Medica'tion** (*s. from medicate*) The act of impregnating with some medicinal ingredient; the use of physic.
- Med'icfodder** (*s. in botany, from medic, and fodder*) The medic, a kind of trefoil. *Scott.*
- MEDIC'INABLE** (*adj. from the Lat. medicinalis*) Endued with the power of medicine, pertaining to medicine.
- MEDIC'INAL** (*adj. from the Lat. medicinalis, and accented by many of the poets on the last syllable but one*) Belonging to physic, endued with the power of medicine.
- Medic'inally** (*adv. from medicinal*) Physically, with the power of medicine.
- MED'ICINE** (*s. from the Lat. medicina, generally pronounced as though it consisted but of two syllables*) A remedy generally administered by a physician, physic.
- Med'icine** (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To operate upon as physic, to physic. *Shakespeare.*
- Med'ick** (*s. the old spelling*) The medic.
- Med'ickfodder** (*s. a different spelling*) The medicfodder, the medic. *Phillips.*
- Medicophys'ical** (*adj. not much used*) Belonging to physic. *Scott.*
- MED'ICUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A physician, one skilled in physic and surgery.
- MEDI'ETY** (*s. from the Lat. medietas*) The middle state, the half. *Brown.*
- MEDIM'NUM, MEDIM'NUS** (*s. in antiquity*) A Grecian measure containing about six bushels. *Phillips.*
- ME'DIN** (*s. in commerce*) A coin of small value, a corn measure at Aleppo containing about eight gallons. *Sc.*
- MEDIOCRITY** (*s. from the Lat. mediocritas*) A middle state, a middle rate; moderation, temperance; *but this sense is now grown obsolete.* *Hooker.*
- Med'ifance** (*s. not used*) Evil speaking, reproach. *Cole.*
- MED'ITATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. meditor*) To plan, to scheme, to contrive; to think on, to study.
- Med'itate** (*v. int.*) To think, to muse, to contemplate; *with* in, on, or upon: as, "In his law doth he meditate day and night." "To worship God, to meditate upon him." Sometimes, but not so properly, *with* of: as, "I will meditate of all thy works."
- Med'itated** (*p. from meditate*) Planned, contrived, thought on beforehand.
- Med'itating** (*p. a. from meditate*) Planning, contriving, thinking, musing, contemplating.
- Medita'tion** (*s. from meditate*) Contemplation, deep thought, thought employed on divine subjects; a series of thought.
- Med'itative** (*adj. from meditate*) Given to meditation, expressive of intention.
- MEDITER'ANE** (*adj. from the Lat. medius the middle, and terra land, but not so common a word*) Mediterranean, situate between land. *Brewster.*
- MEDITERRA'NEAN** (*adj. from the Lat. medius middle, and*

and terra land) Encompassed with land; inland, remote from the sea.

MEDITERRANEAN (*s. from the adj.*) The large lake or sea which is bounded by the continent of Europe on the north, of Asia on the east, and of Africa on the south; it has a communication with the main ocean through the narrow freights of Gibraltar.

MEDITERRANEUS (*adj. from the Lat. medius middle, and terra the earth*) Inland, remote from the sea. *Bu.*

MEDITRINA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of physic.

Meditrina'lia (*s. from meditrina*) The feasts celebrated by the Romans on the last day of September.

MEDITULLIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The spongy substance between the two plates of the skull.

ME'DIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The middle place, a just temperature between two extremes, the middle term in an argument; any thing intervening.

MED'LAR (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the mespilus; the fruit of the tree.

Med'le (*v. t. from meddle, but now grown obsolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Spenser.*

Med'led (*p. from meddle, but now grown obsolete*) Mingled.

Med'lef (*s. an old law term*) A quarrel, a brawl.

Med'ley (*s. from meddle*) A mixture, a miscellany, a hotchpotch. *Addison.*

Med'ley (*adj. from the sub.*) Mingled, confused.

Med'ly (*v. t. now grown obsolete*) To mingle, to mix.

Med'ly (*s. a different spelling*) A medley, a mixture. *Job.*

Med'lyed (*adj. obsolete*) Mingled. *Spenser.*

Med'rinacles (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarse canvass.

Med'suppe (*s. in old records*) A harvest supper.

MEDUL'LA (*s. from the Lat.*) Marrow.

MEDUL'LA (*s. in botany*) The pith, the heart of a plant.

MEDUL'LA (*s. in mineralogy*) The soft part of a stone.

Medul'lar (*adj. from medulla*) Belonging to the marrow.

Medul'lary (*adj. from medullar*) Belonging to the marrow.

Medul'lary (*s. from the adj.*) The finer part of the marrow of the bones. *Scott.*

MEDU'SA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fine damsel whose golden hair was said to have been turned into snakes by Minerva for a prophanation of her temple.

MEDU'SA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of naked insects.

Medu'sa'shead (*s. from Medusa, and head*) The head of Medusa with snaky hair, the shield of Minerva.

Medusa'shead (*s. in ichthyology*) the star fish.

Medu'sa'shead (*s. in astronomy*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Meduse'an (*adj. from Medusa*) Belonging to Medusa. *Co.*

MED'WAY (*s.*) A river which takes its rise in the county of Essex, and running through Kent, is divided into two branches by the Isle of Sheppey.

MEED (*s. from the Sax. med, but not much used of late*) A reward, a recompence, a gift. *Milton.*

Meed'lels (*adj. a local word*) Unruly.

MEEK (*adj. from the Islandick, minks*) Soft, gentle, mild, good-tempered; humble, lowly.

Meek'en (*v. t. from meek*) To make meek, to soften. *Johnson.*

Meek'ened (*p. from meeken*) Made meek, softened. *Tb.*

Meek'er (*adj. comp. of meek*) Meek in a greater degree.

Meek'est (*adj. sup. of meek*) Meek in the greatest degree.

Meek'eyed (*adj. from meek, and eye*) Modest, having the appearance of meekness.

Meek'ly (*adv. from meek*) Mildly, softly, humbly, with mildness.

Meek'ness (*s. from meek*) Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

Meek'spirited (*adj. from meek, and spirit*) Having a meek spirit, humble, lowly.

Meer (*s. a different spelling*) A mere, a lake, a boundary, a strip of green between ploughed lands.

Meer (*adj. a different spelling*) Mere, simple, unmixed.

Meer (*s. a law term*) The clear right. "To join the wife upon the meer." *Scott.*

Meer'ed (*adj. from meer*) Having a boundary, bounded by a meer.

Meer'ly (*adv. a different spelling*) Merely, simply.

Meer'stone (*s. from meer, and stone*) a merestone, a stone set up as a boundary between lands.

Mees (*s. obsolete*) Meadows. *Phillips.*

MEET (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Fit, proper. *Jerem.*

MEET (*v. t. from the Sax. metan*) To come face to face, to join another in the same place, to close one with another, to light on, to find, to assemble together.

Meet (*v. int.*) To close face to face, to encounter, to come together, to advance half way, to unite. To meet with, to light on, to find, to join, to encounter.

Meet'en (*v. t. from meet*) To make meet for, to prepare.

Meet'ened (*p. from meeten*) Fitted for, prepared.

Meet'ening (*p. a. from meet*) Fitting for, preparing.

Meet'er (*s. not so correct a spelling*) Metre.

Meet'er (*s. from meet*) One that meets another.

Meet'er (*adj. comp. of meet*) meet in a greater degree.

Meet'erly (*adv. a local word*) Modestly, handsomely.

Meet'est (*adj. sup. of meet*) Meet in the greatest degree.

Meeth'erly (*adv. a local word*) Modestly, handsomely.

Meet'ing (*p. a. from meet*) coming face to face, advancing half way, joining, encountering.

Meet'ing (*s. from the part.*) An assembly, a congress, a conflux; an assembly for public worship among the dissenters.

Meet'inghouse (*s. from meeting, and house*) The house or place where dissenters assemble for public worship.

Meet'ingplace (*s. from meeting, and place, but not much used*) A meetinghouse.

Meet'ly (*adv. from meet*) Fitly, properly.

Meet'ness (*s. from meet*) Fitness, propriety.

Meet'now (*adv. a local word*) just now, presently. *Ba.*

ME'GACOSM (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and κόσμος the world, but not much used*) The great world.

MEGÆ'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of one of the Furies.

MEGALE'SIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) the games instituted in honour of the goddess Cybele.

Megale'sian (*adj. from Megalefia*) Belonging to the games instituted in honour of the goddess Cybele. *Scott.*

MEGALOCOE'LUS (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and κοιλία the belly*) One that has a prominent belly. *Scott.*

MEGALO'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and γραφή to write*) The art of drawing pictures at large. *Scott.*

MEGALOPH'ONOS (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and φωνή a voice*) One who has a remarkable loud voice. *S.*

MEGALOP'SYCHY (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and ψυχή the soul*) greatness of mind, magnanimity. *Sc.*

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS (*s. from the Greek μέγας great, and σπλαγχχον the bowels*) One who has a large turgid belly.

Meg'bote (*s. obsolete*) A recompence for the murder of a relation. *Cole.*

MEGID'DO (*s. from the Heb. signifying a spoiler*) A city in the land of Canaan.

MEGID'DON (*s. from the Heb.*) Megiddo. *Zech.*

ME'GRIM (*s. supposed to be from the Greek ημικρανία*) A disorder of the head, a vertigo.

MEHIT'ABEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying God hath done good to us*) The name of a woman.

MEHU'JAEI (*s. from the Heb. signifying one smitten of God*) A man's name.

MEINE (*v. t. not used*) To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

Meine (*s. obsolete*) A company, a retinue, a family. *Ch.*

Mei'nie (*s. obsolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*

Meint (*adj. obsolete*) Mingled. *Spenser.*

Mei'ny (*s. from the Sax. manigu, but now grown obsolete*) A company, a household, a family. *Shakespeare.*

Mei'nye (*s. obsolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*

MEI'OSIS (*s. from the Greek*) A figure in rhetoric, in which we speak of any thing in slighter terms than what it deserves, a kind of extenuation, a diminution.

Meith (*s. obsolete*) Mead, wine made of honey. *Chaucer.*

Meke (*adj. obsolete*) Meek, humble, submissive.

Meke (*v. int. obsolete*) To become meek. *Chaucer.*

Me'ken (*v. int. obsolete*) To become meek. *Chaucer.*

MEL (*s. from the Lat.*) Honey.

ME'LA (*s. in surgery*) An instrument to probe ulcers, the speculum.

MELÆNÆ'TOS (*s. in ornithology*) The black eagle.

MELAMPA'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The black helebore.

MELAMPY'RUM (*s. in botany*) The horse flower, a weed which grows among corn.

MELANAGO'GUES (*s. from the Greek μέλας black, and αγω to drive*) Medicines to drive away melancholy.

Mel'ancholic (*adj. from melancholy*) Affected with hypochondriac complaints, gloomy.

Melanchol'ius (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Melancholy. *Ch.*

Mel'ancholist (*s. from melancholy*) One given to melancholy. *Phillips.*

MEL'ANCHOLY (*s. from the Greek μέλας black, and χολή bile*) A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, a gloomy temper, a kind of insanity.

Melancholy (*adj. from the sub.*) Gloomy, dismal, habitually dejected, affected with melancholy.

MELANCHOR'YI HUS (*s. in ornithology*) The figpecker.

MELAND'RYUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The larger kind of tunny.

MELAND'RYUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; the pith of an oak, the heart of oak.

MEL'LANE (*s. with physicians*) The alphas, a disease of the skin.

MELA'NION (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the black violet.

MELANOPI'PER (*s. in botany and commerce*) The black pepper.

MELANOSCHO'ENUS (*s. in botany*) A species of cyperus.

MELANOSMEG'MA (*s. in medicine*) Black soap.

MELANTE'ICA (*s. in natural history*) A compact and beautiful kind of fossil.

MELANTHE'MON (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the camomile.

MELAN'THIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the gith.

MELANU'RUS (*s. in zoology*) The blacktail, a species of sparus; an African serpent.

MELA'PIUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of apple, the pear-main. *Phillips.*

Melas'ies (*s. not so common a spelling*) Molasses, the dregs of sugar, treacle.

MELASTO'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MEL'CHI (*s. from the Heb. signifying my king*) A man's name.

MEL'CHIOR (*s.*) A man's name.

MEL'CHIORITES (*s. from Melchior*) A religious sect so called from Melchior their leader.

MEL'CHITES (*s. in church history*) A religious sect in the Levant famous for their adherence to the court party.

MELCHIZ'EDECH (*s. a different spelling*) Melchizedek. *Phillips.*

Melchizede'chians (*s. from Melchizedek*) A sect who held that Melchizedek was the Holy Ghost.

MELCHIZ'EDECK (*s. a different spelling*) Melchizedek. *Scott.*

MELCHIZ'EDEK (*s. from the Heb. signifying king of righteousness*) A man's name.

MEL'COMB (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Tuesday and Friday, and is 132 miles from London.

Mel'comb (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Melcomb, made at Melcomb.

Meld'seon (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The reward given to one who brought information against an offender. *Sc.*

Meld'seot (*s. a different spelling*) The meldseon, the fee given to an informer. *Phillips.*

MELEA'GRIS (*s. in ornithology*) The turkey hen.

ME'LES (*s. in zoology*) The badger.

MELE'TIANS (*s. in church history*) A kind of Arians in the fourth century.

ME'LIA (*s. in botany*) The ash, the bead tree, a genus of plants.

MELIAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) The honeysuckle, a genus of plants.

ME'LICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MEL'ICENT (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MELICE'RIA (*s. from the Greek μελι honey, and κηρος wax*) A kind of tumour in which the matter resembles honey and gives little pain to the patient.

MELICE'RIS (*s. from the Greek μελι honey, and κηρος wax*) The meliceria, a kind of incruited tumour in which the matter resembles honey.

MEL'ICET (*s. in ichthyology*) The keeling.

ME'LICHROS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of the colour of honey.

MELICHRY'SOS (*s. in natural history*) A kind of jacinth.

MELICOT'ONY (*s. in botany*) A kind of peach.

MELICOTOO'N (*s. in botany*) The melicotony, a kind of yellow peach.

MELICRA'TUM (*s. from the Greek μελι honey, and κρητος a mixture*) A kind of mead, a kind of wine made of honey and rain water.

MEL'ILOT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MELILO'TUS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The melilot.

ME'LIMELI (*s. from the Greek μελι honey*) The syrup of quinces preserved in honey.

ME'LIMELUM (*s. in botany*) The honey apple, a kind of sweet apple, the quince preserved in honey.

ME'LINE (*s. in botany*) The balm mint.

MEL'NUM (*s. in botany*) The balm gentle.

ME'LIORATE (*v. t. from the Lat. melior better*) To make better, to improve.

Me'liorated (*p. from meliorate*) Made better, improved.

Me'liorating (*p. a. from meliorate*) Improving, making better.

Meliora'tion (*s. from meliorate*) An improvement, the act of making better.

MELIOR'ITY (*s. from the Lat. melior better, but not much used*) The state of being better, a state of improvement. *Bentley.*

MELIPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The balm, the balm gentle.

MEL'ISCENT (*s. a different spelling*) Melicent, the name of a woman. *Phillips.*

MELIS'SA (*s. in botany*) The baum.

MELISSOPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The baum, the balm gentle.

MELI'TA (*s. in ancient geography*) The isle of Malta. *Aët.*

MELI'TAS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone resembling the colour of an orange.

Me'lite (*s. obsolete*) Power. *Cole.*

MELIT'EMA (*s. from the Greek*) A form of physic in which several ingredients are wrought up with honey into a kind of cake.

MELIT'ITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone which yields a kind of juice resembling honey.

MELIT'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ME'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The balm gentle. *Scott.*

MELIZO'MUM (*s. from the Greek*) A decoction of honey. *Phillips.*

MELL (*v. int. from the French mêler, but now grown obsolete*) To mix, to meddle. *Spenser.*

MELLA'GO (*s. in pharmacy*) Any kind of juice boiled up to the consistence of honey.

MELLE'AN *adj. not used, from the Lat. mel honey*) Like honey, consisting of honey. *Cole.*

MEL'LEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, but not used*) Like honey, consisting of honey. *Phillips.*

MELLIFEROUS (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and fero to bear*) Producing honey.

MELLIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and facio to make*) Making honey, producing honey. *Phillips.*

Mellifica'tion (*s. from mellific*) The act of making honey, the production of honey.

Mellifluence (*s. from mellifluent*) A flow of sweetness.

MELLIF'LUENT (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and fluo to flow*) Mellifluous, flowing with sweetness.

MELLIF'LUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and fluo to flow*) Flowing with honey, flowing with sweetness.

MELLIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and genus a kind*) Having the qualities of honey. *Scott.*

MEL'LIGO (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of bee's wax.

MELLIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. mel honey, and loquor to speak*) Speaking sweetly. *Scott.*

Mel'ling (*p. a. from mell, obsolete*) Meddling, Intermeddling. *Spenser.*

MEL'LITISM (*s. from the Lat. mel honey*) Wine made of honey, wine mingled with honey. *Phillips.*

MEL'LITURGY (*s. from the Greek μελι honey, and εργον work, but not used*) The work of bees in making honey. *Cole.*

MEL'LOW (*adj. from the Lat. mollis soft*) Soft, unctuous, soft with ripeness, soft in sound, drunk, melted down with drinking.

Mel'low (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mature, to ripen, to soften, to mature to perfection.

Mel'low (*v. int.*) To grow soft, to become ripe.

Mel'lowed (*p. from mellow*) Softened, matured.

Mel'lower (*adj. comp. of mellow*) Mellow in a greater degree.

Mel'lowest (*adj. sup. of mellow*) Mellow in the greatest degree.

Mel'lowing (*p. a. from mellow*) Softening, maturing.

Mel'lowness (*s. from mellow*) The state of being mellow.

ME'LO (*s. in botany*) The melon. *Phillips.*

MELOCAC'TIS (*s. in botany*) The melon thistle, a species of cactis.

MELOCAR'DUUS (*s. in botany*) The hedgehog thistle.

MELOCAR'PON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

MELO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MELOCO'TON (*s. in botany, but now grown obsolete*) A quince. *Bacon.*

Melocotoo'n (*s. a different spelling*) The melicotony, a kind of peach. *Phillips.*

Melo'dious (*s. from melody*) Musical, harmonious, sounding agreeably.

Melo'diously (*adv. from melodious*) Musically, harmoniously.

Melo'diousness

- Melo'diousness (*s. from melodious*) Musicalness, harmoniousness.
- MEL/ODY (*s. from the Greek μελωδία*) Music, harmony, harmony of sound.
- ME/LOMELI (*s. in confectionary*) Marmalade.
- MELOME/LUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of apple, the sweeting.
- MEL/ON (*s. in botany from the Lat. melo*) The name of a plant, the fruit of the plant, a delicious kind of pumpkin.
- Mel'onseed (*s. from melon and seed*) The seed of the melon.
- MELON'THA (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of beetle, the Maybug.
- Mel'onthistle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MELOPE/PAN (*s. in botany*) The cucumber, a kind of pumpkin.
- MELOPE/PO (*s. a different spelling*) The melopepon, the cucumber. *Phillips.*
- ME/LOPES (*s. with physicians*) The livid spots that frequently appear in malignant fevers.
- ME/LOS (*s. with oculists*) A disease in which the ball of the eye becomes very prominent.
- MELO/SIS (*s. in surgery*) The act of probing a wound.
- MELO/TIS (*s. in surgery*) A lesser kind of probe.
- MELPOM'ENE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the muses, the supposed patroness of tragedy.
- MELT (*v. t. from the Sax. meltan*) To dissolve, to liquify, to dissolve by heat; to soften, to move to tenderness; to waste away.
- Melt (*v. int.*) To become liquid, to dissolve in tenderness, to be subdued by affection, to waste away, to lose substance.
- Melt (*s. not so common a spelling*) The milt, the sperm of the male. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Melt'ed (*p. from melt*) Dissolved, softened, dissolved in tenderness.
- Melt'er (*s. from melt*) One that melts, one that liquifies metal.
- Melt'ing (*p. a. from melt*) Dissolving, softening, dissolving in tenderness.
- Melt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dissolving metals.
- Melt'ingly (*adv. from melting*) In a melting manner.
- MELT'ON (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 106 miles from London.
- Melt'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Melton Mowbray, made at Melton Mowbray.
- MEL/WEL (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of codfish.
- MEM'BER (*s. from the Lat. membrum*) A limb, a part of the body; a head, a clause, a part of a discourse; one of a community; one of a body corporate; any part of an integral; a representative in parliament.
- Mem'bered (*adj. in heraldry from member*) Furnished with members; having the legs depicted of a different colour.
- MEMBRA'NA (*s. in anatomy, from the Lat.*) A membrane.
- Membrana'ceous (*adj. from membrana*) Consisting of membranes. *Arbutnot.*
- Mem'brane (*s. from membrana*) A pliable texture of fibres, a kind of coat or skin to cover or secure any part of the body.
- Membra'neous (*adj. from membrane*) Consisting of membranes.
- MEMBRANO'SUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muscle of the leg.
- Mem'branous (*adj. from membrane*) Consisting of membranes.
- Mem'bred (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the legs depicted of a different colour from the rest of the body.
- MEMBRET'TO (*s. in architecture*) A pilaster to bear up an arch.
- MEM'BRUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A member.
- MEMECIP/LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MEMEN'TO (*s. from the Lat.*) A memorial, a hint to awaken the memory.
- MEM'OIRE (*s. from the French memoire*) An account of transactions familiarly written, a hint, a notice.
- MEM/ORABLE (*adj. from the Lat. memorabilis*) Worthy to be remembered.
- Mem'orableness (*s. from memorable*) The state or quality of being memorable.
- Mem'orably (*adv. from memorable*) In a manner worthy of remembrance.
- Memoran'dum (*s. from the Lat.*) A note to help the memory.
- Memoran'dumbook (*s. from memorandum and book*) A book in which memorandums are entered.
- Mem'orative (*adj. from memory, but not much used*) Belonging to the memory. *Phillips.*
- MEMO'RIA (*s. in old records*) A sepulchre, a monument for the dead.
- Memo'rial (*adj. from memory*) Helpful to the memory, contained in the memory.
- Memo'rial (*s. from the adj.*) A monument, a hint to assist the memory, something to preserve memory, a writing to put in remembrance.
- Memo'rialist (*s. from memorial*) One that writes memoirs, one who writes memorials.
- MEMOR'ITER (*adv. from the Lat.*) By memory, without book, by heart.
- Mem'orize (*v. t. from memory*) To record, to make a memorandum in writing. *Spenser.*
- Mem'orized (*p. from memorize*) Recorded, entered in writing to preserve remembrance. *Wotton.*
- MEM'ORY (*s. from the Lat. memoria*) The faculty of the mind by which we retain the remembrance of any thing, the power of recollection; the time of remembrance; a memorial, a monumental record.
- Mem'oure (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The memory. *Chauc.*
- Memph'ian (*adj. from Memphis*) Belonging to Memphis, Egyptian. *Cole.*
- Memph'ian (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Memphis, an Egyptian. *Cole.*
- MEMPH'IS (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mouth*) The ancient capital of Egypt.
- Memph'ites (*s. in natural history*) A stone found near Memphis in Egypt which if pulverised and applied to any part of the body, in cases of amputation, would, it is said, deaden it to such a degree as to render it insensible during the operation.
- Memph'ist (*s. from Memphis*) An inhabitant of Memphis, an Egyptian. *Cole.*
- MEMU'CAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying to prepare*) A man's name.
- Men (*s. pl. of man*) More than one man.
- ME'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a small fish, the pilchard.
- MEN'ACE (*s. from the French*) A threat, a threatening.
- MEN'ACE (*v. t. from the French menacer*) To threaten, to deter by threatening.
- Men'aced (*p. from menace*) Threatened, deterred by threats.
- Men'acer (*s. from menace*) One that threatens.
- Men'acing (*p. a. from menace*) Threatening, denouncing threats.
- MEN'AGE (*s. from the French*) A collection of animals.
- MEN'AGOGUE (*s. from the Greek μανης the menses, and αγω to drive*) A medicine to promote the menses.
- MEN'AHAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a comforter*) A man's name.
- MENAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name, an enthusiast who affirmed that he was the saviour of the world.
- Menan'drian (*s. in church history*) A follower of Menander.
- MEND (*v. t. from the Lat. emendo*) To repair, to correct, to help, to advance, to improve, to increase.
- Mend (*v. int.*) To grow better, to alter for the better.
- Mend'able (*adj. from mend, rather a local word*) Capable of being mended.
- MENDACIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the Lat. but not much used*) Telling lies, speaking falsely. *Bailey.*
- MENDAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. mendax false*) Falshood, lying.
- Mende (*s. pl. obsolete*) Men. *Chaucer.*
- Mend'ement (*s. obsolete*) An amendment. *Chaucer.*
- MEND'ICANT (*adj. from the Lat. mendico to beg*) Begging, poor to a state of beggary.
- Mend'icant (*s. from the adj.*) A beggar, one of some begging fraternity in the Roman church.
- MEND'ICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. mendico*) To beg, to solicit alms. *Johnson.*
- Mend'icated (*p. from mendicate*) Obtained by begging. *Scott.*
- Mend'icating (*p. a. from mendicate*) Begging, soliciting alms.
- Mendica'tion (*s. from mendicate, but not used*) The act of begging. *Cole.*
- Mendic'ence (*s. obsolete*) Beggary. *Chaucer.*
- Mendic'ity (*s. from mendicate*) The life of a beggar, the practice of a beggar.
- Mendic'ite (*s. obsolete*) Mendicity. *Chaucer.*
- Mend'ience (*s. obsolete*) Beggary.
- Mend'ing (*p. a. from mend*) Improving, correcting, making better, growing better.
- Mend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making better, a repair, an improvement.
- MEN'DIP (*s.*) A large range of hills in Somersetshire.
- MEND'LESHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 82 miles from London.
- Mend'lesham

Mend'lesham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mendlesham, made at Mendlesham.

Mends (*s. not so common a word*) Amends, a recompence.

ME'NE (*s. from the Heb. signifying it is reckoned*) A part of the denunciation against Belshazzar which appeared in the hand writing on the wall. *Daniel 5.*

Mene (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Mean, low, base. *Chaucer.*

MENEHOU'T (*s. in cookery*) Meat covered with slices of bacon and baked. *Bailey.*

Men'ever (*s. a different spelling*) The miniver. *Scott.*

Men'ged (*adj. an old word*) Mingled. *Bailey.*

Men'grel (*s. in old records*) A mungrel. *Cole.*

MENGRE'LIA (*s. in geography*) A principality of the Asiatic Turkey, famous for the traffic of boys and girls to supply the seraglio.

Mengre'lians (*s. in church history from Mengrelia*) A sect of christians who held it unlawful to baptize their children till they were eight days old.

ME'NIAL (*adj. from the Sax. meni*) Belonging to a retinue, belonging to a train of servants; servile, mean. *Swift.*

Me'nial (*s. from the adj.*) One of a train of servants.

MEN'INGES (*s. the plu. of meninx*) The membranes which inclose the substance or marrow of the brain.

MENINGOPHY'LAX (*s. in anatomy from the Greek μηνυξ a membrane, and φυλαξ a keeper*) A thin plate in case of fracture or deficiency in the skull to preserve the meninx from any external pressure.

MEN'INX (*s. from the Greek μηνυξ*) The membrane of the brain.

MENIPPE'AN (*s. in poetry*) A kind of satyr consisting of a mixture of prose and verse.

MENIS'CUS (*s. from the Greek μηνισκος a little moon*) A little moon, a glass convex on one side and concave on the other.

Menis'cus (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a glass convex on one side and concave on the other.

MEN'IVER (*s. in zoology*) The name of a milk white animal famous for the fineness of its fur, the fur of the animal.

Men'ivere (*s. a different spelling*) The meniver, a fine white fur. *Chaucer.*

MEN'KAR (*s. in astronomy*) The whale's jaw, a bright star in the jaw of the whale.

Men'now (*s. a different spelling*) A menow, a small river fish. *Cole.*

Men'nonites (*s. in church history*) A kind of baptists who appeared in Holland in the last century.

Men'ny (*s. a local word*) A family.

MENOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek μην a month, and λογος a description*) A register of months.

MENOPE'GIN (*s. not used*) A sharp pain in one part of the head. *Phillips.*

MEN'OW (*s. in ichthyology*) A very small river fish, the mennow.

Men'pleaser (*s. from men and please*) One too solicitous to please others.

MEN'SA (*s. from the Lat.*) A table, a counter; the broad part of the teeth called the grinders, which serve to chew the meat.

MEN'SA (*s. a law term*) The necessities of life, a living, a patrimony.

Men'sal (*adj. from mensa*) Belonging to the table, transacted at table. *Clarissa.*

Mensa'lia (*s. from mensa in old records*) An ecclesiastical living appropriated to the table of some religious house.

Men'sefal (*adj. a local word*) Comely, graceful. *Bailey.*

MEN'SES (*s. from the Lat. mensis a month*) The catamenia, the monthly courses.

MEN'SIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A lunation, a month.

MENSO'RES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The officers who were to go before and provide quarters for the emperor or the army.

MEN'STRUA (*s. from the Lat.*) The menses.

Men'strual (*adj. from menstrua*) Monthly, happening once a month; pertaining to a menstruum; menstruous.

Men'strua (*s. pl. of menstruum, but not much used*) Menstruums.

Menstruous'ity (*s. from menstrua*) The menses. *Bailey.*

Men'struous (*adj. from menstrua*) Belonging to the menses, affected with the catamenia.

Men'struousness (*s. from menstruous*) The state of one affected with the catamenia.

MEN'STRUUM (*s. from the Lat. menstruus monthly, the old chymists supposing the moon to have had a considerable influence in preparing dissolvents*) A dissolvent, any mass which has the power of dissolving

another mass so as to form one uniform compound of the two.

MENSU'RA (*s. from the Lat.*) A measure, a standard.

Mensurabil'ity (*s. from mensurable*) The state or quality of being measurable.

Mensurable (*adj. from mensura*) Mensurable, capable of being measured.

Mensurableness (*s. from mensurable*) The state or quality of being measurable.

Mensurably (*adv. from mensurable*) With a capacity of being measured.

Mensural (*adj. from mensura*) Relating to measure.

Mensurate (*v. t. from mensura*) To measure, to take the dimensions of any thing.

Mensurated (*p. from mensurate, but not much used*) Measured.

Mensurating (*p. a. from mensurate, not much used*) Measuring.

Mensuration (*s. from mensurate*) The act of measuring, the result of measuring, the act of measuring superficies and solids.

Ment (*adj. obsolete*) Mingled. *Spenser.*

MENTA'GRA (*s. from the Lat. mentum the chin, and the Greek αψα a seizure*) A tetter or ringworm beginning on the chin, and spreading itself over the face and breast.

MEN'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. mens the mind*) Belonging to the mind, existing in the mind, intellectual.

Men'tally (*adv. from mental*) In the mind, intellectually.

MENTAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) Wild mint.

MENTE'ITH (*s.*) A district in Scotland.

MEN'THA (*s. in botany*) The mint.

MENTHAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The wild mint.

MEN'TIGO (*s.*) A disease incident to sheep.

MEN'TION (*s. from the Lat. mentio*) A recital of any thing, written tradition, oral tradition.

Men'tion (*v. t. from the sub.*) To express, to express in writing.

Men'tioned (*p. from mention*) Expressed, recited, recorded in writing.

Men'tioning (*p. a. from mention*) Relating, expressing, making mention of.

Men'tioning (*s. from the part.*) Mention, the act of making mention.

MENT'ITION (*s. from the Lat. mentior to lie, but not used*) The act of lying, a falsehood. *Bailey.*

MENTRE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MENTULAG'RA (*s. from the Lat. mentula the prying parts, and the Greek αψα a seizure*) A convulsion of the genital parts.

MEN'UET (*s. from the French*) A kind of dance, a minuet, a tune to a minuet.

Men'use (*v. t. obsolete*) To diminish. *Chaucer.*

Men'usdroids (*s. in cookery*) A kind of hash, a dish proper for a middle course. *Phillips.*

MENYAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the buckbane.

MEPHIB'OSHETH (*s. from the Heb. signifying reproach*) A man's name.

Mephi'tes (*s. pl. of mephitis*) Noxious exhalations attended with a disagreeable smell.

Mephit'ical (*adj. from mephitis*) Illfavoured, stinking, poisonous.

MEPHI'TIS (*s. from the Lat.*) A strong smell, a damp.

MEPHOSTOPH'ILUS (*s.*) The name of an infernal spirit. *Dr. Foster.*

ME'RAB (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that multiplies*) The name of a woman.

MERA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. meracus*) Strong, neat, pure, clear.

MERAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. meracus*) Pureness, clearness. *Scott.*

Meran'num (*s. in old records*) Timbers, wood for building. *Phillips.*

MERA'RI (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) A man's name.

ME'RAUD (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MERA'ZION (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Thursday, and is 286 miles from London.

Mera'zion (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Merazion, made at Merazion.

MER'CABLE (*adj. from the Lat. mercor to sell, but not used*) Marketable, proper to be bought or sold.

Mercandi'sa (*s. in old records*) Merchandise, all manner of goods bought and sold at fairs and markets.

MER'CANTANT (*s. from the Italian mercantante*) A foreign trader, a merchant. *Shakespeare.*

MERCAN'TILE (*adj. from the Lat. mercor to buy and sell*) Commercial, trading, belonging to merchants.

MER'CAT

MERCAT (*s. from the Lat. mercatus, but not so common a word*) A market, trade, commerce. *Sprat.*
MERCATIVE (*adj. from the Lat. mercor to trade, but not used*) Belonging to trade. *Cole.*
MERCA'TOR (*s. from the Lat.*) A merchant.
Merca'torschart (*s. from mercator and chart, a sea term*) A chart in which the parallels are represented in straight lines.
Merca'torsfailing (*s. from mercator and fail*) The method of finding a ship's course according to mercatorschart.
MERCATO'RIUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feast held by the trading people.
MERCATURE (*s. from the Lat. mercatura*) The practice of buying and selling, traffick.
MERCEDARY (*s. from the Lat. mercedula a small fee, but not used*) One that hires. *Cole.*
Mer'cedary (*adj. from the sub. but not used*) Mercenary. *Cole.*
Mer'cenariness (*s. from mercenary*) Venality, a respect to hire or advantages.
MER'CENARY (*adj. from the Lat. merces hire*) Venal, hired, acting only for hire.
Mer'cenary (*s. from the adj.*) An hireling, one retained for pay.
MER'CER (*s. from the French mercier*) One who deals in silks, a dealer in silks and stuffs.
Mer'cery (*s. from mercer*) The trade of a mercer, the goods sold by a mercer.
Mer'cery (*adj. from the sub. but not much used*) Belonging to a mercer, sold by the mercer.
MER'CHAND (*v. int. from the French marchander*) To trade, to traffick. *Bacon.*
Mer'chandise (*s. from marchand*) Trade, commerce, traffick; wares, that which is bought and sold.
Mer'chandise (*v. int. from the sub.*) To trade, to traffick, to deal as a merchant.
Mer'chandising (*p. a. from merchandise*) Trading, trafficking.
Mer'chandising (*s. from the part.*) The act of buying and selling.
Merchant (*s. from marchand*) One who trafficks to foreign countries; a capital trader.
Mer'chantable (*adj. from merchant*) Fit to be bought and sold, capable of being vended.
Mer'chantlike (*adj. from merchant and like*) Like a merchant.
Mer'chantly (*adj. from merchant*) Like a merchant.
Mer'chantman (*s. from merchant and man*) A man employed in merchandise; a ship of trade.
Mer'chantmen (*s. plu. of merchantman*) Men employed in merchandise; the ships employed in trade.
Mer'chenlage (*s. from Mercia*) The laws of the Mercians.
Mer'chet (*s. in old customs*) A fine paid by a tenant to his lord for a licence to marry his daughter.
Merche'tum (*s. in old customs*) A commutation given to the lord for the right which he claimed of having the first night's lodging with the bridal daughter of a tenant; the merchet, the fine paid to the lord by a tenant for leave to marry his daughter.
MER'CIA (*s.*) One of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy.
Mer'ciable (*adj. from mercy, but now grown obsolete*) Merciful. *Spenser.*
Mer'ciament (*s. obsolete*) An amerciament, a penalty, a fine. *Chaucer.*
Mer'cian (*adj. from Mercia*) Belonging to the kingdom of Mercia.
Mer'cian (*adj. from the sub.*) A subject of the kingdom of Mercia.
Mer'ciful (*adj. from mercy*) Disposed to mercy; tender, compassionate.
Mer'cifully (*adv. from merciful*) With mercy, tenderly, compassionately.
Mer'cifulness (*s. from merciful*) Tendernefs, compassion.
Mer'ciless (*adj. from mercy*) Void of mercy, having no compassion.
Mer'cilessly (*adv. from merciless*) In a manner void of pity.
Mer'cilessness (*s. from merciless*) The want of mercy.
Mercimonia'tus (*s. an old law word*) An impost on merchandise.
Mercur'ial (*adj. from Mercury*) Active, sprightly, formed under the influence of Mercury; consisting of quicksilver, prepared from quicksilver.
Mercur'ial (*s. from the adj.*) A preparation of Mercury, a medicine in which the chief ingredient is quicksilver.
MERCURIA'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mercury.

Mercur'ialist (*s. from Mercury*) One who was supposed to be born under the influence of the planet Mercury.
Mercurification (*s. from mercury*) The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.
MERCU'RIOUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Mercury.
MER'CURY (*s. in natural history*) Quicksilver; figuratively sprightliness; a newspaper, a carrier of news.
MER'CURY (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed interpreter and messenger of the gods; the supposed god of eloquence.
MER'CURY (*s. in astronomy*) The least of the planets, the planet next the sun.
MER'CURY (*s. in heraldry*) The purple colour.
Mer'cury (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Mer'curywoman (*s. from mercury and woman*) A woman who sells newspapers and pamphlets by wholesale.
MER'CY (*s. from the French merci*) Tendernefs, compassion, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon, the effect of pity and tendernefs; discretion, the power of acting at pleasure.
MER'CY (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Mer'cyseat (*s. from mercy and seat*) A table or covering of gold set over the ark of the covenant in the temple of the Jews, the propitiatory.
MERDIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. merda dung, and fero to bear*) Producing dung, bearing dung. *Bail.*
MER'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. merda dung*) Full of dung. *Bailey.*
MERE (*adj. from the Lat. merus*) Only, simple, having no weight, trifling, having no foundation, having nothing more than the quality of the thing itself.
Mere (*s. from the Sax.*) A pool, a large pool or lake; a boundary, a strip of green between ploughed lands.
MERE (*s.*) A town in Wiltshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 104 miles from London.
Mere (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mere, made as Mere.
Mer'ell (*s. an old word*) The world. *Cole.*
Mere'ly (*adv. from mere*) Simply, only, with the simple qualities of the thing itself.
Merennium (*s. in old records*) Timber, materials of wood for building.
Mer'estone (*s. from mere and stone*) A stone set up as a boundary, a land mark.
MERETRIC'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. meretrix a lewd woman*) Resembling the practice of prostitutes, alluring by false show, whorish.
Meretric'iously (*adv. from meretricious*) In the manner of prostitutes.
Meretric'iousness (*s. from meretricious*) The state or quality of being meretricious; the allurements practised by prostitutes.
MER'GEN (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*
MER'GULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The diver, the didapper.
MER'GUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of sea crow, the cormorant.
MER'IBAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying strife*) The name of a place. *Exod. 17.*
MER'IBBAAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying rebellion*) A man's name.
Merida'tion (*s. from meridian*) The custom or act of sleeping at noon. *Cole.*
MERIDIAN (*s. from the Lat. medius the middle, and dies a day*) The middle of the day, noon, the time of the day when the sun is due south; the lines drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point of glory or power.
Meri'dian (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to noon, distinguishing the mid day; drawn from north to south; raised to the highest point.
Meri'dional (*adj. from meridian*) Southern, having a southern aspect, belonging to the meridian.
Meridional'ity (*s. from meridional*) An aspect towards the south, the state of being meridional.
Meri'dionally (*adv. from meridional*) With a southern aspect.
Mer'ils (*s.*) A kind of play among boys. *Phillips.*
MER'INGUES (*s. in cookery*) A kind of confection in which the principal ingredient is the white of eggs.
Mer'ise (*s. a local word*) A kind of small bitter cherry. *Phillips.*
MERIS'MUS (*s. from the Greek μερισμος*) A division, a proper arrangement according to the rules of rhetoric.
MER'IT (*s. from the Lat. meritum*) Desert, an excellence deserving honour or reward, a deserved reward; claim, right.

M E R

Mer'it (*v. t. from the sub.*) To deserve, to earn, to have a claim to as deserved.

Mer'ited (*p. from merit*) Deserved, earned, claimed as a desert.

Mer'iting (*p. a. from merit*) Deserving, claiming as a matter of right.

Mer'itorie (*adj. obsolete*) Meritorious. *Chaucer.*

Merito'rious (*adj. from merit*) Deserving of reward, high in desert.

Merito'riously (*adv. from meritorious*) With merit, in a manner deserving reward.

Merito'riousness (*s. from meritorious*) The state of being meritorious, the act deserving reward.

Mer'itot, Mer'itote (*s.*) A kind of play among children, in which they swing or turn round till they are giddy. *Chaucer.*

Merke (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mark, an image. *Chauc.*

Merke (*adj. obsolete*) Dark. *Chaucer.*

Mer'kin (*s.*) Counterfeit hair for the female pudendum. *Phillips.*

Merk'ness (*s. obsolete*) Darkness. *Chaucer.*

Merle (*s. obsolete*) A blackbird. *Chaucer.*

Mer'leon (*s.*) The merlin. *Chaucer.*

Mer'lin (*s.*) A kind of hawk; a kind of fish, the merling.

Mer'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fish.

MER'LON (*s. in fortification*) That part of a parapet which lies between the two embrasures of a battery.

MERLU'CIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The hake.

MER'MAID (*s. from the French mer the sea, and maid*) An imaginary animal supposed to be half man and half fish, a sea woman.

Mer'maid'strumpet (*s. from mermaid, and trumpet*) A kind of fish.

Mer'man (*s. from the French mer the sea, and man*) The sea man, the male of a supposed sea monster. *D. of A.*

MERNS (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

MEROBALI'NEUM (*s. from the Greek μερον a part, and βαλανεον a bath*) A kind of bath in which the patient sits up to his middle. *Phillips.*

MER'ODACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitterness*) The name of a man, the name of a Chaldee deity.

MER'ODACHBALA'DAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying the cause of sorrow*) A man's name.

ME'ROIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ME'ROM (*s. from the Heb. signifying an eminence*) The name of a place. *Josb. 11.*

MER'OPE (*s. in astronomy*) The least star of the Pleiades.

ME'ROPS (*s. in ornithology*) The bee-eater, a kind of woodpecker.

ME'ROR (*s. from the Heb. signifying secret*) The name of a place. *Judges 5.*

MER'RICK (*s.*) A man's name.

Mer'rrier (*adj. comp. of merry*) Merry in a greater degree.

Mer'riest (*adj. sup. of merry*) Merry in the greatest degree.

Mer'rily (*adv. from merry*) With mirth, with gaiety.

Mer'rimake (*v. int. from merry and make*) To feast, to be jovial. *Gay.*

Mer'rimake (*s. from the verb.*) A merry meeting, a festival.

Mer'rimaking (*p. a. from merrimake*) Making merry, feasting.

Mer'rimaking (*s. from the part.*) A merry bout, a festival.

Mer'riment (*s. from merry*) Mirth, gaiety, cheerfulness.

Mer'riment (*s. from merry*) Mirth, a disposition to mirth.

MER'RY (*adj. from the Sax. merig*) Gay, cheerful, disposed to mirth, causing merriment, prosperous, successful. *To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.*

Mer'ryandrew (*s.*) A buffoon, a jackpudding.

Mer'rybanks (*s. a local word*) A cold posset. *Cole.*

Mer'rythought (*s. from merry and thought*) A forked bone on the body of a fowl so called from the practice of boys and girls pulling the ends as supposing the longest part broken off to denote priority of marriage.

Mer'rywings (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of fly.

MERS (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

MER'SION (*s. from the Lat. mergo to plunge*) The act of plunging in water, a dipping. *Scott.*

Merthe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mirth. *Chaucer.*

Mert'lage (*s. an old word*) Martyrology. *Cole.*

Mer'vayle (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A marvel, a wonder. *Ch.*

MER'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The blackbird.

MER'UM (*s. from the Lat.*) New wine as it came from the press, neat wine.

M E S

Me'ry (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Merry, pleasant. *Ch.*

Mes (*s. obsolete*) Humour, temper. *Chaucer.*

MESARÆ'UM (*s. from the Greek μεσαραιον*) The mesenterium.

Mesara'ic (*adj. from mesaræum*) Belonging to the mesentery. *Scott.*

MESAU'LA (*s. in ancient architecture*) The passage between the hall and parlour.

Mes'celine (*s. a different spelling*) Meslin. *Phillips.*

Mesch'uat (*s. an uncommon spelling*) A mashuat. *Scott.*

MESE (*s. obsolete*) The maïs that used to be celebrated at the nuptials. *Chaucer.*

Mese (*s. in commerce*) Five hundred of herrings.

Mese (*s. an old word*) The middle string of an instrument. *Cole.*

Mesee'ms (*v. int. from me and seem, used only in the first person*) To think, methinks.

Meseemed (*v. int. pret. of meseems*) I thought, methought. *Spenser.*

Me'sel (*s. an old word*) A leper. *Cole.*

Me'sell (*s. obsolete*) A leper, a common beggar. *Chauc.*

Mesen'teric (*adj. from mesentery*) Relating to the mesentery.

MESENTE'RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The mesentery.

ME'SENTERY (*s. from the Greek μεσεντερειον*) The thick membrane placed in the midst of the intestines, the part in which the intestines are involved.

Mesera'ick (*adj. not so common a word*) Mesenteric.

Mese'reum (*s. a different spelling*) The mesaræum. *D. of A.*

MESH (*s. from the French mache, the common spelling*) The space between the threads of a net, a mash.

Mesh (*v. t. from the sub.*) To catch in a net, to entangle, to ensnare.

ME'SHACH (*s. from the Heb. signifying about the waters*) A man's name.

ME'SHECH (*s. from the Heb. signifying shut up*) A man's name.

Mesh'ed (*p. from mesh*) Caught in a net, ensnared.

MESHELMI'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying peace*) A man's name.

Mesh'ing (*p. from mesh*) Catching in a net, ensnaring.

Mesht (*p. from mesh*) Caught as in a net. *Drayton.*

Mesh'y (*adj. from mesh*) Consisting of net work, reticulated.

MES'KITE (*s. with the Moors*) A church, a synagogue.

MES'LIN (*s. from the French mesler to mingle*) Mixed corn, wheat and rye.

MESN (*s. a law term, a different spelling*) A mesne, a lord of a manor who holds under a superior lord, a writ which lies against one who is both a lord and a tenant.

Mesn (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to a lord who holds a manor under a superior lord. *"The right of a meñ lord."* *Scott.*

Mes'nagery (*s. an old word*) Hufwifery. *Cole.*

Mesnal'ity (*s. from meñ*) The holding of a manor under a superior lord.

Mesne (*s. a different spelling*) A lord of a manor who holds under a superior lord. *Phillips.*

MESOCO'LON (*s. in anatomy*) A part of the colon.

MESOCRA'NON (*s. in anatomy*) The crown of the head.

MESOGLOS'SI (*s. in anatomy*) The muscles of the lower jaw which are fastened to the root of the tongue.

MESOGLOSS'UM (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muscles of the lower jaw.

ME'SOLABE, MESOLA'BIUM (*s. in geometry*) An instrument formerly used to find a mean proportion.

MESOLA'BUM (*s. a different spelling*) The mesolabium. *Phillips.*

MESOLEU'CYS (*s. in natural history from the Greek*) A kind of precious stone of a black colour with a streak in the middle.

MESOLOG'ARITHM (*s. in mathematics*) The logarithmic cosine or cotangent. *Kepler.*

MESOME'LOS (*s. in natural history*) A variegated precious stone with a vein of black parting every colour in the midst.

MESOM'PHALON (*s. in anatomy from the Greek μεσος the middle, and ομφαλος the navel*) The middle point of the navel.

MESONYC'TIUM (*s. from the Greek μεσος the middle and νυξ night*) Midnight. *Phillips.*

MESOPHÆ'RUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of spikenard.

MESOPLU'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The spaces between the ribs.

MESOPLU'RII (*s. in anatomy*) The intercostal muscles, the muscles between the ribs.

MESOPOTA'MIA (*s. from the Greek μεσος the middle, and ποταμος a river*) The ancient name of a district in Asiatic

Asiatic Turkey situate between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Padanaran.

MESOZEUG'MA (s. from the Greek μέσος the middle, and ζεύγμα a joining) A figure in grammatical construction when a word which stands connected with two others is placed between them. "I sleep and thou."

MESFILUS (s. in botany) The medlar.

Mespi'se (s. not used) Contempt, scorn. *Spenser.*

MESS (s. from the Sax. mese) A dish, a quantity of food set to table together; a dish in contempt.

Mefs (v. int. from the sub.) To eat, to feed, to eat together.

MES'SA (s. with the papists) Particular pieces of music used in the Roman church.

MES'SAGE (s. from the French) Advice by a messenger, an errand, any thing communicated from one to another by the intervention of a third person.

Mes'sager (s. obsolete) A messenger. *Chauc.*

Mes'sagry (s. an old word) Diligence in doing a message.

MESSA'LIAN (s. in church history) One of an ancient sect who paid little regard to baptism and the Lord's supper.

Mes'samines (s.) A kind of grape.

Mes'sangere, Mes'sangir (s. obsolete) A messenger. *Chauc.*

Messa'rius (s. in old records) A reaper, a mower.

Mes'sie (s. not so common a spelling) The mass, the service of the Roman church. *Scott.*

Mes'se (s.) A piece of Indian coin.

Mes'sen (s. not so common a spelling) The missen.

Mes'senger (s. from message) One who is sent with a message, a forerunner.

MESSIAH (s. from the Heb. signifying anointed) The Christ, the saviour of the world, the prince of peace.

MESSIA'S (s. a different spelling) The Messiah.

MESSIEU'RS (s. plu. from the French monsieur) Sirs, gentlemen, partners in trade or office.

Mes'sile (s. in heraldry) A mixture of several colours. *Co.*

Mes'sina (s. in old records) The time of reaping corn.

Mes'sing (p. a. from mefs) Feeding, eating together, eating in contempt, making a mess.

Mes'smate (s. from mefs and mate) One who eats at the same table, one who takes his allowance with another.

MES'SOR (s. from the Lat.) A reaper. *Cole.*

Messa'rius (adj. from mesior) Belonging to reapers. *Co.*

MES'SOU (s. with the Americans) The second in order of the three principal deities worshipped by the Americans. *Holwell.*

Mes'suage (s. a law term) The house and ground set apart for domestic use.

Mes'sua'gium (s. in old records) A messuage.

Mes't, Meste (adj. obsolete) Most, greatest.

Mes'tier (s. an old word) Necessity; trade. *Cole.*

Mes'tifical (adj. from the Lat. moestus sad, and facio to make, but not used) Making sad. *Cole.*

Mes'tile, Mes'tilum (s. an old spelling) Massin, a mixture of corn. *Phillips.*

Mes'tizos (s.) The breed of the Spaniards with the native Americans.

MESYM'NICUM (s. in ancient poetry) A repetition at the end of a stanza, a kind of burden. *Scott.*

Met (v. t. pret. of meet) Did meet.

Met (p. from meet) Come together, opposed in front, encountered.

Met (s. a local word) A strike, a bushel.

Met (v. int. obsolete) To draw.

Met (p. obsolete) Dreamed. *Chaucer.*

METAB'ASIS (s. from the Greek) A transition, a change of method.

Metab'ola (s. a different spelling) The metabole, a change of air, time or disease.

METAB'OLE (s. with physicians from the Greek) A change, a transition from one state to another.

Metacar'pal (adj. from metacarpus) Belonging to the metacarpus.

Metacar'pum (s. not so common a spelling) The metacarpus.

METACAR'PUS (s. in anatomy) A bone of the arm made up of the four bones which are joined to the fingers.

METACHRO'NISM (s. from the Greek μετά between, and χρόνος time) An error in the computation of time.

METACISM (s. in grammar) A defect in the pronunciation of the letter m.

METACON'DYLI (s. in anatomy) The bones which lead to the extremities of the fingers.

MET'AL (s. from the Lat. metallum) A hard compact body malleable and capable of fusion; spirit, courage. *Clarendon.*

MET'AL (s. in heraldry) Gold, or; silver, argent.

Met'al (adj. from the sub.) Made of metal inferior to gold or silver.

METALEP'SIS (s. from the Greek) The continuation of a rhetorical figure through a succession of significations.

METALEP'TIC (adj. with physicians, from the Greek μετά against, and λαμβάνω to take) Transverse, acting in a transverse direction.

Metal'lic (adj. from metal) Consisting of metal, containing metal, belonging to metal.

Metal'lical (adj. from metal) Metallic, pertaining to metal.

METALLIF'EROUS (adj. from the Lat. metallum metal, and fero to bear, not much used) Producing metal.

Metal'line (adj. from metal) Impregnated with metal, consisting of metal.

Met'allist (s. from metal) A worker in metal, one skilled in metals.

METALLOG'RAPHER (s. from the Lat. metallum metal, and the Greek γράφω to write, but not much used) A writer on metals. *Scott.*

METALLOG'GRAPHY (s. from the Lat. metallum metal, and the Greek γράφω to write, but not much used) A treatise or description of metals. *Johnson.*

Met'allurgist (s. from metallurgy) A worker in metals.

Metallur'gus (s. from metallurgy, but not used) A worker in metals, a metallurgist. *Phillips.*

MET'ALLURGY (s. from the Lat. metallum metal, and the Greek εργον work) The art of working metals.

Metamor'phists (s. in church history, from metamorphosis) A sect who held that the body of Christ was deified on his ascension to heaven.

Metamor'phose (v. a. from metamorphosis) To change the form, to change the shape.

Metamor'phosed (p. from metamorphose) Changed into another form.

Metamor'phosing (p. a. from metamorphose) Changing into another form, putting on a different shape.

METAMOR'PHOSIS (s. from the Greek μετά against, and μορφή a form) A transformation, a change of shape; the change which an animal undergoes in its formation and growth.

METANGIS'MONITES (s. in church history) A sect of christians who held that the Word or Son of God was in the Father as one vessel is contained in another.

METANO'EA (s. from the Greek) A change of mind, a change of opinion.

METAPE'DIUM (s. in anatomy) That part of the foot which answers to the metacarpus in the hand, the instep.

MET'APHOR (s. from the Greek μετά again, and φέρω to carry) A similitude, a simile usually comprized in one word, a common figure in speech.

Metaphor'ic (adj. from metaphor) Figurative, implying a metaphor.

Metaphor'ical (adj. from metaphoric) Figurative, comprizing a metaphor.

Metaphor'ically (adv. from metaphorical) Figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.

Metaphor'icalness (s. from metaphorical) The state or quality of being metaphorical.

MET'APHRASE (s. from metaphrasis) A mere verbal translation.

METAPH'RASIS (s. from the Greek μετά against, and φράσις a phrase) A mere verbal translation of one language into another.

Met'aphrast (s. from metaphrase) A verbal translator, one who translates word for word.

METAPHRE'NUM (s. in anatomy) The part of the back which lies below the midriff.

METAPHY'SIC (adj. from the Greek μετά beside, and φυσικ nature) Relating to metaphysics, versed in metaphysics; distinguishing with physical exactness; preternatural, supernatural. *Shakespeare.*

Metaphys'ic (s. from the adj. but not so much used in the singular) Metaphysics, the doctrine of being. *Watts.*

Metaphys'ical (adj. from metaphysic) Belonging to metaphysics, versed in metaphysics.

Metaphys'ically (adv. from metaphysical) With metaphysical distinctions, in a metaphysical manner.

Metaphys'ics (s. from metaphysic) The doctrine of the general affections of existing substances, a treatise on the affections and properties of being, ontology.

METAPH'YSIS (s. from the Greek) A transformation, a metamorphosis.

MET'APLASM (s. from the Greek μετά against, and πλάσσω to place) A figure in rhetoric in which the words are placed contrary to their due order.

METAP'TOSIS (s. from the Greek μετά against, and πτώσις a fall) The lapse of one disease into another.

METAS'TASIS (*s. from the Greek μετα against, and στασις a standing*) A translation, the removal of a m
bid affection from one part to another.

METASYN'CHRISIS (*s. from the Greek μετα against, and συνχρησις a concretion*) A restoration, the removal of a
morbid obstruction. *Phillips.*

Metatar'sal (*adj. from metatarsus*) Belonging to the me-
tatarsus.

METATAR'SUS (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek μετα against, and ταρσος a burdle*) The middle of the foot
consisting of five small bones connected with the tarsus.

METATH'ESIS (*s. from the Greek μετα against, and θεσις a position*) A transposition.

METE (*v. t. from the Lat. metior*) To measure, to re-
duce to a proper measure.

Mete (*v. int. obsolete*) To dream. *Chauc.*

Mete (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Meet, fit, proper. *Ch.*

Mete (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Meat. *Chaucer.*

Me'teborde (*s. obsolete*) A table. *Chaucer.*

Me'tecorn (*s. in old customs*) A certain measure of corn
given by the lord to his tenants as an encouragement
to labour.

Me'ted (*p. from mete*) Measured, reduced to a measure.

Me'tegaval (*s. in old customs*) Rent paid in kind, rent paid
in provisions.

Me'tely (*adv. obsolete from mete*) Meetly, fitly. *Ch.*

METEMPSY'CHI (*s. in church history*) A sect who held
the metempsychosis or transmigration of souls.

Metempsy'chose (*v. t. from metempsychosis, but not
used*) To translate from one body to another.

Metempsy'chofed (*p. from metempsychose*) Translated
from one body to another. *Peacham.*

METEMPSY'CHOSIS (*s. from the Greek μετα against,
and ψυχη the soul*) A transmigration, the supposed
passage of the soul or spirit from one body to another.

METEMP'TOSIS (*s. in astronomy, from the Greek μετα
against, and πτωσις a falling*) The solar equation ne-
cessary to prevent the new moon from happening a
day too late.

ME'TEOR (*s. from the Greek μετα beyond, and αεω to
lift up*) Any body in the air of a flux and transitory
nature.

Me'teorise (*v. int. from meteor*) To ascend upwards as
a meteor. *Scott.*

Meteorolog'ical (*adj. from meteorology*) Belonging to
the doctrine of meteors.

Meteorologist (*s. from meteorology*) One skilled in me-
teorology, one who has studied the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROL'OGY (*s. from the Greek μετεωρα a meteor,
and λογος a description*) The doctrine of meteors.

ME'TEOROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek*) An ancient ma-
thematical instrument for determining the properties
of meteors.

Me'teoroscopist (*s. from meteoroscopy*) One who studies
the nature of meteors.

ME'TEOROSCOPY (*s. from the Greek μετεωρα a meteor,
and σκοπεω to view*) That part of philosophy which
considers the nature of meteors.

Me'teorous (*adj. from meteor*) Having the nature or
properties of a meteor.

Me'ter (*s. from mete*) A measurer, one who is appointed
to inspect the measure of any commodity.

Me'teward (*s. from mete and wand*) A measuring rod.

Me'teyard (*s. from mete and yard*) A rod or yard for
measuring, a meteward.

Meth (*s. an old spelling*) Mead, metheglin.

ME'THEGAM'MAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the bri-
dle of bondage*) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*

METHEG'LIN (*s. from the Brit. medyglin*) A kind of
wine made with honey and water.

Methin'ks (*v. int. from me and think, used only in the
first person singular*) I think, it seems, meseems.

METH'OD (*s. from the Greek μετα with, and οδος a
way*) Order, arrangement, a manner, the order most
convenient to attain the end proposed.

Method'ical (*adj. from method*) Ranged in due order,
proceeding according to method.

Method'ically (*adv. from methodical*) With order, ac-
cording to method.

Meth'odise (*v. t. from method*) To regulate, to reduce
to method, to dispose in order.

Meth'odised (*p. from methodise*) Reduced to method,
put into order.

Meth'odising (*p. a. from methodise*) Reducing to me-
thod, putting into due order.

Meth'odist (*s. from method*) A physician who practises
by theory; one that follows the methodical practice
of any art; one who professes to be of the established
church but thinks it his duty to support divine wor-
ship in a separate congregation much like the Dis-
senters.

Methodis'tical (*adj. from methodist*) Belonging to the
people called Methodists.

Methodis'tically (*adv. from methodistical*) After the
manner of the Methodists.

Meth'odize (*v. t. a different spelling*) To methodise. *Dry.*

Meth'odized (*p. from methodize*) Methodised. *Addison.*

Meth'odizing (*p. a. a different spelling*) Methodising.

METHO'NICA (*s. in botany*) The gloriosa.

Methou'ght (*v. int. pret. of methinks*) I thought, it
appeared to me.

METHU'SAEL (*s. from the Heb. signifying one desirous
of death*) A man's name.

METHU'SELAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying the arms of
death*) A man's name.

METH'WOLD (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market
on Tuesday, and is 86 miles from London.

Meth'wold (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Methwold,
made at Methwold.

Meticulos'ity (*s. from meticulous, but not used*) The
quality of being timorous.

METIC'ULOUS (*adj. from the Lat. meticulous, but
not used*) Timorous, fearful. *Cole.*

ME'TIENT (*adj. from the Lat. metior to measure, but
not used*) Measuring. *Cole.*

Me'tin (*v. int. obsolete*) To dream. *Chaucer.*

Me'ting (*p. a. from mete*) Measuring, reducing to a
measure.

ME'TOCHE (*s. in architecture*) The space or interval of
the dentiles.

Meton'ic (*adj. in chronology*) Belonging to the space of
nineteen years in which period the lunations recur to
their former order, pertaining to the cycle of the
moon.

Metonym'ic (*adj. from metonymy*) Used by way of
metonymy.

Metonym'ical (*adj. from metonymic*) Used by way of
metonymy.

Metonym'ically (*adv. from metonymical*) By metony-
my, figuratively.

METON'YMY (*s. from the Greek μετα against and ονομα
a name*) A rhetorical figure in which one word is put
for another as the cause for the effect.

ME'TOPA (*s. in architecture*) The space between every
triglyph in the frieze of the Doric order.

ME'TOPE (*s. in architecture*) The frieze of the Doric
order ornamented with the emblems of sacrifice.

METO'PION (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces the
galbanum.

ME'TOPON (*s. from the Greek*) The countenance, the
forehead. *Phillips.*

Metopos'copist (*s. from metoposcopy*) One skilled in
metoposcopy, a physiognomist.

METOPOS'COPY (*s. from the Greek μετωπον the coun-
tenance, and σκοπεω to look about*) Physiognomy, the
art of knowing men's tempers by their own coun-
tenance.

METO'PUM (*s. a different way of spelling*) The fore-
head. *Scott.*

ME'TRE (*s. from the Greek μετρον a measure*) Speech
confined to a certain number of harmonical syllables,
measure, numbers, verse.

METRECHY'TA (*s. in surgery*) An instrument for in-
jecting liquors into the womb.

METRE'TA (*s. in antiquity*) An Attic liquid measure con-
taining upwards of ten gallons.

METRE'TES (*s. a different spelling*) The metreta.

Me'trical (*adj. from metre*) Composed in metre, per-
taining to poetic measure.

Me'trice (*s. from metre*) That part of ancient music
which respected the quantities of the syllables.

Metric'iens (*s. obsolete*) Poets. *Chaucer.*

METROCO'MIA (*s. from the Greek*) A town which had
other towns under its jurisdiction.

METROP'OLIS (*s. from the Greek μητη mother, and
πολις a city*) The mother city, the chief city of any
country or district.

Metropol'itan (*adj. from metropolis*) Belonging to a
metropolis.

Metropol'itan (*s. from the adj.*) The bishop of a mother
church, an archbishop.

Metropolit'ical (*adj. from metropolis*) Chief of cities,
principal.

METROPROP'TOSIS (*s. from the Greek μητρα the womb,
and προπτωση a prolapsus*) The prolapsion of the womb.

METT (*s. from the Sax.*) A dry measure of the Saxons
containing about a bushel.

Met'tadel (*s. at Florence*) A certain measure of wine,
half a flask.

MET'TE (*s. obsolete*) A measure. *Chaucer.*

Met'te (*v. int. obsolete*) Dreamed, did dream. *Ch.*

Met'ty

Met'telshap (*s. an old word*) The fine paid by a tenant to the lord for omission of some customary service. *Sc.*
Met'tle (*s. from metal*) Courage, spirit, sprightliness; metal, substance; but the spelling in this sense is judged improper. *Shakespeare.*
Met'tled (*adj. from mettle*) Full of spirit, full of fire, courageous, sprightly.
Met'tlesome (*adj. from mettle*) Courageous, fiery, sprightly, brisk.
Met'tlesomely (*adv. from mettle*) With spirit, with courage.
Met'tlesomeness (*s. from mettle*) Spirit, briskness.
Met'tlesomly (*adv. a different spelling*) Mettlefomely. *Sc.*
Metzotint'io (*s. a different spelling*) A mezzotinto. *Sc.*
MEU (*s. in botany*) The meum. *Phillips.*
Mev'able (*adj. obsolete*) Moveable. *Chaucer.*
Meu'bles (*s. obsolete*) Moveables, goods, chattles. *Ch.*
Meve (*v. t. an obsolete spelling*) To move. *Chaucer.*
ME'UM (*s. in botany*) The wild dill.
MEW (*s. from the French mue*) A cage, an inclosure, a place where any thing is confined.
MEW (*s. in botany*) The meum.
MEW (*s. in ornithology*) A sea fowl.
Mew (*v. t. from the sub.*) To shut up, to confine as in a cage; to shed the feathers, to shed the horns.
MEW (*v. int. from the French miauler*) To cry as a cat.
Mewe (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A cage, a place of confinement; secrecy. *Chaucer.*
Mew'ed (*p. from mew*) Incaged, shut up, confined.
Mew'et (*adj. obsolete*) Mute, dumb, silent. *Chaucer.*
Mew'ing (*p. a. from mew*) Shutting up, inclosing as in a mew; casting the feathers; crying as a cat.
Mew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inclosing as in a cage, the act of shedding the feathers, the cry of a cat.
MEWL (*v. int. from the French miauler*) To squall as a young child. *Shakespeare.*
Mex'ican (*adj. from Mexico*) Belonging to Mexico.
Mex'ican (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Mexico.
MEX'ICO (*s. in geography*) A province in South America subject to Spain.
Mey'a (*s. in old records*) A mow of corn in a barn.
Meyne (*s. obsolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*
Meynt (*adj. obsolete*) Mingled. *Spenser.*
MEY'RIX (*s. in ichthyology*) The codfish.
MEZ'ARINE (*s. from the Italian, in architecture*) The outresole.
MEZE'REON (*s. in botany*) The mezereum, the spurge olive.
MEZE'RION (*s. a different spelling*) The mezereon. *Bai.*
Mez'zarine (*s. a different spelling*) The mezarine. *D. of A.*
MEZZOTIN'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A kind of graving so formed as to resemble paint; it is done by beating the whole into asperities and smoothing it down with a stone; a print executed in this manner.
MI'AGRUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed god of flies.
MI'ASM (*s. from miasma*) A miasma, a contagion.
MI'ASMA (*s. from the Greek μῑασμα to infect*) A contagion, those atoms or particles which arise from dis-tempered or poisonous bodies and affect people at a distance.
Miasma'tic (*adj. from miasma*) Contagious, infectious.
MI'CA (*s. in natural history*) A genus of talcs, the bractearium.
MI'CAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying poor*) A man's name.
MICAH'AH (*s. from the Heb. signifying godlike*) A man's name.
Mice (*s. the plu. of mouse*) More than one mouse.
MI'cebane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb said to be fatal to mice.
MICH (*s. a local word*) An indolent lazy fellow.
MI'CHAE'L (*s. from the Heb. signifying godlike*) The name of a man, the name of an archangel.
Mi'chaelmas (*s. from Michael*) The festival observed in the church on the twenty-ninth of September.
Michaelmasday (*s. from Michaelmas and day*) The twenty-ninth of September.
MICAH'AH (*s. a different spelling*) A man's name, Micah.
MI'CHAL (*s. from the Heb. signifying complete*) The name of a woman.
MICHE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To lie hid, to be concealed. *Shakespeare.*
MICHE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MICH'ELDEAN (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Monday and is 116 miles from London.
Mich'eldean (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Michel-dean, made at Michel-dean.

Mich'er (*s. from miche*) A lazy loitering fellow, one who keeps out of sight to avoid working. *Shakespeare.*
MICH'ES (*s. from the French miche*) White loaves anciently paid as a rent in some manors.
Mich'ing (*p. a. from miche*) Lying hid, loitering in secret places. *Shakespeare.*
MICH'MASH (*s. from the Heb. signifying one that strives*) The name of a town. *1 Sam.*
MICH'TAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying golden*) The title of several of the psalms of David.
Mick'el (*adj. a different way of spelling*) Much. *Johns.*
MIC'KLE (*adj. retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, great. *Shakespeare.*
MICOUPEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Parted half way by a fesse.
MIC'ROCOSM (*s. from the Greek μικρος little, and κοσμος the world*) The little world; man so called as representing the world in miniature.
MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, κοσμος the world, and γραφω to write*) A description of man as a little world. *Scott.*
MICROUS'TICS (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and ακουω to hear*) Instruments so contrived as to magnify small sounds. *Phillips.*
MICROG'RAPHY (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and γραφω to write*) The description of microscopic objects.
MICROLEUCONYMPH'AEA (*s. in botany*) The hydrocasis.
MICROM'ETER (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and μετρεω to measure*) An astronomical instrument to measure very small distances in the heavens.
MICROPH'ONES (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and φωνη a voice*) Instruments so contrived as to magnify small sounds.
MICROPH'THAL'MUS (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and οφθαλμος an eye*) One that hath eyes smaller than common, one that is born with very small eyes. *Pb.*
MICRO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MIC'ROSCOPE (*s. from the Greek μικρος small, and σκοπεω to view*) An instrument for viewing small objects.
Microscop'ic (*adj. from microscope*) Discovered by a microscope, assisted by a microscope, resembling a microscope, belonging to a microscope.
Microscop'ical (*adj. from microscopic*) Microscopic.
MICROSPH'Æ'RUM (*s. in botany*) The spikenard.
Mid (*adj. from middle, frequently used in composition*) Middle, situate between two extremes.
Mid'course (*s. from mid and course*) The middle of the way.
Mid'day (*s. from mid and day*) The noon, the meridian.
Mid'dest (*adj. sup. of mid*) Midmost, situate most in the middle. *Spenser.*
Mid'dillist (*s. obsolete*) The middlemost. *Chaucer.*
Mid'ding (*s. a local word*) A dunghill. *Phillips.*
MID'DLE (*adj. from the Sax.*) Lying equally distant from two extremes, intermediate, intervening.
Mid'dle (*s. from the adj.*) The part equally distant from the extremities, intermediate space, intermediate time.
Mid'dleaged (*adj. from middle and age*) Placed about the middle part of life.
MID'DLEHAM (*s.*) A town in Yorkshire; it has a market on Monday, and is 228 miles from London.
Mid'dleham (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Middleham, made at Middleham.
Mid'dlemost (*adj. from middle and most*) Midmost.
MID'DLESEX (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England, small but of great importance, including the cities of London and Westminster, and five market towns; it sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, two for Westminster, and four for London; and pays more to the public revenues than any ten counties in England.
Mid'dletex (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Middlesex, produced in the county of Middlesex.
MID'DLEWICH (*s.*) A town in Cheshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 166 miles from London.
Mid'dlewich (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Middlewich, made at Middlewich.
Mid'dling (*adj. from middle*) Moderate, possessing the middle place, situate between two extremes.
MIDGE (*s. from the Sax. miece*) A gnat.
Mid'heaven (*s. from mid and heaven*) The middle of the sky, that point which is in the midst of the heavens.
MID'HURST (*s.*) A borough town in Sussex; it has a market on Thursday, sends two members to parliament, and is 52 miles from London.

Mid'hurst (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Midhurst, made at Midhurst.

MID'IAN (*s. from the Heb. signifying judgment*) The name of a man, the name of a country.

Mid'ianite (*s. from Midian*) A native of Midian, an inhabitant of Midian.

Mid'ianitish (*adj. from Midianite*) Belonging to Midian.

Mid'land (*adj. from mid, and land*) Lying remote from the sea, situate in the midst of the land, mediterranean.

Mid'leg (*s. from mid, and leg*) The middle of the leg.

Mid'most (*adj. from mid, and most*) Placed in the middle, lying most in the middle.

Mid'night (*s. from mid, and night*) The depth of night, the very middle of the night.

Mid'noon (*s. from mid, and noon*) The height of noon, the very point when the sun passes the meridian. *Wa.*

MIDR'IASIS (*s. not much used*) The dilatation of the apple of the eye. *Cole.*

MID'RUFF (*s. from the Sax. midhrife*) The membrane which separates the lungs from the lower belly, the diaphragm.

Mid'sea (*s. from mid, and sea*) The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

Mid'ship (*s. from mid, and ship*) The middle part of the ship.

Mid'shipbeam (*s. from midship, and beam*) The great beam of a ship.

Mid'shipman (*s. from midship, and man*) An officer on board a ship whose station when on duty is chiefly on the quarter deck.

Mid'shipmen (*s. plu. of midshipman*) More than one midshipman.

Midst (*adj. contracted from middest the superlative of mid*) Midmost, situate most in the middle.

Midst (*s. from the adj.*) The middle.

Mid'steam (*s. from mid, and stream*) The middle of the stream.

Mid'summer (*s. from mid, and summer*) The summer solstice, that point of time in which the sun has the greatest north declination.

Mid'wall (*s. in ornithology*) A bird that eats bees. *Scott.*

Mid'ward (*s. obsolete*) The middle. *Chaucer.*

Mid'way (*s. from mid, and way*) That part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

Mid'way (*adj. from the sub.*) Situate in the middle between two places.

Mid'way (*adv. from the adj.*) In the middle of the way.

MID'WIFE (*s. from the Sax. midwif*) A woman who assists women in childbed.

Mid'wifery (*s. from midwife*) The assistance given at childbirth, the art or practice of assisting women in childbirth, the practice of a midwife; the act of production, cooperation in production.

Mid'wifish (*adj. from midwife*) Acting the part of a midwife, befitting a midwife. *Johnson.*

Mid'winter (*s. from mid, and winter*) The winter solstice, the precise point of time when the sun has the greatest southern declination.

MIEN (*s. from the French mine*) The air, the look, the manner.

Mieve (*v. t. obsolete*) To move. *Spenser.*

Mi'ghelmase (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Michaelmas. *Chauc.*

Might (*s. from the Sax.*) Power, strength, force.

Might (*v. int. pret. of may, a sign of the potential mode*) To have had power to, to have been possible.

Might (*v. int. present and future, from may, but perhaps not so proper*) To be possible, to be desirous of. "O that Ishmael might live before thee."

Might'ier (*adj. comp. of mighty*) Mighty in a greater degree.

Might'iest (*adj. sup. of mighty*) Mighty in the greatest degree.

Might'ily (*adv. from mighty*) With great power, efficaciously, vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much; but this sense occurs chiefly in familiar style. "I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy." *Addison.*

Might'iness (*s. from mighty*) Power, greatness, height of dignity.

Might'y (*adj. from might*) Powerful, strong; excellent.

Might'y (*adv. from the adj. used in very familiar style*) In a great degree, very. "And be too mighty thoughtful, mighty wise." *Prior.*

MIG'MA (*s. from the Greek*) A mixture of several ingredients.

MIGRA'NA (*s. with physicians*) A megrim, a pain in the head.

MIGRATE (*v. int. from the Lat. migro to remove from one habitation to another*) To change the place, to change the place of one's dwelling.

Mi'grating (*p. a. from migrate*) Moving from one habitation to another.

Migra'tion (*s. from migrate*) The act of changing place, the act of removing from one habitation to another.

MIGRON (*s. from the Heb. signifying fear*) The name of a place. *Isai. 10.*

Mik'el (*adj. obsolete*) Great, much. *Chaucer.*

Mik'el (*adv. obsolete*) In a great degree, very. *Chauc.*

Mil'born (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Milbornport, made at Milbornport.

MILBORNPORT (*s.*) A borough town in Somersetshire; it has no market, sends two members to parliament, and is 115 miles from London.

MIL'CAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a queen*) The name of a woman.

Milch (*adj. from milk*) Affording milk, giving milk.

MIL'COM (*s. from the Heb. signifying their king*) An idol of the Ammonites.

MILD (*adj. from the Sax.*) Kind, tender, gentle, soft, mollifying, lenitive, mellow, sweet.

MIL'DENHALL (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 60 miles from London.

Mil'denhall (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mildenhall, made at Mildenhall.

Mil'der (*adj. comp. of mild*) Mild in a greater degree.

Mil'dernix (*s. in commerce*) A kind of canvas for sail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

Mil'derwax (*s. a different spelling*) The mildernix. *Scott.*

Mil'dest (*adj. sup. of mild*) Mild in the greatest degree.

MIL'DEW (*s. from the Sax. mildeawe*) A dewy moisture which falls on plants and hinders their growth, a kind of blight; mouldy spots in cloth, mouldiness.

Mil'dew (*v. t. from the sub.*) To mildew, to taint with mildew.

Mil'dewed (*p. from mildew*) Tainted with mildew.

Mil'dewing (*p. a. from mildew*) Tainting with mildew.

Mil'dly (*adv. from mild*) Tenderly, gently.

Mil'dness (*s. from mild*) Gentleness, tenderness; meanness.

MIL'DRED (*s. from the Sax.*) The name of a woman.

Mil'drop (*s. an old word*) The droppings of the nose. *Chaucer.*

MILE (*s. from the Lat. mille a thousand, as supposing it to contain a thousand paces*) The measure of one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet in length.

MILEGUET'TA (*s. in medicine*) A seed of the aromatic kind brought from the East Indies, the cardamum.

MILES (*s.*) A man's name.

Mil'estone (*s. from mile, and stone*) A stone to mark the number of miles on the road.

MILE'TUM (*s. from the Greek μίλος; red*) The name of a city in the Lesser Asia.

MILE'TUS (*s. a different spelling*) Miletum, a city in the Lesser Asia.

MIL'FOIL (*s. in botany, from the Lat. mille a thousand, and folium a leaf*) The yarrow, an herb with many leaves.

MILIA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb which is said to wind about millet and kill it. *Phillips.*

MILIA'RIA (*s. in ornithology*) The linnet, a bird that feeds on millet. *Phillips.*

Mil'iary (*adj. from milium*) Small, resembling the seed of millet. *Miliary fever*, a kind of eruptive fever.

MIL'ICE (*s. from the French, but not used*) A standing army, the militia. *Temple.*

MIL'ITANT (*adj. from the Lat. milito to go to the wars*) Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier, engaged as in a warfare.

MIL'ITAR (*adj. from the Lat. milito to act the part of a soldier, but now grown obsolete*) Military, engaged in the life of a soldier, suiting a soldier, effected by soldiers.

Mil'itary (*adj. from militar*) Belonging to a soldier, warlike, effected by soldiers.

Mil'itary (*s. from the adj.*) The soldiery, the militia.

MILIT'IA (*s. from the Lat.*) The train bands, the standing military force of a nation.

Militiaman (*s. from militia, and man*) One who serves in the militia.

MILK (*s. from the Sax. mealc*) The nutritious fluid separated by the glands of the breast; an emulsion made by the confusion of feeds; any thing resembling milk; any thing soft and assuasive.

Milk (*v. t. from the sub.*) To draw the nutritive fluid from

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from the breast, to draw the nutritive fluid from the dug of an animal; to suck.
Milk'ed (*p. from milk*) Drawn from the breast, drawn by hand from the dug of an animal; disburdened of milk.
Milk'en (*adj. from milk*) Consisting of milk.
Mil'ken (*s. a cant word*) A housebreaker. *Bailey.*
Milk'er (*s. from milk*) One that milks.
Milk'iness (*s. from milky*) The state or quality of being milky, softness like that of milk.
Milk'ing (*p. a. from milk*) Drawing the milk by hand from the breast, drawing the milk from the dug of an animal.
Milk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing the milk by hand from the breast or dug.
Milk'livered (*adj. from milk, and liver*) Cowardly, fainthearted, timorous. *Shakespeare.*
Milk'maid (*s. from milk, and maid*) A woman employed in the dairy, a woman that carries the milk pail.
Milk'man (*s. from milk, and man*) A man who sells milk.
Milk'pail (*s. from milk, and pail*) The vessel into which cows are milked.
Milk'pan (*s. from milk, and pan*) A vessel in which milk is kept in a dairy.
Milk'porridge (*s. from milk, and porridge*) Milkpottage.
Milk'pottage (*s. from milk, and pottage*) Pottage made of milk, water and oatmeal.
Milk'score (*s. from milk, and score*) An account of milk owed for scored on a board.
Milk'sop (*s. from milk, and sop*) One that lives chiefly on milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
Milk'teeth (*s. plu. of milktooth*) The teeth of a young foal which generally appear about the end of the third month.
Milk'thistle (*s. from milk, and thistle*) A kind of thistle with a milky juice.
Milk'tooth (*s. from milk, and tooth*) One of the milk-teeth.
Milk'trefoil (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Milk'vech (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Milk'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Milk'white (*adj. from milk, and white*) Perfectly white, white as milk.
Milk'woman (*s. from milk, and woman*) A woman who sells milk.
Milk'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Milk'y (*adj. from milk*) Made of milk, resembling milk, yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.
Milk'yway (*s. in astronomy*) The galaxy, a stream of light in the heavens supposed to arise from an assemblage of small stars.
MIL'IUM (*s. in botany*) The millet.
MIL'IUMSA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The gromwel.
MILL (*s. from the Greek μύλη*) An engine for grinding corn or any hard body; a machine constructed with wheels and applied to various uses.
Mill (*v. t. from the sub.*) To grind, to reduce to powder; to beat up cloth, to beat up chocolate; to stamp coin in the mint.
Mill'cog (*s. from mill, and cog*) A cog or denticulation in the wheel of a mill.
Mill'dam (*s. from mill, and dam*) The dam by which the water is kept up at a mill.
Mill'eat (*s.*) A trench for carrying water to and from a mill. *Scott.*
Mil'led (*p. from mill*) Beaten up in a mill, stamped or polished in a mill.
MILLEFO'LIIUM (*s. in botany*) The milfoil.
MILLEGRÆ'NA (*s. in botany*) The herncaria, the knot-grass.
MILLEMOR'BIA (*s. in botany*) The figwort, the scrophularia.
Millenarian (*s. from millenary*) One who expects the millennium.
Mil'lenaries (*s. from millenary*) The millenarians. *Sc.*
MIL'LENARY (*adj. from the Lat. millenarius*) Consisting of a thousand.
Mil'lener (*s. a different spelling*) A milliner. *Scott.*
MIL'LENIST (*s. from the Lat. mille a thousand*) One who holds the millennium.
Millennial (*adj. from millennium*) Belonging to the millennium.
MILLEN'NIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The space of a thousand years; the period, as some suppose, between the first and second resurrection in which Christ is expected to reign personally with the saints on earth.
MIL'LEPE (*s. in the history of insects, from the Lat. mille a thousand, and pes a foot*) The woodlouse, a species of oniscus.
MILLEPE'DA (*s. from the Lat. mille a thousand, and pes, pedis a foot*) The palmerworm. *Phillips.*

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Millepe'des (*s. pl. of millepe*) Millipes, woodlice.
MILLEP'ORA (*s. in botany*) The eschara, a genus of sea plants.
Mil'ler (*s. from mill*) One who attends a mill.
Mil'ler (*s. a local word*) A kind of fly.
MILLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Miller'sthumb (*s. in ichthyology*) The bullhead.
MILLES'IMAL (*adj. from the Lat. millesimus*) Consisting of thousandth parts.
MIL'LET (*s. from the Lat. millium, in botany*) The name of a plant.
MIL'LET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
Mil'letgrass (*s. in botany*) A kind of grass, a distinct genus of plants.
Mill'horse (*s. from mill, and horse*) A horse that works in a mill.
Mill'house (*s. from mill, and house*) The house or room in which a mill is set up.
MIL'LIARE (*s. from the Lat.*) A mile.
MILLIARIS'INON (*s.*) A silver coin of the Romans of about the value of one shilling and three-pence. *Pb.*
MILLIA'RUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A mile, a thousand paces.
MIL'LINER (*s. the etymology is uncertain*) One who deals in ribands and dresses for women.
Mil'linery (*adj. from milliner*) Belonging to a milliner, sold by a milliner.
Mil'linery (*s. from the adj.*) The goods sold by a milliner.
Mil'ling (*p. a. from mill*) Beating up in a mill, stamping or polishing in a mill.
Mil'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating up in a mill, the act of stamping or polishing in a mill.
MIL'LION (*s. from the Lat. mille a thousand*) The number consisting of ten hundred thousand; a large sum, a great number.
Mil'lion (*adj. from the sub.*) Ten times a hundred thousand.
Mil'lionth (*adj. from million*) Belonging to a million, belonging to one of a million parts.
Mill'mountains (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
MIL'LO (*s. from the Heb. signifying fulness*) The name of a place; the name of a man.
Mill'pond (*s. from mill, and pond*) A head of water dammed up to drive a mill.
Mill'pool (*s. from mill, and pool*) A mill pond.
Mill'ree (*s.*) A Portuguese gold coin in value about six shillings and eight-pence.
Mill'stone (*s. from mill, and stone*) The stone which grinds what is put into a mill.
MIL'PHOSIS (*s. from the Greek*) The loss of hair on the eyebrows.
MILRE'A, MILREE' (*s.*) A French measure of wine and oil containing about seventeen gallons of our wine measure.
MIL'RINE (*s. in heraldry*) A cross stamped and turned at the ends.
Mil'rine (*adj. from the sub.*) Clamped and turned at the ends like the ink of a mill.
MILT (*s. from the Sax.*) The spleen.
MILT (*s. from the Dutch mildt*) The sperm of a male fish.
MILT (*s.*) A Portuguese coin. *Phillips.*
Milt'ed (*p. from milt*) Impregnated by the male fish.
Milt'er (*s. from milt*) The male of any fish.
Milt'ing (*p. a. from milt*) Impregnating the spawn of the female fish.
Milt'ing (*s.*) A disease in beasts. *Scott.*
MILT'ON (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 41 miles from London.
MILT'ON (*s.*) A town in Dorsetshire; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 114 miles from London.
Milt'on (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Milton, made at Milton.
Milt'pain (*s.*) A disease incident to swine.
Milt'waste (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Milt'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the spleenwort.
MILVA'GO (*s. from the Lat.*) The flying fish.
Mil'vine (*adj. from milvius*) Belonging to the kite.
MIL'VIUS (*s. in ornithology*) The glead, a kind of kite.
MIL'VUS (*s. in ornithology*) The kite.
MIL'VUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The swallow fish.
MIME (*s. from the Greek μίμος*) A buffoon, a mimic.
Mime (*v. int. from the sub.*) To act the part of a buffoon.
Mi'mer (*s. from mime*) A buffoon, a mine.
MI'MESIS (*s. from the Greek*) An imitation, a figure in which the words and actions of another are represented.

MIMIAMBUS

MIMIAMBUS (*s. from the Greek μιμιαμπος*) A kind of ancient poetry suited to lampoons.

MIM'IC (*s. the modern spelling, from the Greek μιμος*) A buffoon, a ludicrous imitator of the gestures and actions of others, a mean servile imitator.

Mim'ic (*adj. from the sub.*) Imitative, suited to a buffoon.

Mim'ic (*v. t. from the sub.*) To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by burlesque imitation.

Mim'ical (*adj. from mimic*) Suited to imitation, suited to a buffoon, acting the mimic.

Mim'ically (*adv. from mimical*) With burlesque imitation.

Mim'iced (*p. from mimic*) Imitated by way of ridicule, imitated by way of foolish affectation.

Mim'ick (*s. the common spelling*) A mimic.

Mim'ick (*v. t.*) To mimic.

Mim'icked (*p. from mimick*) Imitated by way of ridicule; imitated by way of affectation.

Mim'icking (*p. a. from mimick*) Imitating by way of ridicule, imitating by way of foolish affectation.

Mim'ickry (*s. from mimick*) Burlesque imitation, affected imitation.

Mim'icry (*s. the modern spelling*) Mimickry.

MIM'MULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MIMOG'RAPHER (*s. from the Greek μιμος an imitator, and γραφω to write, but not used*) A writer of farce.

MIMOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek μιμος an imitator, and λογος a word*) A treatise on mimickry; a kind of burlesque poetry.

MIMON'ULUS (*s. in botany*) The lousewort.

MIMO'SA (*s. in botany*) The sensitive plant.

MI'MUS (*s. from the Greek μιμος*) A mimic, a buffoon.

MIMU'SOPS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MI'NA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A sum of money equal to a hundred drachms.

MINA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. minax threatening*) Full of threats.

MINAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. minax*) A threatening disposition.

MINA'TOR (*s. in old records*) A miner, one that digs in a mine.

MI'NATORY (*adj. from the Lat. minor to threaten*) Threatening. *Bacon.*

MINCE (*v. t. from the French mincer*) To cut into very small pieces; to mention any thing by little and little, to relate with caution.

Mince (*v. int.*) To walk with short steps, to affect nicety, to speak small and imperfectly.

Minc'ed (*p. from mince*) Cut into small pieces, mentioned with caution.

Min'chin (*s. an old word*) A nun. *Phillips.*

MIN'CHINGHAMPTON (*s.*) A town in Gloucestershire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 98 miles from London.

Minc'ing (*p. a. from mince*) Cutting into small pieces, mentioning with caution, walking nicely, speaking imperfectly.

Minc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into small pieces, an affected motion in walking.

Minc'ingly (*adv. from mincing*) In small parts, sparingly.

MIND (*s. from the Sax. gemind*) The intellectual power in man; the opinion, the disposition, the sentiments; the memory, the retentive faculty; the choice, the inclination.

Mind (*v. t. from the sub.*) To heed, to attend; to remind, to put in remembrance.

Mind (*v. int.*) To incline, to be disposed.

Mind'bruch (*s. an old word*) An indignity, an injury to honour or reputation.

Mind'ed (*adj. from mind*) Disposed, inclined, affected.

Mind'ed (*p. from mind*) Attended, watched, remembered, regarded.

Mind'ful (*adj. from mind*) Attentive, regardful, keeping in memory.

Mind'fully (*adv. from mindful*) Attentively.

Mind'fulness (*s. from mindful*) Attention, regard.

Mind'ing (*p. a. from mind*) Attending, remembering, regarding.

Mind'less (*adj. from mind*) Inattentive, regardless.

Mind'lessly (*adv. from mindless*) Heedlessly, inattentively.

Mind'fricken (*adj. from mind, and strike*) Moved in the mind, affected in mind.

MINE (*s. from the French*) A place in the earth containing metal or minerals; a cavern dug under a fortification.

Mine (*v. t. from the sub.*) To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

Mine (*v. int.*) To dig in mines, to form hollows under ground.

MINE (*pron. from the Sax. myn*) Belonging to me.

Min'ed (*p. from mine*) Furnished with mines, undermined.

Min'edial (*s. from mine, and dial*) A box and needle used by miners.

Min'edigger (*s. from mine, and dig*) One who digs mines. *Boyle.*

MI'NEHEAD (*s.*) A borough town in Somersetshire; it has a market on Wednesdays, sends two members to parliament, and is 166 miles from London.

Min'ead (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Minehead, made at Minehead.

Min'en (*v. t. obsolete*) To undermine. *Chaucer.*

Min'er (*s. from mine*) One that works in a mine.

MIN'ERA (*s. with physicians*) A cavity in the body where any morbid humour may be collected. *Scott.*

Min'eral (*s. from mine*) A fossil body, something dug out of mines.

Min'eral (*adj. from the sub.*) Consisting of fossil bodies.

MINERA'LIA (*s.*) Minerals. *Phillips.*

Min'eralist (*s. from mineral*) One skilled in minerals.

Mineral'ogist (*s. from mineralogy*) One who discourses on minerals.

MINERAL'OGY (*s. from mineral, and the Greek λογος a word*) The doctrine of minerals.

Minera'tor (*s. in old records*) A miner.

MINER'VA (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed goddess of wisdom and war.

MINER'VAL (*s. from the Lat.*) Entrance money given by scholars; a banquet before a vacation.

MINE'VER (*s.*) A kind of fur, a skin spotted with white. *Ainsworth.*

Min'ew (*s. a different spelling*) The minnow.

Ming (*v. int. a local word*) To mention.

Minge (*v. t. obsolete*) To mix. *Chaucer.*

Min'ginater (*s. a local word*) A maker of fretwork. *B.*

MIN'GLE (*v. t. from the Sax. gemengan*) To mix, to join, to compound, to unite two or more ingredients so as to become one mass.

Min'gle (*v. int.*) To become mixed; with with: *as, "Ourselves will mingle with society."*

Min'gle (*s. from the verb*) A mixture, a medley, a confused mass.

Min'gled (*p. from mingle*) Mixed, compounded, joined together as one mass.

Min'glemangle (*s. from mingle, a kind of cant word*) A confused mixture.

Ming'ler (*s. from mingle*) One who mingles.

Ming'ling (*p. a. from mingle*) Mixing, compounding several ingredients into one mass.

Min'iated (*adj. from minium*) Painted with vermilion.

MIN'IATURE (*s. from the French*) A representation less than the reality, a delicate kind of painting generally done in water colours.

Min'iature (*adj. from the sub. but not used*) Represented less than reality, done in miniature. *Gay.*

Min'ikin (*s.*) A small sort of pins.

Min'ikin (*adj. perhaps from the sub.*) Small, diminutive, slightly contemptible.

MIN'IM (*s. from the Lat. minimus small*) A dwarf, a diminutive being; a minnow; but this sense is local.

MIN'IM (*s. in music*) A note of slow time, half a semi-brief.

MIN'IM (*s. with printers*) A small kind of letter.

MIN'IMA (*s. in philosophy*) Small particles.

Min'iments (*s. a law term*) Muniments, the title deeds of an estate.

MIN'IMS (*s. in church history*) A religious order in the church of Rome founded towards the end of the fifteenth century.

MIN'IMUM (*s. in the higher geometry*) The least number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MIN'IMUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A being of the smallest size. *Shakespeare.*

Min'ing (*p. a. from mine*) Digging mines, sapping, undermining.

MINIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the Lat. minium vermilion, and the Greek γραφω to write*) Writing done with vermilion. *Scott.*

MIN'ION (*s. from the French mignon*) A favourite, a low dependent, one that pleases rather than profits.

Min'ious (*adj. from minium*) Having the colour of vermilion.

MIN'ISH (*v. t. from the Lat. minus less*) To lessen, to impair. *Exodus.*

Min'ished (*p. from minish*) Lessened, impaired. *Psalms.*
Min'ishing (*p. a. from minish, but not much used*) Lessening, impairing.
MIN'ISTER (*s. from the Lat. ministro to serve*) One who leads the public service in a religious assembly, a clergyman; one employed in the administration of government; an agent, a delegate, an agent from a foreign power.
MIN'ISTER (*v. int. from the Lat. ministro to serve*) To serve in an office, to lead in public worship, to attend the services of religion; to give to, to supply; *with to, or unto: as, "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" "Sometimes with about: as, "They which minister about holy things."*
Min'ister (*v. t.*) To give, to supply, to afford; to give as a medicine.
Min'istered (*p. from minister*) Served, attended, supplied. *"The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister."*
Ministe'rial (*adj. from minister*) Sacerdotal, belonging to those who minister in the services of religion; belonging to those who are employed in the administration of government; attendant, acting under superior authority.
Ministe'rially (*adv. from ministerial*) In the manner or quality of a minister.
Min'istering (*p. a. from minister*) Serving, supplying, affording.
Min'istry (*s. from minister*) Office, service. *Milton.*
Min'istral (*adj. from minister*) Belonging to a minister.
Min'istrant (*adj. from minister*) Attendant, acting at command; *with to: as, "Ministrant to their queen."*
MINISTRA'TION (*s. from the Lat. ministro to serve*) Service, office; the office of a minister.
Min'istring (*p. a. contracted from ministering*) Ministering.
Min'istry (*s. contracted from ministry*) Ministry, office, business, the persons employed in the administration of government.
MIN'IUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Vermilion, red lead.
MIN'IUS (*s.*) The minever, a kind of fur. *Phillips.*
MINKS (*s. perhaps a contraction of minnekin*) A minx, a nice dame. *Scott.*
MIN'NEKIN (*s. from the Sax. minicene*) A minx, a nice dame, a proud mincing lass; a kind of small pin; small catgut for violins.
MIN'NI (*s. from the Heb. signifying disposed*) The name of a country. *Jeremiah.*
Min'ning (*s.*) The previous symptoms of a disease. *Sc.*
Min'ningday (*s.*) The anniversary festival in which prayers were offered up for the souls of the deceased. *Scott.*
Min'nock (*s. the derivation and sense are uncertain*) A nice day, a mincing lass. *Shakespeare.*
MIN'NOW (*s. from the French menue*) A very small fresh-water fish.
MI'NOR (*adj. from the Lat.*) Less, smaller, petty, inconsiderable.
MI'nor (*s. from the adj.*) One under age; the second proposition of a syllogism.
MI'norate (*v. t. from minor, but not much used*) To lessen, to diminish. *Glanville.*
MI'norated (*p. from minorate, but not used*) Lessened. *S.*
Minora'tion (*s. from minorate, but not much used*) The act of lessening. *Brown.*
MINOR'CA (*s. in geography*) An island in the Mediterranean subject to Great Britain.
MI'norelle (*s. obsolete*) A female under age, a female that undermines. *Chaucer.*
Minor'ities (*s. in church history*) An order of friars.
Minor'ity (*s. from minor*) The state of being under age, the state of being less, the smaller number.
MI'NOTAUR (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fabulous monster half man and half bull.
Min'overy (*s. a law term*) An offence committed by hand in a forest.
MI'nour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A miner, one that digs in mines. *Chaucer.*
MIN'STER (*s. from the Sax. minstere*) A monastery, a cathedral church; an ecclesiastical fraternity.
Min'stralcie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Music, minstrelsy. *C.*
MIN'STREL (*s. from the Italian minestril*) One who plays on a musical instrument, a musician.
Min'strely (*s. from minstrel*) Music, instrumental harmony; a number of minstrels.
MINT (*s. from the Sax. minetan to coin*) The place where money is coined; a place of invention.
Mint (*v. t. from the sub.*) To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.
MINT (*s. in botany*) The name of a well known plant.

Mint'age (*s. from mint*) The act of coining, the money stamped or coined; the duty paid for coining.
Mint'ed (*p. from mint*) Coined, stamped. *Bacon.*
Mint'er (*s. from mint*) A coiner, one that stamps money.
Mint'ing (*p. a. from mint*) Coining, stamping, inventing, forging.
Mint'inge (*adj. obsolete*) Minding, endeavouring. *Ch.*
Mint'man (*s. from mint and man*) One skilled in coinage.
Mint'master (*s. from mint and master*) One who directs the coinage; one who invents.
Mint'yang (*adj. obsolete*) Having a mind to, endeavouring. *Chaucer.*
MIN'UET (*s. from the French*) A stately regular dance, the tune to such a dance.
Min'uet (*adj. from the sub.*) Pertaining to a minuet. *"John Trot has the assurance to set up for a minuet dancer."* *Addison.*
MIN'UM (*s. with printers, a different spelling*) A small sort of letter, a minim.
Min'um (*s. a different spelling, in music*) A note of slow time two of which make a semibrief, a minim.
MIN'UM (*s. with painters*) A brown tawny colour.
MINUS'CULÆ (*s. with printers*) The small letters as distinguished from the capitals.
MINUTE (*adj. from the Lat. minutus*) Small, little, slender, having little consequence.
Minute (*s. from the adj.*) The sixtieth part of an hour, any small part of time; a short hint, the first draught of a writing or contract.
Minute (*v. t. from the sub.*) To set down in short hints.
Minutebell (*s. from minute and bell*) A bell sounded every minute on a funeral occasion.
Minutebook (*s. from minute and book*) A book of short hints.
Min'uted (*p. from minute*) Set down in short hints.
Min'uteglass (*s. from minute and glass*) A glass of which the sand measures a minute.
Min'utegun (*s. from minute and gun*) A gun fired every minute as a signal of distress, a gun fired every minute on some solemn occasion.
Min'utehand (*s. from minute and hand*) The index which shews the minute.
Min'uteline (*s. from minute and line*) A kind of log line used at sea to determine the course of a ship.
Min'utely (*adv. from minute*) Exactly, nicely, to the smallest part.
Min'utely (*adv. from minute*) At every minute, with very short intervals.
Min'utely (*adj. from minute*) Done every hour, hourly. *Shakespeare.*
Minu'teness (*s. from minute*) Smallness, exactness.
Minu'ter (*adj. comp. of minute*) Minute in a greater degree.
Minu'test (*adj. sup. of minute*) Minute in the greatest degree.
Min'utewatch (*s. from minute and watch*) A watch with a minute hand.
Minu'tion (*s. in old records*) The act of letting or drawing blood.
MINYACAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A kind of trefoil. *Johns.*
MINYAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A kind of trefoil. *Phillips.*
Minx (*s. supposed to be a contraction of minnock*) A young pert wench, a wanton girl.
MI'party (*adj. in heraldry*) Parted per pale half way down and there crossed by some other mode of partition.
MI'QUELETS (*s.*) A kind of military people who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains.
MIRABIL'IARY (*s. from the Lat. mirabilis wonderful, but not much used*) A book of wonders. *Bailey.*
MIRAB'ILIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the marble of Peru.
MIRABIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. mirabilis wonderful, but not used*) Wonderfulness. *Scott.*
MIR'ACLE (*s. from the Lat. miraculum*) A wonder, something effected by a supernatural power, a preternatural effect produced in attestation of some truth.
Mirac'ulous (*adj. from miracle*) Done by miracle, effected by a power more than natural, very wonderful.
Mirac'ulously (*adv. from miraculous*) By miracle, by a supernatural agency.
Mirac'ulousness (*s. from miracle*) The state of being miraculous.
MIRAD'ICAL (*adj. from the Lat. mirus wonderful, and dico to say, but not used*) Telling wonders, relating strange things. *Bailey.*
MIRADO'R (*s. from the Spanish mirar to look*) A balcony.
MIRALE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ray fish.

MIRE (*s. from the Dutch moer*) Dirt, mud, the dirt at the bottom of water.
Mire (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plunge in the mud, to soil with mud; to load with imputations of guilt or infamy.
MIRE (*s. from the Brit. myr*) An ant, a pismire.
Mi' red (*p. from mire*) Soiled with mire, loaded with mire, loaded with imputations of guilt or infamy.
Mi' redrumble (*s. in botany*) The spoonwort.
MIR'IAM (*s. from the Heb. signifying the mistress of the sea*) The name of a woman.
MIRIFICAL (*adj. from the Lat. mirus wonderful, and facio to do*) Done in a wonderful manner. *Bailey.*
Mi' rinefs (*s. from mire*) Dirtiness, the state of being miry.
Mi' ring (*p. a. from mire*) Soiling with mire, loading with imputations of guilt or infamy.
Mirk (*adj. obsolete*) Dark, obscure. *Spenser.*
Mirk' some (*adj. from mirk*) Dark, obscure. *Spenser.*
MIR'MILLONES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of gladiators.
Mirob'olans (*s.*) A kind of plum.
MIROI'R (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dressing some sorts of food in which a hot iron is used to crisp it over.
MIR'OTON (*s. in cookery*) A kind of farce made of veal and bacon.
MIR'ROIR (*s. from the French miroir, but not so common a spelling*) A mirror, a pattern. *Pope.*
MIR'ROR (*s. from the Spanish mirar to look, the modern common spelling*) A looking glass, a polished metal by which images are reflected, any thing which exhibits objects by reflection; a pattern, an exemplar, that which is worthy of imitation.
Mir'rorstone (*s. from mirror and stone*) A kind of transparent stone.
Mir'rour (*s. not so modern or common a spelling*) A mirror.
MIRTH (*s. from the Sax. myrthe*) Merriment, gaiety, laughter.
Mirth'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Cheered, made merry. *Chauc.*
Mir'theless (*adj. from mirth*) Void of mirth. *Chauc.*
Mirth'ful (*adj. from mirth*) Full of mirth, gay, cheerful.
Mirth'less (*adj. from mirth*) Void of mirth, sad, cheerless.
Mir'tle (*s. not so common a spelling*) The myrtle. *Bail.*
Mir'y (*adj. from mire*) Deep in mud, full of mire, consisting of mire.
MIS (*adv. from the Sax. but now grown obsolete though much used in composition*) Amiss. *Chaucer.*
Mis'a (*s. in old records*) A compact, a firm peace.
Misaccepta'tion (*s. from mis and acceptation*) The act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.
Misaccompt'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Misreckoned, counted wrong. *Chaucer.*
Misadven'ture (*s. from mis and adventure*) A mischance, a misfortune; manslaughter.
Misadven'tured (*adj. from misadventure*) Unfortunate.
Misadvi'ce (*s. from mis and advice*) Bad advice, ill counsel.
Misadvi'se (*v. t. from mis and advise*) To advise to any thing wrong, to advise to a wrong measure.
Misadvi'sed (*p. from misadvise*) Ill directed, counselled to wrong measures.
Misaga'ft (*adj. a local word*) Mistaken, misgiven. *Bail.*
Misai'med (*adj. from mis and aim*) Aimed wrong, directed wrong.
MIS'ANTHROPE (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and ανθρωπος a man*) A hater of mankind. *Swift.*
Misan'thropist (*s. from misanthrope*) A hater of mankind.
MISAN'THROPOS (*s. from the Greek*) A misanthrope, a hater of mankind.
Misan'thropy (*s. from misanthrope*) Aversion to mankind, a hatred of mankind.
Misapplica'tion (*s. from mis and application*) An application to a wrong purpose.
Misappli'ed (*p. from misapply*) Applied to a wrong purpose.
Misapply' (*v. t. from mis and apply*) To apply to a wrong purpose.
Misapply'ing (*p. a. from misapply*) Applying to a wrong purpose.
Misapprehend' (*v. t. from mis and apprehend*) To understand in a wrong sense, to put a meaning on any thing which was not intended.
Misapprehend'ed (*p. from misapprehend*) Apprehended in a wrong sense, taken in a sense that was not intended.
Misapprehend'ing (*p. a. from misapprehend*) Appre-

hending in a wrong sense, receiving in a sense that was not intended.
Misapprehen'sion (*s. from mis and apprehension*) A wrong apprehension, a mistake.
Misasc'ribe (*v. t. from mis and ascribe*) To ascribe falsely.
Misasc'ribed (*p. from misascribe*) Falsely ascribed.
Misasc'ri'bing (*p. a. from misascribe*) Ascribing falsely.
Misassi'gn (*v. t. from mis and assign*) To assign erroneously.
Misassign'ed (*p. from misassign*) Assigned erroneously.
Misassign'ing (*p. a. from misassign*) Assigning erroneously.
Misaven'ture (*s. obsolete*) A misadventure. *Scott.*
Misavi'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To misadvise. *Chaucer.*
Misbeco'me (*v. t. from mis and become*) To suit ill with, to bring disgrace to.
Misbecom'ing (*p. a. from misbecome*) Suiting ill with, bringing disgrace to.
Misbego't (*adj. from mis and begot*) Misbegotten. *Sb.*
Misbego'ten (*adj. from mis and begotten*) Unlawfully begotten. *Dryden.*
Misbeha've (*v. t. from mis and behave*) To behave one's self amiss.
Misbeha've (*v. int.*) To act improperly.
Misbeha'ved (*adj. from misbehave*) Uncivil, untaught.
Misbeha'vior (*s. a modern spelling*) Misbehaviour.
Misbeha'viour (*s. from mis and behaviour*) Ill behaviour, bad conduct.
Misbelie'f (*s. from mis and belief*) A wrong faith, a false religion.
Misbelie've (*v. t. from mis and believe*) To distrust, to believe amiss. *Chaucer.*
Misbelie'ved (*adj. from misbelieve*) Distrustful. *Chauc.*
Misbelie'ver (*s. from misbelieve*) One that holds a wrong faith, one that holds a false religion. *Dryden.*
Misbelie'ving (*adj. from misbelieve*) Distrustful, having a wrong belief.
Misbeliev'ingly (*adv. from misbelieving*) Distrustfully. *Scott.*
Misbeli'de (*s. obsolete*) A mischance, a misfortune. *Ch.*
Misbo'din (*v. t. obsolete*) To wrong; to misinform. *Ch.*
Misbo'ding (*adj. from mis and boding*) Boding ill, threatening ill.
Misbor'ne (*adj. obsolete*) Misbehaved, uncivil. *Chauc.*
Misca'l (*v. t. from mis and call*) To name improperly.
Miscal'eulate (*v. t. from mis and calculate*) To reckon wrong, to miscalculate.
Miscal'culated (*p. from miscalculate*) Calculated wrong, miscalculated.
Miscal'culating (*p. a. from miscalculate*) Reckoning wrong, miscalculating.
Miscal'led (*p. from miscal*) Named improperly.
Miscal'ling (*p. a. from miscal*) Naming improperly.
Miscar'riage (*s. from mis and carriage*) A failure, an unhappy event; an abortion, an untimely birth.
Miscar'ried (*p. from miscarry*) Lost, conducted to a wrong place.
Miscar'ry (*v. int. from mis and carry*) To fail, to fall short of success; to have an abortion.
Miscar'rying (*p. a. from miscarry*) Failing.
Misca'ft (*v. t. from mis and cast*) To misreckon, to miscalculate. *Brown.*
Misca'ft (*p. from miscast*) Miscalculated, misreckoned.
Miscast'ing (*p. a. from miscast*) Miscalculating, reckoning wrong.
MIS'CELLANE (*s. from the Lat. miscellaneus mixed*) A mixture of corn.
MISCELLA'NEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. miscellaneus*) Mixed, composed of various kinds.
Miscella'neousness (*s. from miscellaneus*) The state of being mixed, composition of various kinds.
MIS'CELLANY (*adj. from the Lat. miscellaneus*) Mixed, composed of various sorts.
Mis'cellany (*s. from the adj.*) A mixture, a composition of various kinds.
Mischa'nce (*s. from mis and chance*) A misfortune, ill luck, a mishap.
Mischo'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To choose amiss. *Chauc.*
MIS'CHIEF (*s. from the Old French meschef*) An injury, a hurt; a vexatious affair, misfortune.
Mis'chief (*v. t. from the sub.*) To hurt, to injure. *Sprat.*
Mis'chiefmaker (*s. from mischief and make*) One who makes mischief.
Mis'chievous (*adj. from mischief*) Hurtful, injurious; wicked, malicious.
Mis'chievously (*adv. from mischievous*) Hurtfully, spitefully, wickedly.
Mis'chievousness (*s. from mischievous*) Hurtfulness, maliciousness, wickedness.

MIS'CHINA

MIS'CHNA (*s. in antiquity*) The misna, a part of the Jewish talmud. *Dict. of Arts.*
Miscibil'ity (*s. from miscible*) The capability of being mixed.
MIS'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. misceo to mingle*) Capable of being mingled.
Miscibleness (*s. from miscible*) Miscibility. *Scott.*
Miscitation (*s. from mis and citation*) A false citation, an unfair citation.
Miscite (*v. t. from mis and cite*) To quote wrong.
Miscited (*p. from miscite*) Quoted wrong.
Miscit'ing (*p. a. from miscite*) Quoting wrong; making a wrong quotation.
Miscclaim (*s. from mis and claim*) A mistaken claim. *Ba.*
Misclep'ying (*adj. obsolete*) Naming amiss. *Chaucer.*
Miscognis'ant (*adj. a law term*) Ignorant of, unacquainted with.
Miscei'pt (*s. from misconceive*) A false opinion, a wrong notion. *Hooker.*
Misconcei've (*v. t. from mis and conceive*) To misunderstand, to have a false notion of.
Misconceived (*p. from misconceive*) Misunderstood, misjudged.
Misconcei'ving (*p. a. from misconceive*) Misjudging, conceiving amiss.
Misconception (*s. from misconceive*) A false conception, a wrong notion.
Misconduct (*s. from mis and conduct*) Ill behaviour, bad management.
Misconduct (*v. t. from the sub.*) To manage amiss, to carry on in a wrong manner.
Misconduct'ed (*p. from misconduct*) Conducted amiss, managed wrong.
Misconduct'ing (*p. a. from misconduct*) Managing amiss, conducting wrong.
Misconjecture (*s. from mis and conjecture*) A wrong guess.
Misconjecture (*v. t. from the sub.*) To guess wrong.
Misconjectured (*p. from misconjecture*) Guessed wrong.
Misconjecturing (*p. a. from misconjecture*) Guessing wrong.
Misconstruction (*s. from mis and construction*) A wrong construction, a mistaken interpretation.
Misconstrue (*v. t. from mis and construe*) To interpret wrong.
Misconstrued (*p. from misconstrue*) Interpreted wrong.
Misconstruing (*p. a. from misconstrue*) Interpreting wrong.
Miscontent'ed (*adj. from mis and contented*) Discontented. *Scott.*
Miscontin'uance (*s. from mis and continuance*) A cessation, an intermission.
Miscord'd (*v. int. an old word*) To disagree. *Bailey.*
Miscord'in (*v. int. obsolete*) To disagree. *Chaucer.*
Miscov'eting (*adj. obsolete*) Coveting that which one ought not.
Miscov'eting (*s. from the adj. obsolete*) An unlawful desire. *Chaucer.*
Miscoun'sel (*v. t. from mis and counsel*) To counsel wrong.
Miscoun'seled (*p. from miscounsel*) Counseled wrong, wrong advised. *Spenser.*
Miscoun'seling (*p. a. from miscounsel, but not much used*) Advising wrong.
Miscoun't (*v. t. from mis and count*) To reckon wrong.
Miscount'ed (*p. from miscount*) Reckoned wrong.
Miscount'ing (*p. a. from miscount*) Counting wrong, miscalculating.
MIS'CREANCE (*s. from the French*) False faith, adherence to a false religion. *Spenser.*
Mis'creancy (*s. from miscreance*) Miscreance, adherence to a false religion. *Ayliffe.*
MIS'CREANT (*s. from the French*) One that holds a false faith; a vile wretch, an abandoned villain.
Miscrea'te (*adj. from mis and create*) Miscreated, formed unnaturally, produced by a kind of blunder in nature.
Miscrea'ted (*adj. from miscreate*) Formed unnaturally.
Miscree'd (*adj. a local word*) Decried. *Bailey.*
Misdee'd (*s. from mis and deed*) An evil action.
Misdee'm (*v. t. from mis and deem*) To mistake, to judge ill of.
Misdeem'ed (*p. from misdeem*) Mistaken, judged ill of.
Misdeem'ing (*p. a. from misdeem*) Mistaking, judging ill of.
Misdemean'n (*v. int. from mis and demean*) To behave ill.
Misdemean' (*v. t.*) To behave one self ill.
Misdemean'ing (*p. a. from misdemeanor*) Behaving ill.
Misdemean'or (*s. from misdemeanor*) Ill behaviour, a petty offence.

Misdemean'our (*s. not so modern a spelling*) A misdemeanor. *Scott.*
Misdepa'rt (*v. t. obsolete*) To part wrong, to distribute amiss. *Chaucer.*
Misdevo'tion (*s. from mis, and devotion*) Mistaken piety.
Misdi'et (*s. from mis, and diet*) Improper diet.
Misdisting'uish (*v. t. from mis, and distinguish*) To distinguish amiss, to make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*
Misdistinguished (*p. from misdistinguish*) Distinguished amiss, denoted by a wrong distinction.
Misdisting'uish'ing (*p. a. from misdistinguish*) Distinguishing wrong, making wrong distinctions.
Misdo' (*v. t. from mis, and do*) To do wrong, to offend.
Misdo' (*v. int.*) To commit faults.
Misdo'er (*s. from misdo*) An offender, a criminal, one that does amiss.
Misdo'ing (*p. a. from misdo*) Doing wrong, committing faults.
Misdo'ing (*s. from the part.*) A misdeed, a fault.
Misdo'ne (*v. int. pret. of misdo*) Did misdo, did do amiss.
Misdo'ne (*p. from misdo*) Done wrong, done amiss.
Misdou'bt (*v. t. from mis, and doubt*) To suspect of deceit, to suspect of danger.
Misdou'bt (*s. from the verb*) A suspicion of danger; an hesitation, a suspense.
Misdoubt'ed (*p. from misdoubt*) Suspected of infidelity, suspected of danger.
Misdoubt'ing (*p. a. from misdoubt*) Suspecting of deceit, suspecting of danger.
MISE (*s. a law term from the French*) A messuage; a kind of tribute or fine anciently paid to every new earl by the inhabitants of the county palatine of Chester; the issue, the junction of the parties in a law suit. "To join the mise upon the meer." To join issue on the point of right.
Missemoney (*s. from mise and money*) Money given as a compensation for the enjoyment of certain privileges or liberties.
Misemploy' (*v. t. from mis, and employ*) To use to wrong purposes.
Misemploy'ed (*p. from misemploy*) Employed to wrong purposes.
Misemploy'ing (*p. a. from misemploy*) Employing to wrong purposes.
Misemploy'ment (*s. from misemploy*) Improper employment, an improper application of any thing.
MIS'ER (*s. from the Lat. miser miserable*) A covetous wretch, a mean fellow; a wretched person. *Sidney.*
Mis'erable (*adj. from miser*) Wretched, unhappy, worthless, stingy.
Mis'erableness (*s. from miserable*) The state of being miserable.
Mis'erably (*adv. from miserable*) Wretchedly, unhappily, meanly, covetously.
Misera'ick (*adj. not so correct a spelling*) Meseraick, belonging to the mesentery. *Cole.*
MISERE'RE (*s. from the Lat. signifying to have mercy*) The title of the fifty-first Psalm.
MISERE'RE ME'I (*s. a cant word with physicians, from the Lat.*) A most exquisite pain in the bowels, the iliac passion; the peristaltic motion of the bowels inverted.
Misericor'd (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion. *Chaucer.*
MISERICOR'DIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patroness of mercy whose temple was a sanctuary for criminals and unfortunate persons.
MISERICOR'DIA (*s. from the Lat.*) Mercy, compassion.
MISERICOR'DIA (*s. a law term*) An arbitrary fine in which some degree of compassion is shewn to the offender; a discharge from americiaments on account of offences committed in the forest.
Misericor'dies (*s. obsolete*) Pity, compassion. *Chaucer.*
Mis'tery (*s. from miser*) Wretchedness, calamity, misfortune; covetousness.
Mis'ses (*s. a law term*) The profits of lands, taxes, costs.
Mise'se (*s. obsolete*) Uneasiness. *Chauc.*
Mise'lie (*adj. obsolete*) Uneasy. *Chaucer.*
Misesteem (*s. from mis, and esteem*) Disregard, slight.
Misfa're (*s. obsolete*) Misfortune. *Spenser.*
Misfash'ion (*v. t. from mis, and fashion*) To form wrong.
Misfash'ioned (*p. from misfashion*) Formed wrong.
Misfash'ioning (*p. a. from misfashion*) Forming wrong.
Misfe'ance (*s. a law term*) A misfeasance, an offence, a trespass.
Misfe'ance (*s. the more common spelling*) An offence, a trespass.
Misfe'asant (*s. a law term*) A trespass.
Misfe'as'or (*s. a law term*) A trespasser.

- Misfe'll** (*adj. obsolete*) Fell amiss, miscarried.
- Misfor'ave** (*v. t. pret. obsolete*) Misgave, did fall. *Ch.*
- Misfo'rm** (*v. t. from mis, and form*) To put in an ill form, to form wrong.
- Misform'ed** (*p. from misform*) Formed amiss, put in an ill form.
- Misform'ing** (*p. a. from misform*) Putting in an ill form.
- Misfor'tune** (*s. from mis and fortune*) An unprosperous event, a calamity, the want of good fortune.
- Misga've** (*v. t. pret. of misgive*) Did misgive.
- Misgi've** (*v. t. from mis and give*) To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.
- Misgiv'ing** (*p. a. from misgive*) Filling with doubt, depriving of confidence.
- Misgiv'ing** (*s. from the part.*) A doubt, a suspicion.
- Misgo'** (*p. obsolete*) Gone amiss, gone astray. *Chaucer.*
- Misgov'ern** (*v. t. from mis and govern*) To govern ill, to govern unfaithfully.
- Misgov'ernance** (*s. from misgovern*) Disorder, misrule. *Spenser.*
- Misgov'ernaunce** (*s. obsolete*) Mismanagement, ill conduct. *Chaucer.*
- Misgov'erned** (*p. from misgovern*) Governed ill, governed unfaithfully.
- Misgov'erned** (*adj. from misgovern*) Uncivilized, rude.
- Misgov'ernment** (*s. from misgovern*) Male administration, ill management, irregularity, disorder.
- Misgraft'ed** (*adj. from mis and graft*) Grafted amiss. *Ba.*
- Misguid'ance** (*s. from misguide*) A false direction.
- Misgui'de** (*v. t. from mis and guide*) To direct amiss, to lead the wrong way.
- Misguid'ed** (*p. from misguide*) Directed amiss, led the wrong way.
- Misguid'ing** (*p. a. from misguide*) Guiding amiss, leading the wrong way.
- Mish** (*s. a cant word*) A churl. *Bailey.*
- MISHAEL** (*s. from the Heb. signifying enquired after*) A man's name.
- Misha'p** (*s. from mis and hap*) A mischance, a calamity, an ill chance.
- Mish'erising** (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from amerciaments for an offence proved before a judge. *Sc.*
- Mish'mash** (*s. a low or droll word*) A mixture, a hotch-potch.
- MISH'NA** (*s. a different spelling*) The misna, a part of the Jewish talmud. *Scott.*
- Mish'topper** (*s. a cant word*) A coat. *Bailey.*
- Misemploy'** (*v. t. not so common a spelling*) To misemploy. *Scott.*
- Misfe'r** (*v. t. from mis, and infer*) To infer wrong.
- Misfer'red** (*p. from misinfer*) Inferred wrong.
- Misfer'ring** (*p. a. from misinfer*) Inferring wrong, drawing a wrong inference.
- Misfor'm** (*v. t. from mis and inform*) To inform amiss, to deceive by false information.
- Misinforma'tion** (*s. from misinform*) False intelligence, a wrong information.
- Misinform'ed** (*p. from misinform*) Deceived by false information.
- Misinform'ing** (*p. a. from misinform*) Giving a false account, giving wrong information.
- Misinter'pret** (*v. t. from mis, and interpret*) To interpret in a wrong sense, to give a wrong interpretation.
- Misinter'preted** (*p. from misinterpret*) Interpreted in a wrong sense.
- Misinter'preting** (*p. a. from misinterpret*) Giving a wrong sense.
- Misjo'i'n** (*v. t. from mis, and join*) To join unfitly, to unite improperly.
- Misjoin'ed** (*p. from misjoin*) Joined improperly.
- Misjoin'ing** (*p. a. from misjoin*) Joining improperly.
- Misjud'ge** (*v. t. from mis, and judge*) To judge wrong, to form false opinions.
- Misjudg'ed** (*p. from misjudge*) Judged amiss.
- Misjudg'ing** (*p. a. from misjudge*) Forming a wrong judgment, judging amiss.
- Misken'ning** (*s. an old law term*) The act of changing one's speech in court.
- Miske'ring** (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from amerciaments for an offence proved before a judge. *Scott.*
- Mis'kin** (*s. an old word*) A small bagpipe. *Bailey.*
- Mis'kin** (*s. a local word*) A dunghill.
- Mis'kinfrow** (*s. a local word*) A maid servant. *Bailey.*
- Miskon'ning** (*s. a different spelling*) A miskenning.
- Mislai'd** (*v. t. pret. of mislay*) Did mislay.
- Mislai'd** (*p. from mislay*) Laid in a wrong place.
- Mislay'** (*v. t. from mis, and lay*) To lay in a wrong place.
- Mislaid** (*v. t. pret. of mislay*) Mislaid. *Dryden.*
- Mislay'er** (*s. from mislay*) One that mislays.
- Mislay'ing** (*p. a. from mislay*) Laying in a wrong place.
- Mis'le** (*v. int. from mist*) To rain in very small drops. *Gren.*
- Mislea'd** (*v. t. from mis, and lead*) To guide a wrong way, to lead into an error.
- Mislead'er** (*s. from mislead*) One that misleads.
- Misle'd** (*v. t. pret. of mislead*) Did mislead.
- Misle'd** (*p. from mislead*) Led into error, guided wrong.
- Misle'den** (*v. int. obsolete*) To misbehave. *Chaucer.*
- Mislee'k** (*s. obsolete*) Mislike. *Spenser.*
- Mis'len** (*s. from miscellane*) Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*
- Misli'ke** (*v. t. from mis, and like*) To dislike, to disapprove.
- Misli'ke** (*s. from the verb*) A distaste, a disapprobation.
- Misli'ked** (*p. from mislike*) Disapproved, disrelished.
- Misli'ker** (*s. from mislike*) One that mislikes.
- Misli'king** (*p. a. from mislike*) Disapproving, having a dislike.
- Mis'ling** (*p. a. from misle*) Raining in very small drops.
- Mis'ling** (*s. from the part.*) The rain that descends like a mist.
- Misli've** (*v. int. from mis, and live*) To live ill, to lead a bad life.
- Misli'v'ed** (*adj. obsolete*) Leading a wicked life. *Chauc.*
- Misli'v'ing** (*adj. obsolete*) Living a bad life. *Chaucer.*
- Misman'age** (*v. t. from mis, and manage*) To manage ill.
- Misman'aged** (*p. from mismanage*) Managed ill.
- Misman'agement** (*s. from mismanage*) Ill management, ill conduct.
- Misman'aging** (*p. a. from mismanage*) Managing amiss.
- Misma'rk** (*v. t. from mis, and mark*) To mark with a wrong mark.
- Mismark'ed** (*p. from mismark*) Marked wrong.
- Mismark'ing** (*p. a. from mismark*) Marking with a wrong token.
- Misma'tch** (*v. t. from mis, and match*) To match unsuitably.
- Mismatch'ed** (*p. from mismatch*) Matched unsuitably.
- Mismatch'ing** (*p. a. from mismatch*) Matching unsuitably.
- Misma'tcht** (*v. t. pret. of mismatch*) Mismatched, did mismatch. *Southern.*
- Misma'tcht** (*p. from mismatch*) Mismatched.
- Mismee'ter** (*v. t. obsolete*) To destroy the metre by a false pronunciation. *Chaucer.*
- Misme'tre** (*v. t. obsolete*) To destroy the metre by a false pronunciation. *Chaucer.*
- MIS'NA** (*s. in antiquity*) A part of the Jewish talmud.
- Misna'me** (*v. t. from mis, and name*) To call by the wrong name.
- Misna'med** (*p. from misname*) Called by the wrong name.
- Misna'ming** (*p. a. from misname*) Calling by the wrong name.
- MISNO'MER** (*s. from the French*) A wrong name; an indignant vacated by a wrong name.
- Misobser've** (*v. t. from mis, and observe*) To observe with too little exactness.
- Misobserv'ed** (*p. from misobserve*) Observed with too little exactness.
- Misobserv'ing** (*p. a. from misobserve*) Observing with too little exactness.
- MISOCHE'MIST** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and chemist*) One who professes to be an enemy to chemistry. *Scott.*
- MISOG'AMIST** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and γαμος marriage*) One who is an enemy to matrimony.
- MISOG'AMY** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and γαμος marriage*) An aversion to matrimony.
- MISOG'YNIST** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and γυν a woman*) A woman hater.
- MISOG'YNY** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and γυν a woman*) Hatred of women, an aversion to women.
- MISOPO'NIS** (*s. from the Greek μισω to hate, and ποσι labour*) One who hates labour. *Scott.*
- Misorder** (*v. t. from mis, and order*) To manage wrong, to conduct ill.
- Misorder** (*s. from the verb*) Disorder, irregularity.
- Misorder'ed** (*p. from misorder*) Managed wrong, conducted amiss.
- Misorder'ing** (*p. a. from misorder*) Ordering wrong, conducting amiss.
- Misorder'ly** (*adj. from misorder*) Irregular, disorderly. *Mupel*

Mispe'l (*v. t. from mis, and spell*) To spell wrong.
 Mispel'led (*p. from mispel*) Spelled wrong.
 Mispel'ling (*p. a. from mispel*) Spelling wrong.
 Mispent'd (*v. t. from mis, and spend*) To waste, to consume, to lavish away.
 Mispent'er (*s. from mispend*) A prodigal, a profuse person; one who spends to a wrong purpose.
 Mispent (*v. t. pret. of mispend*) Did mispend.
 Mispent (*p. from mispend*) Spent in prodigality, wasted.
 Misperfuasion (*s. from mis, and persuade*) A wrong notion, a false opinion.
 Mispla'ce (*v. t. from mis, and place*) To put in a wrong place, to misapply.
 Mispla'ced (*p. from misplace*) Placed wrong, applied wrong.
 Mispla'cing (*p. a. from misplace*) Placing wrong, applying to a wrong purpose.
 Misplea'sure (*s. from mis, and pleasure*) Displeasure, discord. *Chaucer.*
 Mispoi'nt (*v. t. from mis, and point*) To point wrong, to divide sentences by a wrong punctuation.
 Mispoint'ed (*p. from mispoint*) Pointed wrong, divided by a wrong punctuation.
 Mispoint'ing (*p. a. from mispoint*) Dividing a sentence by a wrong punctuation.
 Mispri'nt (*v. t. from mis, and print*) To print wrong.
 Mispri'nt'ed (*p. from misprint*) Printed wrong.
 Mispri'nt'ing (*p. a. from misprint*) Printing wrong.
 Mispri'se (*v. t. obsolete*) To mistake, to slight, to scorn. *Shakespeare.*
 Mispri'sed (*p. from misprise, but now grown obsolete*) mistaken; despised. *Shakespeare.*
 Mispri'sing (*p. a. from misprise, but now grown obsolete*) Mistaking, despising. *Shakespeare.*
 Mispris'ion (*s. from misprise, a law term*) A neglect, a concealment; a mistake, a misconception; a contempt, an act of scorn.
 Misproportion (*v. t. from mis, and proportion*) To join without due proportion.
 Misproportion'ed (*p. from misproportion*) Joined without due proportion.
 Misproportion'ing (*p. a. from misproportion*) Joining without due proportion.
 Misprou'd (*adj. obsolete, from mis, and proud*) Viciously proud. *Shakespeare.*
 Misque'me (*v. t. obsolete*) To displease. *Chaucer.*
 Misquo'te (*v. t. from mis, and quote*) To quote falsely.
 Misquo'ted (*p. from misquote*) Quoted falsely.
 Misquo'ting (*p. a. from misquote*) Quoting falsely.
 Misreci'te (*v. t. from mis, and recite*) To recite wrong. *Bromhall.*
 Misreci'ted (*p. from misrecite*) Recited wrong.
 Misreci'ting (*p. a. from misrecite*) Reciting wrong.
 Misreck'on (*v. t. from mis, and reckon*) To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.
 Misreck'on'ed (*p. from misreckon*) Reckoned wrong, miscalculated.
 Misreck'on'ing (*p. a. from misreckon*) Reckoning wrong, miscalculating.
 Misrela'te (*v. t. from mis, and relate*) To relate wrong, to relate inaccurately.
 Misrela'ted (*p. from misrelate*) Related wrong.
 Misrela'ting (*p. a. from misrelate, but not much used*) Relating wrong, relating inaccurately.
 Misrela'tion (*s. from misrelate*) An inaccurate narrative, a wrong account of any thing.
 Misremem'ber (*v. t. from mis, and remember*) To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
 Misrepo'rt (*v. t. from mis, and report*) To report any thing wrong, to give a false account of.
 Misrepo'rt (*s. from the verb*) A false account of any thing, a false and malicious representation.
 Misreport'ed (*p. from misreport*) Reported wrong, falsely represented.
 Misreport'ing (*p. a. from misreport*) Reporting wrong, giving a false and malicious representation.
 MIS'REPHOTHMA'IM (*s. from the Heb. signifying a furnace*) The name of a place. *Job. 11.*
 Misrepresent (*v. t. from mis, and represent*) To represent wrong, to represent to disadvantage, to represent falsely and maliciously.
 Misrepresenta'tion (*s. from misrepresent*) A wrong representation, a false and malicious account.
 Misrepresent'ed (*p. from misrepresent*) Represented falsely, represented wrong.
 Misrepresent'ing (*p. a. from misrepresent*) Representing wrong, giving a false and malicious account.
 Misrule (*s. from mis, and rule*) Tumult, confusion, disorder, misgovernment.

MISS (*v. t. from the Dutch missen*) To go beside the mark, to mistake, to fail of obtaining; to omit, to fail; to perceive the want of, to find the absence of any thing.
 Miss (*v. int.*) To fly wide, to fly so as not to hit the mark; to fail, to mistake; *with of: as, "We cannot miss of them."*
 Miss (*s. from the verb*) A mistake, an error; a loss, a want.
 Miss (*s. from mistress*) The title of a young girl, the title of an unmarried lady; a strumpet, a prostitute, a concubine.
 MIS'SA (*s. from the Lat.*) The mass.
 MIS'SAL (*s. from the Lat. missale*) The mass book.
 Missa'ie (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To missay. *Chaucer.*
 Missa'te (*v. pret. obsolete*) Did become. *Chaucer.*
 Missat'icus (*s. in old records*) A messenger.
 Missa'y (*v. int. from mis, and say*) To say wrong. *Ha.*
 Misse (*adj. obsolete*) Wrong. *Chaucer.*
 Missed (*p. from miss*) Passed over, found wanting.
 Miss'e'm (*v. int. from mis, and seem, but now grown obsolete*) To make false appearances, to misbecome. *Sp.*
 Miss'e'ming (*p. from misseem, now grown obsolete*) Making a false appearance. *Spenser.*
 Miscenterchang'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Wrong changed. *Chau.*
 Miss'e'e (*v. int. an obsolete spelling*) To missay. *Chaucer.*
 Miss'elbird (*s. in ornithology*) The large gray turdus with a spotted breast, the mistletoe thrush. *D. of Arts.*
 MIS'SELDINE (*s. in botany*) The mistletoe. *Phillips.*
 Mis'selto (*s. an incorrect spelling*) The mistletoe. *Shaks.*
 Mis'seltoe (*s. a different spelling*) The mistletoe.
 Miss'e'm'ning (*s. obsolete*) Ill meaning, mistaken. *Chauc.*
 Miss'e'm'tre (*v. t. obsolete*) To destroy the metre by a wrong pronunciation. *Chaucer.*
 Mis'sen (*s. a sea term*) The mizzen, a sail or mast put up occasionally at the back part or stern of a ship.
 Mis'sen (*adj. from the sub. a sea term*) Belonging to the sail put up occasionally at the stern of the ship.
 Mis'sengrofs (*s. with antiquaries*) A Saxon coin valued at about two-pence half penny.
 Mis'serve (*v. t. from mis, and serve*) To serve unfaithfully.
 Mis'serv'ed (*p. from misserve*) Served unfaithfully.
 Mis'serv'ing (*p. a. from misserve*) Serving unfaithfully.
 Missha'pe (*v. t. from mis, and shape*) To form ill, to shape wrong, to deform.
 Missha'ped (*p. from misshape*) Formed ill, shapen wrong, misshapen.
 Missha'pen (*p. from misshape*) Misshaped, deformed.
 Missha'ping (*p. a. from misshape*) Forming ill, shaping wrong.
 MIS'SILE (*adj. from the Lat. mitto to send*) Capable of being thrown by the hand, striking at a distance.
 Mis'sile (*s. from the adj. in heraldry*) A mixture of several colours.
 Mis'sing (*p. a. from miss*) Passing over, going beside the mark, failing of success, perceiving the want of; absent, out of place, out of time.
 Mis'sing (*s. from the part.*) The act of passing over, the state of being absent.
 MISS'ION (*s. from the Lat. mitto to send*) The state of being sent by authority, a commission, the persons sent on any extraordinary business, missionaries; a faction, a party, a dismissal, a discharge; *but these last senses are now grown obsolete.*
 Mis'sionary (*s. from mission*) One sent to propagate religion.
 Mis'sioner (*s. not so common a word*) A missionary. *Dry.*
 MIS'SIVE (*adj. from the Lat. mitto to send*) Sent, capable of being sent, used at a distance.
 Mis'sive (*s. from the adj.*) A letter sent, a messenger. *B.*
 Miss'o'rium (*s. a different spelling*) The missorium, a dish in which meat is served up for the table. *Phillips.*
 Misspea'k (*v. t. from mis, and speak*) To speak wrong.
 Misspea'k (*v. int.*) To speak amiss, to speak mistakingly.
 Misspeak'ing (*p. a. from misspeak*) Speaking wrong.
 Misspo'ke (*v. pret. of misspeak*) Did misspeak.
 Misspo'ken (*p. from misspeak*) Spoken wrong.
 MISSU'RA (*s. in the Roman church*) The superstitious ceremonies used to recommend and dismiss a dying person.
 MISSU'RIUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A dish in which meat is served up for the table. *Phillips.*
 MIST (*s. from the Sax.*) A low thin cloud, a small thin rain; any thing that dims.
 Mist (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cloud, to cover with steam or vapour. *Shakespeare.*
 Mist (*p. from miss*) Passed over, found wanting. *Misanen*

Mista'en (*v. t. pret. from mistake, and still retained in the Scotch dialect*) Did mistake.

Mistaken (*p. from mistaken, retained in the Scotch dialect*) Mistaken. *Shakespeare.*

Mista'kable (*adj. from mistake*) Liable to be mistaken. *B.*

Mista'ke (*v. t. from mis, and take*) To take wrong, to take one thing for another.

Mista'ke (*v. int.*) To err, to judge wrong.

Mista'ke (*s. from the verb*) An error, a misconception.

Mista'ken (*p. from mistake*) Misunderstood, deceived for want of proper information.

Mista'king (*p. a. from mistake*) Taking wrong, taking one thing for another, making a mistake.

Mista'kingly (*adv. from mistaking*) Erroneously, by mistake.

Mista'te (*v. t. from mis, and state*) To state wrong.

Mista'ted (*p. from mistate*) Stated wrong.

Mista'ting (*p. a. from mistate*) Stating wrong.

Mistaught (*p. from mis-teach*) Taught wrong.

Mista'ch (*v. t. from mis, and teach*) To teach wrong.

Mista'ch'ing (*p. a. from mis-teach*) Teaching wrong.

Mista'cht (*adj. an incorrect spelling*) Mistaugth. *Bailey.*

Mista'cht (*p. from mis-teach, but not much used*) Mistaugth.

Miste'l (*v. t. from mis, and tell*) To tell wrong, to relate inaccurately.

Miste'ling (*p. a. from mistel*) Telling falsely, relating inaccurately.

Mistem'per (*v. t. from mis, and temper*) To temper ill, to dis-temper.

Mistem'pered (*p. from mistemper*) Tempered ill, dis-tempered.

Mistem'pering (*p. a. from mistemper*) Tempering amiss, dis-tempering.

Mis'ter (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, a trade, a profession; need, necessity. *Chaucer.*

Mis'ter (*adj. from the sub. obsolete*) Distinguishing the occupation, belonging to a particular kind, referring to a particular sort. *Spenser.*

Mis'ter (*s. corrupted from master*) A master, a title of common respect.

Mis'tere (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, a profession. *Chaucer.*

Mis'tereth (*v. third pers. sing. obsolete*) Needeth. *Ch.*

Mis'terie (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mystery. *Chaucer.*

Miste'rm (*v. t. from mis, and term*) To term erroneously.

Mist'erm'd (*p. from misterm*) Termed erroneously.

Mist'erm'ing (*p. a. from misterm*) Terming erroneously.

Mis'tery (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mystery. *Chaucer.*

MIS'TERY (*s. an uncommon but supposed to be a correct spelling, from the French mestiere*) A trade, a calling. *Warburton.*

Misthi'nk (*v. t. from mis, and think*) To think ill, to think ill of.

Misthink'ing (*p. a. from misthink*) Thinking wrong, thinking ill of.

Misthou'ght (*p. from misthink*) Thought ill of.

Misthou'ght (*s. from the part.*) A wrong thought, an ill thought of. *Milton.*

Misthro'wn (*adj. from mis, and throw*) Thrown wrong. *Cole.*

Mist'dings (*s. from mis, and tidings*) Wrong tidings, false intelligence. *Chaucer.*

Mist'ier (*adj. comp. of misty*) Misty in a greater degree.

Mist'iest (*adj. sup. of misty*) Misty in the greatest degree.

Mis'tihed (*s. obsolete*) A mystery. *Chaucer.*

Misti'lo (*s. in old deeds*) Mixed coin. *Scott.*

Misti'ly (*adv. from misty*) Darkly, obscurely. *Chaucer.*

Misti'me (*v. t. from mis, and time*) To time wrong, to adopt improperly in respect of time.

Misti'med (*p. from mistime*) Wrong timed.

Misti'ming (*p. a. from mistime*) Adjusting the point of time improperly.

Mist'iness (*s. from misty*) The state of being misty, cloudiness.

MIS'TION (*s. from the Lat. mistus mixed*) The state of being mixed, a mixture. *Boyle.*

Mis'tir (*s. obsolete*) A mystery, a profession; need, necessity. *Chaucer.*

MIS'TLETOE (*s. in botany, from the Sax. mytletan*) The name of one of those plants which draws its nourishment from some other plant: it generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

Mistletoeberry (*s. from mistletoe and berry*) The fruit of the mistletoe.

Mistletoebush (*s.*) The mistletoe tree.

Mistletoeplant (*s.*) The mistletoe.

Mistletoethrush (*s. in ornithology*) The large gray tur-dus with a spotted breast so called because it feeds much on the fruit of the mistletoe.

Mistletoetree (*s.*) The mistletoe plant.

Mistlike (*adj. from mist*) Resembling a mist.

Misto'ld (*p. from mistel*) Told wrong, related inaccurately.

Mistoo'k (*v. t. pret. of mistake*) Did mistake.

Mistoo'k (*p. from mistake*) Mistaken, understood in a wrong sense.

MIS'TRESS (*s. from the French maistresse*) A woman who governs, a woman who keeps a servant, a woman that teaches, a woman skilled in any thing, a woman beloved and courted; a strumpet, a concubine.

Mistri'al (*s. from mis, and trial*) An erroneous trial.

Mistri'ft (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mistrust. *Chaucer.*

Mistrow'ed (*adj. obsolete*) Mistrusted. *Chaucer.*

Mistru'ft (*v. t. from mis, and trust*) To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

Mistru'it (*s. from the verb*) Diffidence, suspicion, the want of confidence.

Mistrust'ed (*p. from mistrust*) Suspected, regarded with diffidence.

Mistrust'ful (*adj. from mistrust*) Diffident, entertaining doubts.

Mistrust'fully (*adv. from mistrustful*) With mistrust, with suspicion.

Mistrust'fulness (*s. from mistrustful*) Diffidence, doubt, suspicion.

Mistrust'ing (*p. a. from mistrust*) Suspecting, regarding with diffidence.

Mistrust'less (*adj. from mistrust*) Void of mistrust, unsuspecting, confident.

MIS'TURE (*s. from the Lat. mistura*) A mixture, an unnatural mixture.

Misturn'id (*adj. obsolete*) Turned upside down. *Chaucer.*

Misty (*adj. from mist*) Clouded, overspread with mist; obscure, dark.

Misundersta'nd (*v. t. from mis, and understand*) To mistake, to conceive wrong.

Misunderstand'ing (*p. a. from misunderstand*) Mistaking, conceiving wrong.

Misunderstand'ing (*s. from the part.*) An error, a misconception, a difference, a disagreement.

Misundersto'o'd (*v. t. pret. of misunderstand*) Did misunderstand.

Misundersto'o'd (*p. from misunderstand*) Mistaken, conceived wrong, misapprehended.

Misusage (*s. from mis, and usage*) An ill use, bad treatment, abuse.

Misuse (*v. t. the s in the last syllable is pronounced soft*) To use improperly, to abuse.

Misuse (*s. from the verb, the s in the last syllable is pronounced hard*) Ill use, bad treatment.

Misused (*p. from misuse*) Ill treated, used improperly, abused.

Misuser (*s. a law term*) The abuse of any particular privilege or immunity.

Misusing (*p. a. from misuse*) Using improperly, abusing.

Miswa'ie (*s. obsolete*) The wrong way. *Chaucer.*

Miswe'e'n (*v. int. from mis, and ween, but now grown obsolete*) To misjudge, to distrust. *Spenser.*

Miswe'nd (*v. int. from the Sax. wendan to go, but now grown obsolete*) To go wrong. *Spenser.*

Miswe'nt (*v. int. pret. of miswend, but now grown obsolete*) Went wrong. *Spenser.*

Miswom'an (*s. from mis, and woman*) A woman of ill fame. *Chaucer.*

Miswri'te (*v. t. from mis, and write*) To copy wrong. *Chaucer.*

Mis'y (*s. in natural history*) A kind of mineral; it much resembles the golden marcasite.

Mitaille' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided half way down by a band sinister. *Scott.*

Mitales (*s. obsolete*) Mites, the smallest pieces of money. *Chaucer.*

MITE (*s. from the French*) A small insect, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; a small particle, any thing proverbially small.

Mitel'la (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; a genus of plants.

Mi'ter (*s. not so common a spelling*) A mitre; an angle of forty-five degrees.

MITES'CENT (*adj. from the Lat. mitesco to grow mild*) Growing mild.

MITH'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The second of the three principal deities worshipped by the ancient Persians. *Holwell.*

MITH'RAS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the three principal deities worshipped by the Persians.

MITH'RAX

MITH'RAX (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone of a rose colour.

MITH'RIDATE (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine composed of various ingredients supposed to be a powerful antidote against poison.

MIT'IGANT (*adj. from the Lat. mitigo to assuage*) Lenient, softening.

MIT'IGATE (*v. t. from the Lat. mitigo*) To soften, to alleviate, to mollify, to cool.

Mit'igated (*p. from mitigate*) Softened, assuaged, rendered less virulent.

Mit'igating (*p. a. from mitigate*) Softening, assuaging, cooling.

Mitiga'tion (*s. from mitigate*) An alleviation, an abatement of any thing rigorous or severe.

Mit'igative (*adj. from mitigate, obsolete*) Tending to mitigation. *Chaucer.*

MI'TRA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the mitreola.

Mit'ral (*adj. from mitre*) Belonging to a mitre, like a mitre; belonging to the mitrales.

MITRA'LES (*s. in anatomy*) The two valves of the pulmonary veins so called from their resemblance to a mitre.

MITRANCHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided half way down by a band dexter.

MI'TRE (*s. from the Lat. mitra*) An ornament for the head, a kind of episcopal crown.

Mit're (*s. with joiners*) An angle of forty-five degrees, half a square; a method of joining boards together.

Mit'rebox (*s. from mitre, and box*) A kind of machine used by joiners in cutting off any thing at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Mit'red (*adj. from mitre*) Adorned with a mitre; cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees.

MITRIO'LA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MIT'TA (*s. in antiquity*) A measure containing ten bushels.

Mit'taine (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mitten, a glove. *Ch.*

Mit'ten (*s. a different spelling*) The mitta.

Mit'ten (*s. mostly used in the plural*) A warm kind of glove; a glove for a lady without fingers. *To handle without mittens, to use roughly. Ainsworth.*

MIT'TENT (*adj. from the Lat. mitto to send*) Emitting, sending forth.

MIT'TIGAL (*s. in commerce*) A weight for silk in the Indies, containing something more than two drams.

MIT'TIMUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A warrant by which a criminal is sent to prison, so called from the first word when wrote in Latin.

Mit'tle (*adj. an old word*) Mighty. *Bailey.*

MITYLE'NE (*s. in ancient geography*) The capital of the Isle of Lesbos.

MI'TYS (*s. from the Greek*) The gummy substance with which a prosperous hive of bees is lined. *Phillips.*

MI'VA (*s. in pharmacy*) The pulp of quinces boiled up with sugar; a medicine in the form of a thick syrup. *Scott.*

MIX (*v. t. from the Lat. misceo*) To unite different bodies into one mass, to join, to mingle.

Mix'ed (*p. from mix*) United as different ingredients into one mass, joined, mingled.

MIX'EN (*s. from the Sax.*) A dunghill.

MIX'IAS (*s. in commerce*) A foreign weight containing ten thousand drams troy. *Phillips.*

Mix'in (*s. not so common a spelling*) A mixen, a dunghill. *Chaucer.*

Mix'ing (*p. a. from mix*) Uniting several bodies into one mass, joining, mingling.

Mixt (*v. t. pret. of mix*) Mixed, did mix.

Mixt (*p. from mix*) Mixed, mingled.

MIXTIL'LO (*s. in old records*) Mixed corn.

Mix'tion (*s. from mix*) A mixture, a confusion of one body with another.

Mixt'ly (*adv. from mix*) With mixture.

MIXTU'RA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medical preparation compounded of several ingredients said to be a powerful sudorific, and of special use in malignant fevers.

Mix'ture (*s. from mix*) A mass formed by mixed ingredients, that which is added to make a compound or mixed body, the act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a texture of cloth of different colours.

MI'ZAR (*s. from the Heb. signifying little*) The name of a hill. *Psalms 42.*

Miz'en (*s. a different spelling*) The mizzen. *D. of Arts.*

Miz'maze (*s. a cant word*) A maze, a labyrinth.

MIZ'MOR (*s. from the Spanish*) A dungeon. *Phillips.*

MIZ'PAH (*s. from the Heb. signifying a centinel*) The name of a place, the name of a city.

MIZ'PEH (*s. from the Heb. the same with the foregoing*) The name of a city in the land of Israel.

MIZ'RAIM (*s. from the Heb. signifying tribulations*) The name of a man.

MIZ'ZEN (*s. a sea term from the Dutch mezaen*) The mast in the stern or back part of a ship.

Miz'zen (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the mast in the stern of the ship. "The length of the mizzen mast is half that of the main mast."

Miz'zle (*v. int. supposed to be from mist*) To rain in very small drops.

Miz'zling (*p. a. from mizzele*) Raining in very small drops, falling like mist.

Miz'zy (*s. a local word*) A bog, a quagmire. *Ainsw.*

MNA (*s. from the Greek*) The mina, a pound weight different in different places.

MNA'SON (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*

MNEMO'NIC (*adj. from the Greek μνημονικη to remember*) Belonging to the memory, helpful to the memory.

Mnemo'nica (*s. from mnemonic*) Rules to help the memory.

Mnemo'nics (*s. from mnemonic*) Rules to help the memory, the act of the memory.

MNEMOS'YNE (*s. in beaten mythology*) The supposed mother of the muses; the memory.

MNI'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of mosses.

MO (*adj. from the Sax. ma, but now grown obsolete*) More. *Spenser.*

Mo (*adv. from the adj. but now grown obsolete*) Further, longer. *Shakespeare.*

MO'AB (*s. from the Heb. signifying of the father*) The name of a man, the son of Lot by his elder daughter, the name of a people, the descendants of Moab, the country of the Moabites.

Mo'abite (*s. from Moab*) A descendant of Moab.

MOAN (*v. int. from the Sax. moenan to grieve*) To make lamentation, to grieve.

Moan (*v. t.*) To deplore, to mourn over.

Moan (*s. from the verb*) Lamentation, grief expressed in sounds.

Moan'ed (*p. from moan*) Bemoaned, lamented.

Moan'ful (*adj. from moan*) Lamentable, sorrowful.

Moan'fully (*adv. from moanful*) Lamentably.

Moan'ing (*p. a. from moan*) Lamenting, expressing grief in sounds.

Moar'ing (*s. a sea term, but not so common a spelling*) The mooring. *Dict. of Arts.*

MOAR'LOVER (*s. in husbandry*) A kind of blight arising from the hollowness of the earth. *Dict. of Arts.*

MOAT (*s. from the low Lat. mota*) A canal or ditch running round a castle or house for its defence.

Moat (*v. t. from the sub.*) To surround with a canal of water by way of defence.

Moat'ed (*p. from moat*) Surrounded by a canal of water, encompassed with a moat.

Moat'ing (*p. a. from moat*) Surrounding by a canal or ditch by way of defence.

MOB (*s. from mobile*) The croud, a tumultuous assembly; a kind of female head dress, a cap generally tied under the chin.

Mob (*v. t. from the sub.*) To harass with noise and tumult, to overbear with noise and tumult.

Mob'bed (*p. from mob*) Harassed with noise and tumult, beset with a mob.

Mob'bi (*s. a different spelling*) Mobby. *Cole.*

Mob'bing (*p. a. from mob*) Harassing with noise and tumult.

Mob'bish (*adj. from mob*) Mean, low, done after the manner of a mob.

Mob'ble (*v. from mob*) To dress inelegantly, to dress closely.

Mob'bled (*p. from mobble*) Dressed inelegantly.

Mob'bling (*p. a. from mobble*) Dressing closely, dressing inelegantly.

MOB'BY (*s.*) A kind of drink made of potatoes.

MOB'ILE (*s. from the French mobile*) The common people, the populace, the mob.

MOB'ILE (*s. from the Lat.*) That which moves the rest, the ninth sphere in the Ptolemaic system of the universe.

Mobil'ity (*s. a cant word from mob*) The populace.

MOBIL'ITY (*s. from the Lat. mobilitas*) Activity, nimbleness; fickleness, inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

Mob'le (*v. t. a different spelling*) To mobble. *Johnson.*

Mob'led (*p. a different spelling*) Mobbled.

Mo'bles (*s. obsolete*) Moveable goods. *Chaucer.*

Mob'ling (*p. a. a different spelling*) Mobbling.

MO'CHA (*s. in natural history*) A kind of agate.

Mo'chastone (*s. in natural history*) The mocha, a kind of agate with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches in the substance of the stone. *Johnson.*

Moche (*adj. obsolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*

Moch'efold (*adj. obsolete*) Manifold. *Chaucer.*

Moch'el

Moch'el (*adj. obsolete*) Much. *Spenser.*
 Moch'ill (*adj. obsolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*
 MOCH'LIA (*s. from the Greek*) The act of reducing dislocated bones.
 MOCH'LION (*s. from the Greek*) A small lever, a little bolt.
 MO'CHO (*s. in natural history, a different spelling*) The mocha.
 Mo'chostone (*s. a different spelling*) The mocha stone. *W.*
 MOCK (*v. t. from the Brit. moccis*) To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimic, to imitate in ridicule; to play upon, to tantalize; to elude, to defeat.
 Mock (*v. int.*) To make sport in ridicule.
 Mock (*s. from the verb*) A sneer, a gibe, an act of ridicule; an imitation, an act of mimicry.
 Mock (*adj. from the verb*) False, counterfeit.
 Mock'able (*adj. from mock*) Exposed to mockery, fit to be mocked. *Shakep.*
 Mocka'does (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woollen yarn, weaver's thrums. *Scott.*
 Mock'ed (*p. from mock*) Derided, ridiculed, imitated in ridicule; deluded, defeated.
 Mock'el (*adj. still retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, many. *Spens.*
 Mock'er (*s. from mock*) One that mocks.
 Mock'eren (*v. t. obsolete*) To mucker, to hoard up. *Ch.*
 Mock'ery (*s. from mock*) Derision, scorn, ridicule, sport, imitation, vain shew, imposition.
 Mock'ing (*p. a. from mock*) Deriding, treating with ridicule, imitating in ridicule, eluding, defeating.
 Mock'ingbird (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird which imitates the notes of all other birds.
 Mock'ingly (*adv. from mocking*) In contempt, with insult, with petulance.
 Mock'ingstock (*s. from mocking, and stock*) A but for ridicule.
 Moc'kle (*adj. retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, many. *Scott.*
 Mock'privet (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Mock'willow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Mo'dal (*adj. from mode*) Belonging to the mode, pertaining to the form not the essence.
 Modal'ity (*s. from modal*) A modification, difference respecting the mode.
 MOD'BURY (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Thursday, and is 208 miles from London.
 Mod'bury (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Modbury, made at Modbury.
 Mod'der (*s. a local word*) A young girl. *Cole.*
 MODE (*s. from the Lat. modus*) A form, an external variety; a manner, a method; a gradation, a degree; a state, an appearance; a fashion, a custom.
 MOD'EL (*s. from the Lat. modulus*) A representation in miniature, a copy to be imitated, a mould, that which gives the shape to any thing inclosed, a standard, that by which any thing else is to be measured.
 Mod'el (*v. t. from the sub.*) To plan, to shape, to delineate.
 Mod'elled (*p. from model*) Planned, formed in miniature, delineated.
 Mod'eller (*s. from model*) One that models, a designer.
 Mod'elling (*p. a. from model*) Planning, forming, delineating.
 Mo'der (*s. obsolete*) The matrix, the principal part of an astrolabe. *Chaucer.*
 MOD'ERABLE (*adj. from the Lat. moderabilis, but not much used*) Moderate, measurable. *Scott.*
 MOD'ERATE (*adj. from the Lat. moderatus*) Temperate, mild, possessing a middle degree, placed between two extremes.
 Mod'erate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To regulate, to express, to pacify; to make temperate.
 Mod'erated (*p. from moderate*) Regulated, repressed, made moderate.
 Mod'erately (*adv. from moderate*) Temperately, mildly, in a middle degree.
 Mod'erateness (*s. from moderate*) Temperateness, the state of being moderate.
 Modera'tion (*s. from moderate*) A mitigation of rigor, calmness, equanimity, frugality.
 Modera'tor (*s. from moderate*) One who presides in disputations, one who moderates, that which moderates.
 Modera'torring (*s. in anatomy*) The ring of muscles which surround the optic nerve, at the bottom of the orbit. *Vallalva.*
 Modera'tour (*s. the more ancient spelling*) A moderator.
 Modera'trix (*s. from moderate*) A female who presides in disputations, a female who moderates. *Scott.*

MOD'ERN (*adj. from the French moderne*) Recent, late; common, mean. *Shakespeare.*
 Mod'ern (*s. from the adj. mostly used in the plu.*) One of the moderns as opposed to the ancients, one who lived in later times.
 Mod'ernise (*v. t. from modern*) To put into a modern dress, to adapt to the present times.
 Mod'ernised (*p. from modernise*) Made modern, to put into a modern dress.
 Mod'ernising (*p. a. from modernise*) Making modern, putting into a new dress.
 Mod'ernism (*s. from modern*) The act of modernising, that which is modernised. *Waght.*
 Mod'ernness (*s. from modern*) Novelty, the state of being modern.
 MOD'EST (*adj. from the Lat. modestus*) Chaste, bashful, moderate.
 Mod'ester (*adj. comp. of modest*) Modest in a greater degree.
 Mod'estly (*adv. from modest*) In a modest manner, with modesty, with moderation.
 Mod'esty (*s. from modest*) Purity of manners, moderation, decency.
 Mod'estypiece (*s. from modesty and piece*) A narrow lace on the upper part of the stays before, a part of the tuckers. *Addison.*
 Mod'her (*s. a local word*) A young girl. *Cole.*
 MOD'ICUM (*s. from the Lat.*) A small portion, a pitance.
 Mod'ifiable (*adj. from modify*) Capable of being modified.
 Mod'ificable (*adj. from modify*) Capable of being modified, modifiable.
 Modifica'tion (*s. from modify*) The act of modifying, the state of being modified.
 Mod'ified (*p. from modify*) Put into a different form, moderated.
 MOD'IFY (*v. t. from the Lat. modus a mode, and facio to make*) To change the mode, to put into a different form; to moderate, to soften.
 Mod'ifying (*p. a. from modify*) Putting into a different form, moderating.
 MODIL'LION (*s. in architecture*) A dentel, a kind of bracket set under the cornice of the Corinthian and composite orders.
 MODIL'LON (*s. from modiolus*) A modillion, a kind of bracket.
 MODIO'LUS (*s. in architecture, from the Lat.*) A modillon.
 MODIO'LUS (*s. in surgery*) That part of the trepan which cuts the circular hole.
 Mo'dish (*adj. from mode*) Formed according to the mode, fashionable.
 Mo'dishly (*adv. from modish*) According to the mode, fashionably.
 Mo'dishness (*s. from modish*) The state of being modish, an affectation of the fashion.
 MO'DIUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of dry measure in use among the Romans.
 MOD'ULATE (*v. t. from the Lat. modulator*) To form to a certain note, to form to a certain key.
 Mod'ulated (*p. from modulate*) Regulated, formed to a certain key.
 Mod'ulating (*p. a. from modulate*) Regulating the voice, forming to a certain key.
 Modula'tion (*s. from modulate*) The act of modulating, the sound modulated, harmony.
 Modula'tor (*s. from modulate*) That which modulates, one that forms the sound of the voice to a certain key.
 MOD'ULE (*s. from the Lat. modulus*) A model; a certain measure for regulation of proportions in architecture.
 MO'DUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The particular form or manner; a certain sum paid as a composition for tythes.
 Mod'well (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
 Moe (*adj. from mo, obsolete*) More. *Hooker.*
 Moe'bie (*s. obsolete*) A personal estate, household stuff. *Ch.*
 Mo'edore (*s. not so common a spelling*) A moidore. *D. of A.*
 MOERHIN'GIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the mossy chickweed.
 MOGILA'LOS (*s. from the Greek μογος difficulty, and λαλειν to speak, but not much used*) One who speaks with difficulty, one who has an impediment in his speech.
 Mog'nians (*s. an old word*) A kind of armour for the shoulders. *Phillips.*
 Mogon'tus (*s. in the mythology of the ancient Britons*) An idol worshipped in Northumberland.
 Mog'shade (*s. a local word*) The shade of trees. *Phillips.*
 MOGU'L (*s.*) A hord, a tribe of Tartars; the title of the emperor of Hindostan.
 Moguls'tan (*s. from mogul*) The empire of Hindostan. *Dict. of Arts.*
 MOGUNTIA

MOGUNTIA (s.) The city of Mentz in Germany, where printing was first invented in the year 1440.
Moguntine (adj. from Moguntia) Belonging to Mentz in Germany where printing was invented, belonging to the art of printing.
MO'HAIR (s. in commerce) The hair of a kind of goat.
Mo'hairshell (s. in natural history) A species of voluta.
MO'HATRA (s. from the Spanish) The act of taking up money on usury. *Cole.*
MO'HAWK (s.) A native of one of the Iroquoise nations.
Mo'hawk country (s. in the geography of America) The country of the Mohawks.
Mo'hawk (s. a different spelling) A Mohawk. *Scott.*
Moi'dered (adj. a local word) Crazy. *Ainsworth.*
MOI'DORE (s.) A Portugal coin, valued at one pound seven shillings sterling.
MOI'ETY (s. from the French *moir* the middle) The half, one of two equal parts.
Moig'non (s. an old word) A kind of armour for the shoulders, the stump of a leg or arm. *Phillips.*
MOIL (v. t. from the Greek *μωλος* labour) To weary, to tire; to daub.
Moil (v. int.) To labour in the dirt, to drudge, to toil.
Moil (s.) A great mule. *Phillips.*
Moile (s. in cookery) A dish of marrow and grated bread.
Moil'ed (p. from moil) Daubed, wearied.
Moil'ed (p. obsolete) Sprinkled. *Chaucer.*
Moiles (s. an old word) A kind of high soled shoes. *Phill.*
MOINEAU (s. in fortification) A small flat bastion raised in the middle of a courtain.
Mois'on (s. obsolete) Ripeness. *Chaucer.*
MOIST (adj. from the French *moiste*) Wet, damp, wet in a small degree; juicy, succulent.
Moist (v. t. from the adj.) To moisten. *Shakespeare.*
Moist'en (v. t. from moist) To wet in a small degree, to make damp.
Moist'ened (p. from moisten) Wetted in a small degree, made damp.
Moist'ener (s. from moisten) One that moistens, any thing that moistens.
Moist'ening (p. a. from moist) Wetting in a small degree, making moist.
Moist'er (adj. comp. of moist) Moist in a greater degree.
Moist'est (adj. sup. of moist) Moist in the greatest degree.
Mois'tic (adj. obsolete) Strong, heady as liquor. *Chaucer.*
Mois'tir (s. an obsolete spelling) Moisture. *Chaucer.*
Moist'ness (s. from moist) Dampness, a small degree of wet.
Moist'ure (s. from moist) A small degree of wetness.
Mok'el (adj. still retained in the Scotch dialect) Much, large.
Mokes (s.) The meshes of a net. *Phillips.*
Mok'il (s. obsolete) Stature, size. *Chaucer.*
Mo'ky (adj. perhaps from murky) Dark, dusky. *Ainsw.*
MO'LA (s. from the Lat.) A mole, a lump of flesh generated in the womb, a false conception.
MO'LA (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The round loose bone on the point of the knee; one of the molares. In old records, a mill. In ichthyology, the mole bat, a kind of fish in the Adriatic so called from its resemblance to a lump of flesh.
MOLA'DAH (s. from the Heb. signifying generation) The name of a city. *Josh. 15.*
Mo'lar (adj. from mola) Belonging to a mill, belonging to the molares.
MOLA'RES (s. from the Lat. in anatomy) The molar teeth, the grinders or double teeth.
Molas'ses (s. a different spelling) The molasses, treacle.
Mold (s. a different spelling) Mould. *Di. of Arts.*
Mold, Molde (s. obsolete) The ground, the earth. *Chau.*
MOLDA'VIA (s. in geography) A province of Turkey in Europe bordering on Poland.
Molda'vian (adj. from Moldavia) Belonging to Moldavia, brought from Moldavia.
Molda'vian (s. from Moldavia) A native of Moldavia.
MOLDA'VICA (s. in botany) A species of dragons head.
Mol'der (v. int. a different spelling) To moulder. *Scott.*
Mold'warp (s. a different spelling) The mouldwarp, the mole. *Spenser.*
MOLE (s. from the Lat. mola) A lump of extravasated blood generated in the womb, a false conception; a natural spot or discoloration, of the skin; a little animal that works under ground.
Mole (s. from the Lat. moles) A pier to defend shipping in a harbour, a mound, a dyke, a kind of mausoleum in form of a round tower built on a square base. *D. of A.*
Mo'lebat (s. in ichthyology) The name of a fish resembling an unformed lump of flesh.
Mo'lebat (s. a different spelling) The molebat. *Cole.*
Mo'lebut (s. a different spelling) The molebat. *Phillips.*

Mo'lecast (s. from mole and cast) A mole hill.
Mo'lecatcher (s. from mole and catcher) One who is employed in catching moles.
MO'LECH (s. from the Heb. signifying a king) The name of an idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
MOLEC'ULA (s. from the Lat.) A small part of any thing, a little cake or lump, a small spot on the skin.
Mo'lehill (s. from mole and hill) A molecast, a hillock thrown up by a mole.
MOLENDARIOUS (adj. from the Lat. *molendarius*, but not used) Belonging to a mill. *Bailey.*
Molend'arious (adj. not used) Belonging to a mill. *Bail.*
Molend'inum (s. in old records) A mill. *Phillips.*
Molen'dium (s. in old records) A grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.
MOLE'ST (v. t. from the Lat. *molestus* troubled) To trouble, to disturb, to vex.
Molesta'tion (s. from molest) Disturbance, uneasiness, vexation.
Moles'ted (p. from molest) Troubled, disturbed, vex-ed.
Moles'ter (s. from molest) One who disturbs.
Molestie (s. obsolete) Molestation.
Moles'ting (p. a. from molest) Troubling, disturbing, vexing.
Mo'letrack (s. from mole and track) The track or run of a mole.
Mo'lewarp (s.) A mole, the small animal that works underground. *Drayton.*
MOLIM'INOUS (adj. from the Lat. *molimen* a hard struggle, but not used) Momentous. *Bailey.*
Mo'line (adj. in heraldry) Belonging to a cross a little turned round at the ends both ways.
MOL'INISTS (s. in church history) The opposers of the Jansenists, advocates for universal grace.
Molitu'ra (s. in old records) The grinding of corn.
MOL'LE (s. in botany) The schinus, a kind of garlic.
Mol'les (s. in falconry) A kind of hawk. *Chaucer.*
Mol'let (s. in heraldry, not so common a spelling) The mullet. *Di. of Arts.*
MOL'LIENT (adj. from the Lat. *mollior* to soften) Softening, assuasive.
Mollien'tia (s. from mollient) Softening medicine.
Molli'fiable (adj. from mollify) Capable of being mollified.
Mollifica'tion (s. from mollify) The act of mollifying, a mitigation.
Mollificative (adj. from mollify, but not used) Having a tendency to mollify. *Cole.*
Molli'fied (p. from mollify) Softened, appeased, qualified.
Mol'lifier (s. from mollify) That which softens, one that pacifies.
MOL'LIFY (v. t. from the Lat. *mollis* soft, and *facio* to make) To soften, to assuage, to appease, to qualify.
Mol'lifying (p. a. from mollify) Softening, appeasing, qualifying.
MOL'LINER (s. from the Lat. *molo* to grind) A small miller for grinding colours.
Mol'lock (s. an old word) Dirt, dung. *Scott.*
MOLLU'GO (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the bastard madder.
Mollu'ca (s. from the Lat. *mollis* soft) A kind of nut with a thin shell. *Phillips.*
Molly (s. a different spelling) The moly. *Miller.*
Molmu'tan (adj. a different spelling) Molmutian. *Phillips.*
Molmu'tian (adj. from Molmutius) Belonging to the laws made by Molmutius the sixteenth king of the Britons.
Molmu'tin (adj. a different spelling) Molmutian. *Bailey.*
Molmu'tine (adj. a different spelling) Molmutian. *Phillips.*
MOLMU'TIUS (s.) A man's name, the sixteenth king of the Britons, whose code of laws was much esteemed till the time of William the conqueror.
Molne'da (s. in old records) A millpool.
MO'LOCH (s. from the Heb. signifying a king) An idol worshipped in the land of Canaan.
MO'LOCHE (s. in botany) The great mallow.
MO'LOCHITES (s. in natural history) A kind of precious stone of a green colour resembling mallows.
MO'LOPES (s. from the Greek *μωλωπος*) the black and blue spots occasioned by a bruise or blow, the red and livid spots which frequently appear in malignant and pestilential fevers.
MOLO'SSES (s. from the Italian *mellazza*) Treacle, the icum or drops of sugar.
MOLOS'SUS (s. in poetry) A foot consisting of three long syllables.
Mol'ta (s. in old records) The toll or duty formerly paid by the tenants to their lord for grinding at his mill. *Molte*

Molte (*p. obsolete*) Melted. *Chaucer.*
Mol'ten (*p. from melt*) Melted, formed by melting.
Mol'ter (*s. a local word*) The toll taken for grinding at a mill. *Cole.*
Mol'ting (*s. a different spelling*) Moulting, the act or state of animals in throwing off the exuviae.
MOLTU'RA (*s. in old records*) The toll or duty formerly paid by vassals to their lord for grinding corn at his mill.
Mol'ture (*s. from moltura*) The toll paid for grinding at a mill.
MOL'VA (*s. in ichthyology*) The ling.
MOLUC'CA BEAN (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
MOLUC'CA ISLANDS (*s. in botany*) A cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean.
MOL'Y (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The name of an herb, the wild garlick, a kind of wild rue.
MOLYBDÆ'NA (*s. in natural history*) A vein of silver and lead; a kind of litharge which sticks to the melting furnace.
MOLYB'DETIS (*s. from the Greek*) The spume of silver from lead.
MOLYB'DOMANCY (*s. from the Greek μολυβδος lead, and μαντεια magic*) A kind of divination by the help of melted lead.
MOLYN'SIS (*s. from the Greek*) A defilement, a miasma, the effluvia of pestilential diseases. *Phillips.*
MOM'BIN (*s. in botany*) The spondeas.
Mom'bliness (*s. obsolete*) Talk, talking in a low voice. *Ch.*
MOME (*s. from the French momon, a kind of silent game at dice*) A blockhead, a dull stupid fellow. *Shakes.*
MO'MENT (*s. from the Lat. momentum*) An impulsive weight, an acting power; a matter of importance, a matter of consequence; an indivisible particle of time; a very small quantity.
Mo'mentally (*adv. from moment*) For a moment. *Brown.*
Momenta'neous (*adj. from moment*) Lasting but for a moment.
Momenta'neousness (*s. from momentaneous*) The state of being momentary. *Scott.*
Mome'ntany (*adj. from moment, but not much used*) Momentaneous. *Bacon.*
Mo'mentariness (*s. from momentary*) The state of being momentary. *Scott.*
Mo'mentary (*adj. from moment*) Momentaneous, lasting but for a very short space of time.
Momen'tous (*adj. from moment*) Important, weighty, attended with great consequences.
Momen'tousness (*s. from momentous*) The state of being momentous. *Scott.*
MOMEN'TUM (*s. from the Lat.*) The impetus, the force, the quantity of motion in a moving body.
MOM'MERY (*s. from the French momerie*) A kind of masquerade, an entertainment in which frolics are played by people in masks.
MOMOR'DICA (*s. in botany*) The male balsam apple; a genus of plants.
MO'MUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The carping god who found fault with every thing.
Mon (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A man. *Chaucer.*
Mon (*v. int. obsolete*) May, might, must. *Chaucer.*
Mon (*s. in geography*) Mona, the ancient name of the isle of Anglesey. *Cole.*
MONA (*s. in ancient geography*) The isle of Anglesey.
MO'NACHAL (*adj. from the Greek μοναχικος*) Monastic, belonging to monks.
MO'NACHISM (*s. from the French monachisme*) The monastic life, the state of being a monk.
MO'NAD (*s. from the Greek μονας*) An indivisible thing, unity. *More.*
Mo'nade (*s. from monad*) A monad, a unite, an indivisible thing. *Johnson.*
MONADEL'PHIA (*s. in botany, from the Greek μονος only, and αδελφος a brother*) A genus of plants, distinguished by having the stamina connected at the base.
Monad'ical (*adj. from monad*) Belonging to unity.
MON'AGHAN (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland.
MON'AMY (*s. from the French*) My friend. *Cole.*
MONAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants distinguished by one male stamina.
MONANGIOPOLYSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek μονος alone, αγγειον a vessel, πολυς many, and σπερμα a seed*) Having many seeds in one single seed vessel.
MONAN'THUS (*s. in botany, from the Greek μονος alone, and ανθος a flower*) A plant that bears but one flower.
MON'ARCH (*s. from the Greek μονος alone, and αρχη chief*) A king, one invested with supreme authority, one above the rest, a president.
Monar'chal (*adj. from monarch*) Regal, suiting a monarch.

Monar'chic (*adj. from monarch*) Monarchical. *Scott.*
Monar'chical (*adj. from monarch*) Vested in a single ruler, belonging to kingly government.
Monar'chiness (*s. from monarch*) The state of being monarchical. *Scott.*
Mon'archise (*v. t. from monarch*) To play the king, to rule as a king. *Shakespeare.*
Mon'archy (*s. from monarch*) The government of a single person, kingly government, a kingdom, an empire.
MONAR'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
Monaste'rial (*adj. from monastery*) Belonging to a monastery.
MON'ASTERY (*s. from the Lat. monasterium*) A convent, a house of religious retirement.
MONAS'TIC (*s. from the Greek μοναζω to lead a solitary life*) Belonging to a monk, belonging to a monastery, befitting a monastery.
Monas'tical (*adj. from monastic*) Monastic, befitting a monk.
Monas'tically (*adv. from monastical*) In the manner of a monk, reclusely.
Monas'tick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Monastic.
Monas'ticon (*s. from monastic*) A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and religious houses.
Mon'astry (*s. a common spelling*) A monastery.
Monche (*v. t. obsolete*) To eat up, to devour. *Chaucer.*
MOND (*s. from the Lat. mundus*) The world, a globe, an imperial ensign.
MON'DAY (*s. from the Sax. monandæg*) The second day of the week.
MONDE (*s. from the Lat. mundus*) The mond, the world, the universe; men, mankind, the inhabitants of the world; an imperial ensign.
Mone (*s. obsolete*) A globe, a map of the world; the moon. *Chaucer.*
Mone (*v. int. a different spelling*) To moan. *Scott.*
Mone (*s. a different spelling*) A lamentation, a moan.
Mo'ned (*p. obsolete*) Bemoaned, moaned. *Chaucer.*
Mo'nedule (*s. from monedula*) A jackdaw. *Cole.*
MONED'ULA (*s. from the Lat.*) A jackdaw.
Mo'neress (*s. obsolete*) A woman who appears at a funeral as a mourner. *Cole.*
Mone'ste (*v. t. obsolete*) To admonish. *Chaucer.*
MONE'TA (*s. from the Lat.*) Money.
MONETA'GIUM (*s. an old law term*) The right or privilege of coining money.
Moneta'rius (*s. in old records, from moneta*) A moneyer, one employed in coining money.
MON'HEY (*s. from the Lat. moneta, but little used in the plu.*) Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.
Mon'eybag (*s. from money, and bag*) A large purse, a bag to keep money in.
Mon'eybox (*s. from money, and box*) A till, a small drawer to keep money in.
Mon'eychanger (*s. from money, and changer*) A broker in money, one who changes foreign coin for current money.
Mon'eyed (*adj. from money*) Possessing money, well stored with money.
Mon'eyer (*s. from money*) One employed in coining money, a mint man.
Mon'eyless (*adj. from money*) Void of money, having no money.
Mon'eymatter (*s. from money, and matter*) A case in which money is the principal consideration, an account of debtor and creditor.
Mon'eyor (*s. a different spelling*) A moneyer. *Dict. of A.*
Mon'eyscrivener (*s. from money, and scrivener*) One who raises money for others.
Mon'eysworth (*s. from money, and worth*) Something valuable.
Mon'eywort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Mong'corn (*s. from the Sax. mang mingled, and corn*) A mixture of corn as wheat and rye.
Mon'ger (*s.*) A kind of fishing boat.
MON'GER (*s. from the Sax. mangere trade, but chiefly used in composition*) A trader, a dealer. "A fishmonger." One that meddles with any matter. "A newsmonger."
MON'GREL (*s. from the Dutch mengen to mix*) One of a mixed breed, an animal produced from different kinds or species.
Mong'rel (*adj. from the sub.*) Mixed in the breed, produced from different kinds or species.
Mo'nial (*adj. from the Lat. monialis, but not used*) Solitary, living alone. *Bailey.*
Mon'iers (*s. a different spelling*) Moneyers. *Dict. of Art.*
Mon'ikin (*s. an old word*) A little man. *Johnson.*
MONILI'FERA (*s. in botany*) The osteospermum.

MONUMENT (*s. from the Lat. moneo to warn*) An inscription, a memento. *Shakespeare.*
Mon'ioar (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A moneyer. *Chaucer.*
Mon'ish (*v. t. from admonish, and now little used*) To admonish. *Ascham.*
Mon'ished (*p. from monish, but not used of late*) Admonished.
Mon'isher (*s. from monish, but not much used*) One who admonishes.
Mon'ishing (*p. a. from monish, but not used of late*) Admonishing.
MONITION (*s. from the Lat. moneo to warn*) An instruction, a document, a hint, an information.
MONITOR (*s. from the Lat. moneo to warn*) One who warns, an admonisher.
Mon'itory (*adj. from monitor*) Admonishing, conveying admonition.
Mon'itory (*s. from the adj.*) An admonition, a warning, a written admonition. *Bacon.*
Mon'itour (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A monitor. *Phillips.*
MONK (*s. from the Greek μοναζω to lead a solitary life*) One who takes up his residence in a monastery, and engages to observe the rules of the founder, a religious recluse.
Mon'kery (*s. from monk*) The life of a monk.
Mon'key (*s. from monikin*) An ape, a baboon; a silly fellow.
Mon'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish resembling a monk's hood.
Mon'hood (*s. from monk*) The character of a monk.
Mon'hood (*s. a different spelling*) The monk's hood, the name of a plant. *Scott.*
Mon'ish (*adj. from monk*) Monastic, belonging to a monk, like a monk, taught by a monk.
Monks'hood (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
Monks'rhubarb (*s. in botany*) A species of dock, a root used in medicine.
Monks'leam (*s. a sea term*) A seam in which the felvelges are laid a little over one another.
MONMOUTH (*s.*) The shire town of the county of Monmouth; it has a market on Saturdays, sends two members to parliament, and is 129 miles from London.
Mon'mouth (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Monmouth, made at Monmouth.
MONMOUTHSHIRE (*s. from Monmouth, and shire*) One of the counties of England, but formerly a part of Wales; it is for the most part fertile, contains one hundred and twenty-eight parishes, and eight market towns, abounds in wood and coal, carries on a considerable trade in flannels, and sends three members to parliament, one for the county, and two for the borough of Monmouth.
Mon'mouthshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the county of Monmouth, produced in the county of Monmouth.
MONOCARPOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Greek μονος single, and καρπος fruit*) Bearing one single fruit.
MONOCEROS (*s. in zoology, from the Greek μονος single, and κερας a horn*) The unicorn.
MONOCHORD (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and χορδη a cord*) A musical instrument of one string; a kind of instrument anciently used for the regulation of sounds.
MONOCHROMA (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and χρωμα a colour*) A picture all of one colour. *Scott.*
MONOCHROMATON (*s. from the foregoing*) A picture all of one colour. *Phillips.*
MONOCOLON (*s. in anatomy*) The rectum.
MONOCOTYL'EDON (*s. in botany*) Any kind of plant which springs from the seed with only one leaf.
MONOCULAR (*adj. from the Greek μονος single, and the Lat. oculus an eye*) Having one eye, fitted for one eye.
MONOCULOUS (*adj. not so common a word*) Monocular. *Glanville.*
MONOCULUS (*s. in the history of insects*) A genus of the apteria.
Monod'ical (*adj. from monody*) Belonging to a monody. *Cole.*
Mo'nodon (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the whale kind.
MONODY (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and ωδη a song*) A poem in which one person only is introduced as speaking.
MONOE'CIA (*s. in botany*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system.
MONOGAMIST (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and γαμος a marriage*) One who disallows of a second marriage.
MONOGAMY (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and γαμος*

a marriage) A single marriage, the marriage of one wife.
MONOGRAM (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and γραμμα a letter*) A cypher, a character comprising two or more letters in one.
Monogram'ma (*s. from the foregoing*) A picture drawn in lines without colour.
MONOGRAPHIC (*adj. from the Greek μονος single, and γραφω to write*) Drawn in lines without colours.
MONOGYNIA (*s. in botany from the Greek μονος single, and γυνη a female*) A genus of plants distinguished by one pistil or female part of generation.
MONOHE'MERA (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and ημερα a day*) A disease continuing but one day, a disease which may be cured in one day.
Monolo'gian (*s. from monology*) A monologist, a soliloquist. *Cole.*
MONOLOGIST (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and λογος a word*) A soliloquist, one that talks to himself.
MONOLOGUE (*s. from the Greek μονος alone, and λογος a speech*) A soliloquy, the part of a drama in which a person speaks to himself.
MONOLOGY (*s. from the Greek μονος alone, and λογος a speech*) A monologue, a soliloquy.
Mon'omachy (*s. from the Greek μονος alone, and μαχη a fight*) A duel, a single combat.
MONOME (*s. in algebra*) A quantity that has but one denomination. *Scott.*
MONOMIAL (*s. in algebra*) A root or quantity that has but one name, a quantity consisting of one term.
MONOPE'GIA (*s. with physicians*) A pain in the head affecting one particular part only.
MONOPET'ALOUS (*adj. from the Greek μονος single, and πεταλον a flower leaf*) Having one flower leaf.
MONOPH'AGIE (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and φαγω to eat, but not used*) The act of feeding on one kind of meat. *Cole.*
MONOPH'USITES (*s. in church history, from the Greek μονος single, and φυσικη nature*) A sect in the East which allows of but one nature in Christ.
MONOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the Greek μονος single, and φυλλον a leaf*) A plant that has but one leaf.
Monop'olist (*s. from monopoly*) One who monopolizes.
Monop'olize (*v. t. from monopoly*) To engross so as to have the sole privilege or power of vending any commodity.
Monop'olized (*p. from monopolize*) Engrossed so as to be in the hands of a monopolist.
Monop'olizer (*s. from monopolize*) A monopolist, one that monopolizes.
Monop'olizing (*p. a. from monopolize*) Engrossing so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending a commodity.
MONOP'OLY (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and πωλεω to sell*) The exclusive privilege of selling any commodity, the act of engrossing so as to have the sole power of selling any commodity.
MONOPS (*s. in zoology*) The bonasus.
Monop'tere (*s. from monopteron*) The monopteron. *Dict. of Arts.*
MONOPTERON (*s. in architecture, from the Greek μονος single, and πτερον a wing*) A kind of round temple having the roof supported by pillars.
MONOP'TIC (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and οπτιομαι to see*) One who sees but with one eye. *Scott.*
MONOP'TOTE (*s. in grammar*) A substantive that has but one case.
MONOP'TOTON (*s. in grammar*) A monoptote, a noun that has but one case.
MONOPYRE'NEOUS (*adj. from the Greek, μονος single, and πυρην a kernel*) Having but one seed or kernel in a berry.
MONOR'CHIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *D. of A.*
MONOR'CHIS (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and ορχης a testicle*) A man who has but one testicle. *Scott.*
MONOR'YTHME (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and ευθυμος a rhyme*) A poetical composition in which all the verses end with the same rhyme.
MONOSPERMALTHE'A (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the waltheria.
MONOSPERM'IOUS (*adj. from the Greek μονος single, and σπερμα a seed*) Bearing a single seed to each flower.
MONOSPHE'RICAL (*adj. from the Greek μονος single, and σφαιρα a sphere*) Consisting of a single sphere.
MONOS'TICH (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and σιχος a verse*) A composition of one single verse.
Monos'tichon

Monos'tichon (*s. from the foregoing*) The monostich, an epigram consisting of one single verse.

MONOSYL'LABLE (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and συλλαβη a syllable*) A word of one syllable.

Monosyl'labled (*adj. from monosyllable*) Consisting of one syllable.

MONOTH'ELITES (*s. in church history*) A sect in the fifth and following century, who held that there was but one will in Christ.

MONOTHE'ISM (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and θεος God*) The doctrine of the unitarians. *Bailey.*

MONOTO'NIA (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and τονος a sound*) A perfect uniformity of sound, a want of proper cadence in pronunciation. *Scott.*

MONOT'ONY (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and τονος a tone*) A perfect uniformity of tone, a want of proper cadency in pronunciation.

MONOTRIG'LYPH (*s. from the Greek μονος single, and τριγλυφος a triglyph*) The space of one triglyph between two pilasters.

MONOTRO'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MONS (*s. from the Lat.*) A mount, a mountain.

MONSEIG'NEUR (*s. from the French*) The title given to persons of distinction in France, my lord.

MON'SIEUR (*s. from the French monsieur*) A title of civility given to equals or inferiors; a term of reproach for a Frenchman.

MONSOO'N (*s. from the French monson*) A shifting tradewind; a wind that blows for a stated time one way and then shifts, and blows the contrary way.

MON'STER (*s. from the Lat. monstrum*) A production out of the ordinary course of nature; something horrible for deformity or wickedness.

Mon'ster (*v. t. from the sub. but not used*) To put out of the common order of things. *Shakespeare.*

Mon'stered (*p. from monster, but not used*) Put out of the common order of things. *Shakespeare.*

Mons'trant (*adj. from the Lat. monstro to shew*) Shewing, declaring. *Scott.*

Mon'stre (*s. obsolete*) An example, a pattern. *Cha.*

Mon'stre (*v. t. obsolete*) To shew. *Chaucer.*

Mon'strefull (*adj. obsolete*) Monstrous. *Chaucer.*

MONSTRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. monstrum a monster, and fero to bear*) Producing monsters. *Scott.*

MONSTRIF'ICABLE (*adj. from the Lat. monstrificabilis, but not used*) Monstrous, made monstrous. *Scott.*

Monstro'sity (*s. from monstrous*) The state of being monstrous. *Pope.*

Mon'strous (*adj. from monster*) Strange, wonderful, deviating from the ordinary course of nature; irregular, shocking, odious.

Mon'strous (*adv. a cant term, used in a droll style, from the adj.*) Exceedingly, very much. *Dryden.*

Mon'strously (*adv. from monstrous*) In a manner out of the common course of nature, to a great degree, horribly, odiously.

Mon'strousness (*s. from monstrous*) The state or condition of being monstrous.

Mon'strous'ity (*s. from monstrous, but not much used*) Monstrosity, monstrousness. *Shakespeare.*

MON'TANISTS (*s. in church history*) A sect who condemned second marriages.

MONSVEN'ERIS (*s. from the Lat. mons a mount, and Venus the goddess of love*) The upper part of the female pudendum.

MON'TANT (*s. from the French*) A term in fencing. *Shakespeare.*

Mon'tant (*s. in heraldry*) A crescent facing the right side of the escutcheon.

Montefias'co (*s. from Montefiascone*) A rich kind of wine.

MONTEFIAS'CON (*s.*) A city of Italy, famous for a growth of rich wine.

Monteith (*s. a different spelling*) A montet. *Scott.*

MONTE'RO (*s. from the Spanish*) A horseman's cap.

MONTE'T (*s.*) A scoloped bason to cool and wash glasses in.

Monte'th (*s. a different spelling*) A montet. *Bailey.*

MONTGOM'ERY (*s.*) The shire town of Montgomeryshire in Wales; it has a market on Tuesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 161 miles from London.

Montgom'ery (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Montgomery, made at Montgomery.

Montgom'eryshire (*s. from Montgomery*) A county in North Wales; it contains forty-seven parishes, and six market towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

Montgom'eryshire (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the

county of Montgomery, produced in the county of Montgomery.

MONTH (*s. from the Sax. monath*) The space of an entire lunation, one of the twelve principal divisions of the year, as set down in the calendar, the space of four weeks.

Month'ly (*adj. from month*) Containing a month, performed in a month, happening every month.

Month'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) One in a month.

Months'mind (*s. from month, and mind*) A longing desire. *Hudibras.*

MON'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MON'TICLE (*s. from the Lat. monticulus*) A little mountain, a mount. *Bailey.*

Montic'ulous (*adj. from monticle*) Full of little mounts. *Bailey.*

MONTIFRINGIL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A species of fringilla, the brambling.

MONTIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the Lat. mons a mountain, and gigno to produce*) Brought forth in the mountains. *Scott.*

Mont'joye (*s. a military term*) A banner.

MONTIV'AGANT (*adj. from the Lat. mons a mountain, and vagor to wander*) Wandering on the mountains. *Scott.*

MONTOIR (*s. from the French, in horsemanship*) A stone or block as high as the stirrups for mounting a horse.

Montpag'nal (*s. in fortification*) An eminence out of the reach of the cannon shot, commodiously situate for observing the progress of a siege without danger. *Scott.*

Montpag'note (*s. a military term*) The montpag-nal. *Dict. of Arts.*

MONTREA'L (*s. in geography*) The second principal town of Canada in North America, now subject to Great Britain.

MONTRO'SE (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the shire of Angus.

Montro'ss (*s. a military term*) An under gunner, an assistant to the master gunner.

MONTSERA'T (*s. in geography*) One of the smallest of the Caribbee islands, subject to Great Britain.

MON'UMENT (*s. from the Lat. monumentum*) A memorial, any thing to keep up a remembrance; a tomb, a cenotaph, something erected in memory of the dead.

Monumen'tal (*adj. from monument*) Memorial, helpful to memory, belonging to a tomb, raised in honour of the dead.

MON'YCHA (*s. in zoology*) A beast with a round or undivided hoof.

MOOD (*s. from the Lat. modus*) A mode, the form of an argument, the form observed in the declension of a verb, a style in music.

MOOD (*s. from the Sax. mod the mind*) A temper of mind, a disposition; anger, rage, heat of mind. *Husk.*

Moo'dy (*adj. from mood*) Angry, actuated by a fit of ill temper; mental, belonging to the mind. *Shakes.*

MOON (*s. from the Greek μην*) The changing luminary of the night, the planet attending the earth; a month, the space of an entire lunation.

Moon'beam (*s. from moon, and beam*) A ray of light from the moon.

Moon'blind (*adj. from moon, and blind*) Dim-sighted, purblind. *Scott.*

Moon'calf (*s. from moon, and calf*) A monster, a false conception; a silly stupid fellow.

Moon'curser (*s. a cant word*) A link boy. *Bailey.*

Moon'dial (*s. from moon, and dial*) A dial to shew the time by the moon.

Moon'ed (*s. from moon*) Formed like the horned moon.

Moon'eyed (*adj. from moon, and eye*) Having eyes affected by the changes of the moon, dim eyed, purblind.

Moon'eyes (*s. from moon, and eye*) A disease in the eyes of horses.

Moon'fern (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moon'fish (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

Moon'less (*adj. from moon*) Having no moon, unenlightened by the moon.

Moon'light (*s. from moon, and light*) The light of the moon.

Moon'light (*adj. from the sub.*) Enlightened by the moon.

Moon'seed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moon'shine (*s. from moon, and shine*) The shining of the moon, a month in droll style. *Shakespeare.*

Moon'shine (*adj. from the sub.*) Moonlight, enlightened by the moon.

Moon/shiny (*adj. from moon, and shine*) Enlightened by the bright shining of the moon.

Moon/stone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of stone, the felenites.

Moon/struck (*adj. from moon, and struck*) Affected by the moon, lunatic.

Moontre/foil (*s. in botany*) The name of a stone so called because the fruit resembles a half moon.

Moon/wort (*s. in botany*) The lunaria, the honesty.

Moon'y (*adj. from moon*) Lunated, bearing a crescent for a standard. *Fenton.*

MOOR (*s. from the Dutch moer clay*) A marsh, a fen, a tract of low watery ground.

MOOR (*s. from the Lat. maurus*) A negro, a black.

MOOR (*v. t. from the French morer*) To fasten by ropes and anchors, to secure a ship in a creek or harbour.

Moor (*v. int.*) To become fixed or stationed as a ship in a creek or harbor.

Moor/buzzard (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.

Moor/cock (*s. from moor, and cock*) The male of the moorhen; the gorcock, a species of tetrao. *D. of A.*

Moor'ed (*p. from moor*) Fixed as a ship with ropes and anchors.

Moor'hen (*s. from moor, and hen*) A fowl that feeds in fens, a water fowl without webbed feet, the tringa.

Moor'ing (*p. a. from moor*) Fastening with ropes and anchors.

Moor'ing (*s. from the part.*) The process of securing a vessel in a creek or harbour, the state of a ship as secured in a creek or harbour.

Moor'ish (*adj. from moor*) Fenny, marshy, watery.

Moor'ish (*adj. from Moor*) Belonging to the Moors, done after the manner of the Moors.

Moor'land (*s. from moor, and land*) Watery ground, a marsh, a fen.

Moors'head (*s. in chymistry*) A copper cap made in the form of a head to be set over the chimney in a reverberatory furnace.

Moor'stone (*s. in natural history*) A species of granite.

Moor'titling (*s. in ornithology*) The cenanthe.

Moor'y (*adj. from moor*) Marshy, fenny, watery.

MOOSE (*s. in zoology*) An American beast, the largest of the deer kind.

MOOT (*v. t. from the Sax. motian to meet*) To plead a mock cause, to state and argue a point of law by way of exercise.

Moot (*s. from the verb*) A difficult case or point in law proposed and argued by way of exercise; an assembly, a convention. *Ainsworth.*

Moot (*adj. from the sub.*) Disputable, affording occasion for disputation. "A moot case, a moot point."

Moot'ed (*p. from moot*) Proposed and argued by way of exercise.

Moot'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn up as by the roots. *Ai.*

Moot'er (*s. from moot*) One who pleaded a moot case.

Moot'hall (*s. from moot, and hall*) The place where moot cases were formerly handled.

Moot'man (*s. from moot, and man*) One who pleaded a moot case.

Moot'men (*s. pl. of mootman*) Students who pleaded moot cases.

MOP (*s. from the Lat. mappa*) An utensil much used by maids in washing rooms.

Mop (*s. perhaps from mock*) A wry mouth in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

Mop (*v. t. from the sub.*) To rub with a mop.

Mop (*v. int.*) To make a wry mouth in contempt.

MOPE (*v. int. the derivation is unknown*) To be stupid, to be in a kind of waking dream, to be delirious.

Mope (*v. t.*) To make spiritless, to stupify, to deprive of natural powers.

Mo'ped (*p. from mope*) Rendered spiritless, deprived of natural powers.

Mo'peeyed (*adj. from mope, and eye*) Blind of one eye, dimlighted.

Mo'ping (*p. a. from mope*) Stupifying, depriving of natural powers; wandering about in a sleepy stupid manner.

Mop'ped (*p. from mop*) Cleaned with a mop.

Mop'pet (*s. perhaps from mop*) A puppet made of rags; a name of fondness for a girl. "A very pretty mop-pet." *Dryden.*

Mop'ping (*p. a. from mop*) Cleaning with a mop; making wry mouths in contempt.

Mop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a mop.

Mop'sey (*s. supposed to be from mop*) A moppet; a name of tenderness for a young girl. "My mopsy." *Bailey.*

MOP'SICAL (*adj. from the Lat. mopiscus*) Mope eyed, blind of one eye.

Mo'pus (*s. a cant word from mope*) A drone, a stupid fellow. *Swift.*

Mo'ra (*s. in old records*) A marshy ground, a moor.

MOR'AL (*adj. from the Lat. moralis*) Belonging to manners, respecting the conduct of man to man, regulating manners; upright, sober, practising morality; popular, generally admitted, admitted in common life; rendering the subject of reward or punishment.

Mor'al (*s. from the adj.*) The instruction conveyed in fiction; the accommodation of a fable to the purposes of morality; morality, the œconomy of human life; but this sense is rather French than English. *Prior.*

Mor'al (*v. int. from the adj.*) To moralise, to make moral reflections.

Mor'alise (*v. int. from moral, a different but correct spelling*) To moralize. *Johnson.*

Mor'alist (*s. from moral*) One who teaches morality, one who is strict in morals.

Mor'al'ity (*s. from moral*) Ethics, the doctrine or system of duties respecting the conduct of life; uprightness, sobriety; that which renders an action the subject of reward or punishment.

Mor'alize (*v. t. from moral, the common spelling*) To moralise, to apply to moral purposes, to explain in a moral sense; to give instruction for the purposes of morality; to distinguish the morals, to point out the morals.

Mor'alize (*v. int. from moral*) To speak or write on moral subjects.

Mor'alized (*p. from moralize*) Applied to the purposes of morality, explained in a moral sense.

Mor'alizer (*s. from moralize*) One who moralizes.

Mor'alizing (*p. a. from moralize*) Applying to the purposes of morality, explaining in a moral sense.

Mor'al'ly (*adv. from moral*) According to the rules of morality, in a moral sense, according to the common occurrences of life, with probability.

Mor'als (*s. plu. from moral*) The practice of the duties of life, behaviour respecting others.

MORA'SS (*s. from the French morais*) A fen, a bog, a marsh.

MORA'VIA (*s. in geography*) A marquise or province in Germany.

Mora'vian (*adj. from Moravia*) Belonging to Moravia.

Mora'vian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Moravia; one of a religious sect lately sprung up under the patronage of a German count.

MOR'BID (*adj. from the Lat. morbus a disease*) Diseased, tending to disease.

MORBIDEZ'ZA (*s. from the Italian*) Tendernefs, softness, effeminacy. *Cole.*

Morbid'ity (*s. from morbid*) The state of being diseased. *Scott.*

Mor'bidness (*s. from morbid*) The state of being diseased.

MORBIF'IC (*adj. from the Lat. morbus a disease, and facio to make*) Causing disease, tending to disease.

Morbifical (*adj. from moribific*) Morbific, causing disease.

Morbil'li (*s. with physicians*) The measles, the spots which appear in the skin in the measles.

MORBO'SE (*adj. from the Lat. morbus a disease*) Proceeding from disease, unhealthy.

Morbos'ity (*s. from morbose, but not used*) A diseased state.

MOR'BULENT (*adj. from the Lat. morbulentus*) Full of disease, sickly. *Scott.*

MOR'BUS (*s. from the Lat.*) A distemper, a disease.

Mor'cills (*s. an old spelling*) Morfels, small pieces. *Ch.*

MORDA'CIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. mordax*) Biting, apt to bite; pungent, acrid.

MORDAC'ITY (*s. from the Lat. mordax*) A biting, pungent quality. *Bacon.*

MOR'DEAI (*s. from the Heb. signifying bitter*) A man's name.

MOR'DENT (*adj. from the Lat. mordeo to bite*) Biting, pungent, acrid. *Scott.*

MOR'DICANT (*adj. from the Lat. mordeo to bite*) Biting, pungent.

MOR'DICATE (*v. t. from the Lat. mordeo to bite, but not used*) To bite, to sting. *Cole.*

Mordica'tion (*s. from mordicate*) The act of biting, the act of corroding.

Mor'dicative (*adj. from mordicate, but not used*) Biting, stinging. *Cole.*

MORDOCHE'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocr.*

MORE (*adj. from the Sax. mare*) Greater in number, greater in degree, greater in quantity.

More (*adv. from the adj.*) To a greater degree; again, for a longer time.

More (*s. from the adj.*) A greater quantity, a greater number.

- number, a greater degree. "More can never have enough."
- MORE'A** (*s. in geography*) The ancient Peloponnesus, a province of Greece now subject to the Grand Seigneur; it is a peninsula joined to the continent by the isthmus of Corinth.
- MO'REL** (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb; a kind of black cherry.
- MO'RELAND** (*s. from the Sax. mor a mountain, and land*) A hilly country; a mountainous track of land.
- MOREL'LA** (*s. in botany*) The nightshade. *D. of Arts.*
- Moreo'ver** (*conj. from more, and over*) Likewise, besides.
- Moreo'ver** (*adj. from the conj.*) Over and above, beyond what has been mentioned.
- Mo'res** (*s. from morisco*) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Scott.*
- Mores** (*s. a local word*) High and open places; low marshy ground. *Phillips.*
- Moresk** (*s. from morisco*) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Moresk** (*adj. from the sub.*) Morisco, Moorish, done after the manner of the Moors.
- Moreskdance** (*s. from moresk, and dance*) A dance after the manner of the Moors.
- Moreskwork** (*s. from moresk, and work*) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Phillips.*
- MO'RETON** (*s.*) A town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.
- Mo'reton** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Moreton, made at Moreton.
- MORE'TUM** (*s. from the Lat.*) A kind of wine made from mulberries.
- MOR'FEX** (*s. in ornithology*) The little puffin, a kind of water fowl. *Phillips.*
- Mor'gage** (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A mortgage.
- MOR'GAN** (*s.*) A man's name.
- Mor'gingab** (*s. an old word*) A morning gift. *Bailey.*
- Mor'glay** (*s. an old word*) A deadly weapon, a two-handed broad sword used some centuries ago by the Highlanders.
- MOR'IA** (*s. in heathen mythology, from the Greek μωρία*) The goddess of folly.
- Mo'ria** (*s. from the foregoing*) A defect of understanding, folly; the morion, a kind of head piece.
- MOR'IAH** (*s. from the Heb. signifying the fear of the Lord*) The name of a country. *Gen.* The eminence in Jerusalem on which the temple was built.
- Mor'iam** (*s. a different spelling*) The morian. *Cole.*
- MOR'IBUND** (*adj. from the Lat. moribundus*) About to die, ready to die. *Bailey.*
- MORIGERA'TION** (*s. from the Lat. mores manners, and gero to behave, but not used*) Good behaviour, dutifulness, obedience. *Cole.*
- MORIG'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. mores manners, and gero to behave*) Dutiful, obsequious, obedient.
- MORIL'LE** (*s. from the French*) The smallest and most delicate kind of mushroom.
- MORI'NA** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MORIN'DA** (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
- MORINEL'LUS** (*s. in ornithology*) The dotterel.
- MOR'ION** (*s. from the French*) A helmet, armour for the head.
- Mor'ion** (*s. a different spelling*) A maidmarian, a boy dressed in girl's clothes.
- Mo'rish** (*adj. not so common a spelling*) Moorish. *Scott.*
- MORIS'CO** (*s. from the Spanish*) A Moor; the language of the Moors; a morrisdance; a dancer of the morris; a kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors.
- Moris'co** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to the Moors, Moorish.
- Mor'isk** (*s. from morisco*) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors.
- MORISO'NA** (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
- MOR'KIN, MOR'KING** (*s. a hunting term*) A wild be ~~st~~ dead by sickness or accident.
- Mor'ling** (*s. from mortling*) Wool pulled from the back of a dead sheep.
- Mor'mal** (*s. an old word*) A canker, a gangrene. *Bailey.*
- Mor'mall** (*s. obsolete*) A canker. *Chaucer.*
- MOR'MO** (*s. from the Greek μορμου*) A bugbear, a false terror.
- MORMY'RA, MORMY'RUS** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a sea fish of several colours.
- MORN** (*s. from the Sax. morne, and used only by the poets*) The morning, the first part of the day.
- Morne** (*s. the old spelling, from the Sax.*) The morning. "To-morne," to-morrow. *Chaucer.*
- Morn'ing** (*s. from morn*) The first part of the day, the space of time from the dawning of the day till noon, the space of time from midnight to noon.
- Morn'ing** (*adj. from the sub. frequently used in composition*) Belonging to the first part of the day, suited to the first part of the day.
- Morn'inggown** (*s. from morning, and gown*) A loose gown for the morning.
- Morn'ingstar** (*s. from morning, and star*) The planet Venus when she shines in the morning, any one of the planets rising before the sun.
- MOROC'CO** (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Africa, the capital of that kingdom.
- Moroc'co** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Morocco.
- Moroc'co** (*s. in commerce*) A fine kind of leather.
- Moroc'coleather** (*s. from Morocco, and leather*) A fine kind of leather originally imported from Barbary.
- MOROC'THUS** (*s. in natural history*) A kind of indurate clay, white marking stone. *Dict. of Arts.*
- Moroch'tus** (*s. a different spelling*) The morochthus, French chalk. *Phillips.*
- Mo'rocock** (*s. in botany*) A kind of American strawberry.
- Morol'ogist** (*s. from morology*) A prating foolish fellow. *Scott.*
- MOROL'OGY** (*s. from the Greek μωρος foolish, and λογος a word*) A silly speech, foolish talking. *Scott.*
- MORO'SE** (*adj. from the Lat. morosus*) Sour of temper, peevish, fullen.
- Moro'sely** (*adv. from morose*) Sourly, peevishly, fullenly.
- Moro'senefs** (*s. from morose*) Morosenefs, founefs, peevishness, fulleness.
- Moros'ity** (*s. from morose*) Morosenefs, founefs, fulleness.
- Mor'owe** (*s. obsolete*) The morning, the dawning of the day. *Chaucer.*
- Mor'owed** (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*
- Mor'owning** (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*
- Mor'ownyng** (*s. obsolete*) The morning. *Chaucer.*
- MOR'PETH** (*s.*) A borough town in Northumberland; it has a market on Wednesday, sends two members to parliament, and is 286 miles from London.
- Mor'peth** (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Morpeth, made at Morpeth.
- MORPH'E'A** (*s. with physicians*) A morpew, a kind of scurf on the skin.
- MOR'PHEUS** (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of dreams.
- Mor'pew** (*s. from morphæa*) A small tawny spot, a kind of scurf on the skin.
- MORPH'NUS** (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of eagle.
- MOR'PIO** (*s. in the history of insects*) The crablouse.
- MOR'RAL** (*s. in botany*) The nightshade.
- Mor'rice** (*s. a different spelling*) The morrisdance. *Spec.*
- Mor'ricedance** (*s. a different spelling*) The morrisdance.
- Mor'ricedancing** (*s. from morricedance*) The act of dancing the morris. *Peacbam.*
- Mor'ris** (*s. from morisco*) A kind of dance borrowed from the Moors.
- Mor'risdance** (*s. from morris, and dance*) A kind of Pyrrhic or military dance borrowed from the Moors in which bells are rung, or staves or swords clashed together.
- Mor'risdancer** (*s. from morrisdance*) One that dances the morris.
- Mor'risdancing** (*s. from morrisdance*) The act of dancing the morris.
- MOR'ROW** (*s. from the Sax. morgen*) The day after the present; the morning. "Good morrow," a good morning. To-morrow, the morrow, "To-morrow comes." On the mo:row, "Yet on he runs to seek delight to morrow."
- MORSE** (*s. in zoology*) The hippopotamus, the river horse.
- MOR'SEL** (*s. from the Lat. morsus a bite*) A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a piece, a meal; a small quantity; but this is judged rather improper. *Boyle.*
- MOR'SULI** (*s. with physicians*) A form of medicine to be chewed in the mouth.
- MOR'SURE** (*s. from the Lat. morsura*) The act of biting.
- MOR'SUS** (*s. from the Lat.*) A bite.
- MORT** (*s. from the French morte*) The tune sounded by the huntsman at the death of the game.
- MORT** (*s. from the Islandick mort, but judged inelegant*) A great quantity.

MOR'TAISE (*s. a correct spelling, from the French*) A mortise. In heraldry, a square piece of wood with a hole in it.

MOR'TAL (*adj. from the Lat. mors death*) Subject to death, doomed to die; fatal, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent; but this sense occurs only in low or droll style.

Mor'tal (*s. from the adj.*) One subject to death; a man, a human being.

Mortal'ity (*s. from mortal*) The state of being mortal; death, destruction; the frequency of death; human nature, the state of humanity.

Mor'tally (*adv. from mortal*) To death, irrecoverably; extremely, to a great degree; but this is a low or droll sense.

MOR'TAR (*s. from the Lat. mortarium*) A strong vessel in which any thing is pounded with a pestle; a short wide piece of ordnance out of which bombs are thrown; a lamp. *Phillips.*

MOR'TAR (*s. from the Dutch mortar*) A cement made of lime and sand mixed with water.

MORTARIO'LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The socket in which a tooth grows.

MORTA'RUM (*s. in old customs*) A light set in churches to burn over the graves or shrines of the dead.

Mort'arpiece (*s. from mortar, and piece*) The piece of ordnance out of which bombs are thrown.

Mort'ar (*s. a different spelling*) A mortar; a kind of cement made of lime and sand; a lamp. *Chaucer.*

MORT'GAGE (*s. from the French mort dead, and gage a pledge*) A dead pledge, a thing put into the hand of a creditor, the state of being pledged, a real security for money lent, the deed by which a real estate is made over for the payment of a certain sum of money.

Mort'gage (*v. t. from the sub.*) To pledge, to make over to a creditor as a security.

Mort'gaged (*p. from mortgage*) Put to pledge, secured for the payment of a debt.

Mortgagee' (*s. from mortgage*) The person to whom the mortgage is given.

Mort'gager (*s. from mortgage*) The person that gives the mortgage.

Mort'gaging (*p. a. from mortgage*) Giving a pledge, giving a mortgage.

Morth'lage (*s. an old law term*) A manslayer, a murderer.

MORTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. mors death, and fero to bring*) Bringing death, fatal, destructive.

Mortifica'tion (*s. from mortify*) The state of losing the vital qualities, a gangrene; a destruction of active qualities; vexation, trouble; humiliation, a subjection of the passions; the act of subduing animal propensities by abstinence and macerations.

Mort'ified (*p. from mortify*) Destroyed as to vital or active powers, subdued, macerated, humbled, depressed.

MOR'TIFY (*v. t. from the Lat. mors death, and facio to make*) To destroy the vital or active powers, to subdue inordinate passions, to macerate or harass the body; to humble, to depress, to vex.

Mort'ify (*v. int.*) To corrupt, to gangrene; to lose the powers of life, to die away.

Mortifying (*p. a. from mortify*) Corrupting, depriving of vital or active qualities, subduing, depressing.

MOR'TISE (*s. the common spelling, from the French mortaise*) A hole cut into a piece of wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

Mort'ile (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make a hole in one piece of wood in order to let another into it, to join with a mortise.

Mort'ified (*p. from mortise*) Pierced with a hole for a mortise, joined with a mortise.

Mort'ifing (*p. a. from mortise*) Making a mortise, joining with a mortise.

MORT'LING (*s. from the French mort dead*) The wool taken off from the skin of a dead sheep.

MORT'MAIN (*s. from the French mort dead, and main a hand*) An inalienable possession, an estate in dead hands or where the property cannot be altered.

Mort'main (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to that which cannot be alienated, passing through hands that cannot change or alter the property; belonging to a law which determines and regulates the sales of lands in mortmain.

Mortne' (*adj. in heraldry*) Dead, represented as dead.

MORT'PAY (*s. from the French mort dead, and pay*) Dead pay, payment not made. *Bacon.*

Mort'reise (*s. obsolete*) A mess made of boiled fowl,

crumbed bread, yolk of eggs, and saffron pounded together in a mortar. *Chaucer.*

Mort'rell (*s. in old records*) A mess of bread and milk such as was allowed to poor people in a hospital.

Mort'trefs (*s. in cookery*) A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MOR'TUARY (*s. from the Lat. mortuarium*) A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church as a recompence for personal tithes not duly paid in his life time; a gift or legacy left by a man at his death to the lord of the fee; an acknowledgment according to the customs of some countries to the parson or vicar on the death of a parishioner; it was formerly paid in kind but now in a sum of money, as settled by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII.

MO'RUM (*s. in botany*) The mulberry tree.

MO'RUM (*s. with oculists*) A soft kind of swelling under the eyelid.

MO'RUS (*s. in botany*) The mulberry tree.

Mosa'ic (*s. from Moses*) Belonging to Moses.

MOSA'IC (*s. supposed to be from the Greek μωσαϊος a study*) A kind of variegated work in pebbles, cockles, and shells of various colours.

Mosa'ic (*adj. from the sub.*) Variegated with pebbles, cockles, and shells of various colours.

Mosa'ical (*adj. from mosaic, but not so common a word*) Mosaic. *Phillips.*

Mosa'ick (*adj. the less modern spelling*) Mosaic, done with pebbles, cockles, and shells of various colours.

MOSA'IQUE (*adj. an antique spelling, from the French*) Mosaic. *Cole.*

MOS'CHATEL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MOSCHA'TANUT (*s. in botany*) The nutmeg.

Mos'che (*s. a different spelling*) A mosque. *Cole.*

MOSCHELÆ'UM (*s. in pharmacy*) A composition of musk and oil. *Phillips.*

MOSCHET'TO (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some parts of the West Indies.

MOS'CHEUTON (*s. in botany*) The musk rose.

Mos'chey (*s. a different spelling*) A mosque. *Phillips.*

MOSCHOCHA'RION (*s. in botany*) The nutmeg.

MOS'CHUS (*s. from the Greek μωσχος*) A kind of gnat, the animal that produces the musk, the perfume produced by the animal.

Mos'covite (*adj. from Moscovy*) Belonging to Moscovy, produced in Moscovy.

Mos'covite (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Moscovy.

MOS'COVY (*s. in geography*) The empire of Russia comprehending a great part of the continent of Europe and Asia.

MOS'COW (*s. in geography*) A principality of Moscovy; the capital city of that principality.

Mose (*s. in zoology*) A very large and remarkable beast in New England.

MOS'EROTH (*s. from the Heb. signifying discipline*) The name of a place. *Numb.*

MO'SES (*s. from the Heb. signifying drawn out of the water*) A man's name.

Mo'sher (*v. int. a local word*) To corrupt, to rot. *Ba.*

Mos'ill (*v. t. obsolete*) To muzzle. *Chaucer.*

MOSKI'TO (*s. in geography*) A country in North America, a part of Mexico or New Spain.

Moski'to (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Moskito, produced in Moskito.

MOSQUE (*s. from the Turkish moschit*) A Mahometan temple.

Mos'quey (*s. a different spelling*) A mosque. *Boyer.*

MOSS (*s. in botany*) A very numerous order of plants.

Mois (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cover with moss.

Mos'fed (*p. from moss*) Covered over with moss. *Sb.*

Mos'ses (*s. pl.*) Mossy boggy places.

Mos'sier (*adj. comp. of mossy*) Mossy in a greater degree.

Mos'siest (*adj. sup. of mossy*) Mossy in the greatest degree.

Mos'siness (*s. from mossy*) The state of being overgrown with moss.

Moss'troopers (*s. from moss, and trooper*) A kind of banditti in Scotland.

Moss'y (*adj. from moss*) Overgrown with moss, covered with moss.

Most (*adj. sup. of much*) Greatest in number, greatest in quantity.

Most (*adv. from the adj.*) In the greatest degree.

Most (*s. from the adj.*) The greatest number, the greatest quantity, the greatest degree. "The most was made of that matter."

Most, **Mos'tin** (*v. int. obsolete*) Must.

Mos'tick (*s. a different spelling*) The malletstick, the stick on which a painter leans his hand while at work. *A. Most'ly*

M O T

Mostly (*adv. from most*) For the greater part.

MOS'TRA (*s. in music books*) The mark at the end of the lines shewing with what note the next begins.

Most'what (*adv. obsolete*) For the most part, mostly.

MOT (*s. from the French*) A word, a note which the huntsman winds on his horn.

MO'TA (*s. from the Sax.*) An assembly, a court. *Phillips.*

Mo'ta (*s. in old records*) A castle, a fort. *Bailey.*

MO'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. motabilis, but not used*) Moving, continually moving.

MOTACIL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

MOT'ACISM (*s. in grammar*) A vowel following the letter *m*.

MOTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. motus moved, but not used*) The act of moving.

MOTAZ'ALITES (*s. with the Mahometans*) A kind of dissenters among the Mussulmen.

MOTE (*s. from the Sax. mot*) A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially small.

Mote (*v. int. obsolete*) Might, must. *Spenser.*

Mote (*s. from the Sax. mota*) An assembly, a meeting, a court of judicature.

Motee'r (*s. from mote*) A customary service or payment at the court of the lord of the manor.

Mote't (*s. from motetto*) The motetto. *Phillips.*

MOTET'TI, MOTET'TO (*s. in music books*) A kind of church music among the papists.

MOTH (*s. from the Sax.*) A small winged insect remarkable for destroying woollen cloth.

Moth'eaten (*adj. from moth, and eaten*) Eaten of moths.

MOTHER (*s. from the Sax. mothor*) A woman that has born a child, the correlative to son and daughter; the womb, that which has produced any thing; the hysterical passion as supposed peculiar to women; the familiar address to an elderly woman, or to one who has dedicated herself to religious austerities; that which has precedence as to point of time; "The mother church." That which is supposed to require reverence and obedience; "The good of mother church renders judicial practice necessary." *Ayliffe.*

Moth'er (*s. from the Dutch modde, but now grown obsolete*) A young girl. *Tusser.*

MOTH'ER (*s. from the Dutch modder mud*) A thick substance concreted in liquors, the scum, the lees of liquors.

Moth'er (*adj. from the sub.*) Original, productive of others; received at the birth, native, received as from a mother. "Our mother tongue." Hysterical; "Many were troubled with mother fits."

Moth'er (*v. int. from the sub.*) To gather concretions.

Moth'ered (*p. from mother*) Gathered in concretions.

Moth'erhood (*s. from mother*) The state or office of a mother.

Moth'ering (*p. a. from mother*) Gathering in concretions.

Moth'ering (*s. from mother*) The custom in Popish times of visiting the mother church on Midlent Sunday; the present custom of visiting parents on Midlent Sunday.

Moth'erless (*adj. from mother*) Void of a mother, bereaved of a mother.

Moth'erliness (*s. from motherly*) The state of being motherly, suitability to a mother.

Moth'erly (*adj. from mother*) Belonging to a mother, suited to a mother, like a mother.

Moth'erly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a mother.

Moth'er-of-pearl (*s. in natural history*) A coarse kind of pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.

Moth'er-of-thyme (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moth'erpearl (*s. from mother, and pearl*) The mother-of-pearl, a kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated. *Spenser.*

Moth'erwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Moth'ery (*adj. from mother*) Concreted, feculent, dreggy.

MOTHMUL'LEIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the torchweed.

Moth'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Moth'v (*adj. from moth*) Full of moths, overrun with moths.

Mo'tife (*s. an o'd spelling*) A motive.

Mo'tin (*v. int. obsolete*) Must, might. *Chaucer.*

MO'TION (*s. from the Lat. motio*) The act of changing place, a change of posture; a manner of moving the body, a gait; a tendency of the mind, a thought; an impulse communicated, a proposal made.

Mo'tion (*v. t. from the sub. but not much used*) To propose. *Johnson.*

M O U

Mo'tioned (*p. from motion, but little used*) Proposed.

Mo'tioning (*p. a. from motion, but little used*) Proposing.

Mo'tionless (*adj. from motion*) Void of motion, wanting motion, quite still.

MO'TIVE (*adj. from the Lat. motivus*) Causing motion, having motion, having power to move.

Mo'tive (*s. from the adj.*) An incitement to action, a mover, that which determines the choice.

Motiv'ity (*s. from motive, but little used*) The power of moving. *Bailey.*

Mot'ley (*adj. perhaps from medley*) Mingled, consisting of various colours, composed of dissimilar parts.

Mot'ly (*adj. a different spelling*) Motley. *Scott.*

MO'TOR (*s. from the Lat. moveo to move*) A mover. *B.*

MOTO'RII (*s. in anatomy*) The third pair of nerves joining to the eyes.

Mo'tory (*adj. from motor*) Giving motion, moving.

MO'TOS (*s. in surgery, from the Greek*) The lint put into a wound to staunch the blood.

Mot'red (*p. obsolete*) Muttered. *Cole.*

Mott (*v. t. the old part. of meet*) Met, did meet. *Sp.*

MOT'TO (*s. from the Italian*) A sentence added to any device, a sentence prefixed to any thing written.

Mou'ble (*s. obsolete*) A personal estate.

Mouche (*v. t. obsolete*) To devour, to eat up. *Chaucer.*

Moud (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mood, a temper. *Ch.*

MOVE (*v. t. from the Lat. moveo*) To put into motion, to put out of one place into another, to give an impulse to; to propose, to urge, to persuade; to affect, to stir the passions; to put into commotion, to make angry; to conduct with order and regularity.

Move (*v. int.*) To go from one place to another; to walk, to go forward; to change the posture of the body, to change the posture by way of ceremony.

Mov'eable (*adj. from move*) Capable of being moved, portable, capable of being carried from place to place; moving, changing the time.

Mov'eable (*s. mostly used in the plu. from the adj.*) A chattel, any possession capable of being moved.

Mov'eableness (*s. from moveable*) The state of being moveable.

Mov'eably (*adv. from moveable*) So as to be moved.

Mov'ed (*p. from move*) Put into motion, affected, angered.

Mov'eless (*adj. from move*) Unmoved, incapable of being moved.

Mov'ement (*s. from move*) A motion, a manner of moving.

MO'VENT (*adj. from the Lat. moveo movens to move*) Moving.

Mo'vent (*s. from the adj.*) A mover, that which gives motion. *Glanville.*

Mov'er (*s. from move*) One that moves, that which gives motion, a proposer.

Mought (*v. int. obsolete*) Might. *Chaucer.*

Moughthes, Mough'tis (*s. obsolete*) Moths. *Chaucer.*

Moug'non (*s. a different spelling*) The moignon, the stump of an arm, armour for the shoulders. *Phillips.*

Mov'ing (*p. a. from move*) Putting into motion, affecting, making angry.

Mov'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into motion, motion.

Mov'ingly (*adv. from moving*) Pathetically, in such a manner as to move the passions.

MOULD (*s. from the Sax. mold*) The soil, the ground in which any thing grows; the matter of which any thing is made.

MOULD (*s. from the French moule*) The matrix in which any thing is cast, that from which any thing receives its form; a cast, a form; the future of the scull. *Ainsworth.*

MOULD (*s. from the Swedish moegel*) A kind of fur or foulness on the top or outside of any thing, a kind of crust, a concreted substance tending to putrefaction.

Mould (*v. t. from the substantive*) To cover with mouldy concretions, to corrupt; to form, to shape, to model; to cover with earth, to stir up the soil about any thing.

Mould (*v. int.*) To contract concretions, to gather a kind of crust or foulness.

Mould'able (*adj. from mould*) Capable of being moulded.

Mould'ed (*p. from mould*) Formed, modeled; covered with a kind of rust or foulness; covered with earth, cherished with fresh mould.

Mould'er (*s. from mould*) One that moulds, a former.

Mould'er (*v. int. from mould*) To be turned to dust, to perish, to be diminished.

Mould'er (*v. t. from mould*) To crumble, to turn to dust. *Mould'ered*

Mould'ered (*p. from moulder*) Turned to dust, diminished.
 Mould'ering (*p. a. from moulder*) Turning to dust, diminishing, perishing.
 Mould'ier (*adj. comp. of mouldy*) Mouldy in a greater degree.
 Mould'iest (*adj. sup. of mouldy*) Mouldy in the greatest degree.
 Mould'iness (*s. from mouldy*) The state of being mouldy.
 Mould'ing (*p. a. from mould*) Forming, modeling, covering with fresh mould, gathering a kind of rust or foulness.
 Mould'ing (*s. from the part.*) Ornamental cavities in wood or stone, an ornamental turn on the edge of wood or stone; any prominent ornamental part.
 MOULD'WARP (*s. from the Sax.*) The mole, the small animal that works in the ground and throws up the earth. *Waller.*
 Moul'dy (*adj. from mould*) Overgrown with a kind of rust or foulness.
 Moule (*v. int. obsolete*) To moulder away. *Chaucer.*
 Moul'ded, Moul'id (*p. obsolete, from moule*) Mouldered away; mouldy. *Chaucer.*
 Moul'en (*v. int. obsolete*) To moulder away. *Cole.*
 Moul'en (*p. obsolete*) Mouldered, moulded. *Cole.*
 MOUL'INET (*s. a military term*) A kind of turnstile.
 MOUL'INET (*s. in mechanics*) A kind of roller with crossed leavers applied to cranes and other machines for raising great weights.
 MOULT (*v. int. from the Dutch mougten*) To shed or change the feathers.
 Moul'ter (*v. int. a different and less correct spelling*) To moul't. *Scott.*
 Moul'ter (*s. from moult*) A young duck. *Scott.*
 Moul'ting (*p. a. from moult*) Shedding the feathers, changing the feathers.
 Moul'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of shedding or changing the feathers, the state of a fowl while changing its feathers.
 MOUL'TON (*s.*) Southmoulton, a town in Devonshire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.
 Moul'ton (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Moulton, made at Moulton.
 Moun (*v. int. obsolete*) May. *Chaucer.*
 MOUNCH (*v. t. from mouch, still retained in the Scotch dialect*) To chew, to chew with hard and repeated efforts of the gums; to eat much.
 Mouch'ing (*p. a. from mouch*) Eating, chewing, chewing with hard and repeated pressures of the gums.
 Moucht (*v. t. pret. of mouch*) Did mouch. *Shakes.*
 MOUND (*s. from the Sax. mondian to defend*) A fence; any thing raised as a defence, usually a bench of earth or stone.
 Mound (*s. not so common a spelling*) The mond, a globe with a cross on it, one of the ensigns of royalty. *Pb.*
 Mound (*v. t. from the sub.*) To fence, to defend or fortify with a mound.
 Mound'ed (*p. from mound*) Fenced, defended, fortified with a mound.
 Mound'ing (*p. a. from mound*) Fencing, fortifying with a mound.
 Mounsfou'n (*s. a different spelling*) A monsoon. *Phillips.*
 MOUNT (*s. from the Lat. mons a mountain*) A hill, a small mountain, an artificial eminence; a bank, a public treasury; but this sense is now obsolete.
 Mount (*v. t. from the sub.*) To raise aloft, to lift up, to place on horseback, to ascend, to climb; to embellish with ornaments. *To mount guard, to do duty as a soldier. To mount a cannon, to set a piece of ordnance on its carriage.*
 Mount (*v. int.*) To rise on high, to tower, to get on horseback; to rise in value.
 Mount'ain (*s. from mount*) A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth; a difficulty, an obstruction.
 Mount'ain (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to a mountain, produced on a mountain, living on a mountain.
 Mountaineer (*s. from mountain*) An inhabitant of the mountains, a savage, a freebooter.
 Mount'ainet (*s. from mountain*) A small eminence, a hillock.
 Mount'ainous (*adj. from mountain*) Full of mountains, hilly; huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.
 Mount'ainousness (*s. from mountainous*) The state of being mountainous.
 Mount'ainparsley (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Mount'ainrose (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Mount'ant (*adj. from mount*) Rising on high, rising up.

Mount'ance (*s. obsolete*) The value, the quantity, the amount. *Chaucer.*
 MOUNT'EBANK (*s. from the Italian montare to mount, and banco a bench*) An itinerant doctor who mounts a stage in the market and harangues on the incomparable virtues of his medicines.
 Mount'ebank (*v. t. from the sub.*) To cheat by boasting pretences. *Shakespeare.*
 Mount'ed (*p. from mount*) Raised on high, set on horseback, set on a carriage.
 Mountee' (*s. in old records*) An alarm to go on some warlike expedition.
 Mount'egg (*s. in tinworks*) A kind of fluge in the bottom of the float.
 Mount'enance (*s. from mount*) The amount. *Spenser.*
 Mount'enance (*s. an obsolete word*) The amount. *Ch.*
 Mount'er (*s. from mount*) One that mounts.
 Mount'ing (*p. a. from mount*) Rising upwards, rising on high, getting on horseback, ornamenting.
 Mount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The ornaments that raise and set off a work.
 MOUNTSOREL (*s.*) A town in Leicestershire; it has a market on Monday, and is 105 miles from London.
 Mountsor'el (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to Mountsorrel, made at Mountsorrel.
 Mount'y (*s. from mount*) The rise of a hawk.
 MOURAIL'LE (*s. in the manage*) An instrument composed of two branches to hold a horse by the nostrils.
 Mour'daunt (*s. obsolete*) The tongue of a buckle. *Ch.*
 MOURN (*v. int. from the Sax. murnon*) To grieve, to wear the habit of sorrow, to preserve appearances of grief.
 Mourn (*v. t.*) To lament over, to grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful tone.
 MOURNE (*s. from the French morne*) The round end of a staff, that part of a lance to which the steel is fixed. *Sid.*
 Mourn'er (*s. from mourn*) One that mourns, one that follows a funeral in black.
 Mourn'er (*adj. from the sub.*) Used at funerals, expressive of sorrow. *"The mourner eugh."* *Dryden.*
 Mourn'ful (*adj. from mourn*) Having the appearance of sorrow, causing sorrow, betokening sorrow, feeling sorrow.
 Mourn'fully (*adv. from mournful*) Sorrowfully.
 Mourn'fulness (*s. from mournful*) Grief, sorrow, a shew of grief.
 Mourn'ing (*p. a. from mourn*) Grieving, sorrowing, expressing sorrow.
 Mourn'ing (*s. from the part.*) A lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow, the habit of a mourner.
 Mourn'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Befitting a mourner, used on funeral occasions.
 Mourn'ingly (*adv. from mourning*) Sorrowfully, with the appearance of sorrow.
 Mourn'ival (*s. a different spelling*) A murnival, four cards of the same sort. *Phillips.*
 MOUSE (*s. in zoology*) A little animal the prey of cats.
 Moufe (*s. a sea term*) A kind of knob wrought on the outside of a rope.
 Moufe (*v. int. from the sub.*) To catch mice.
 Mou'fecrope (*adj. an old word*) Applied to a beast supposed to have been injured by the running of a mouse over its back. *Bailey.*
 Mou'leear (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 Mou'lehole (*s. from mouse, and hole*) A small hole, a hole through which a mouse may run.
 Mou'lehunt (*s. from mouse, and hunt*) A mouser, one that hunts mice.
 Mous'elcub (*s. from mouse, and scab*) A disease incident to sheep.
 Mous'er (*s. from mouse*) One that catches mice.
 Mouseta'il (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Mousetrap (*s. from mouse, and trap*) An engine to catch mice.
 Mous'ing (*p. a. from mouse*) Catching mice.
 MOUSQUETAIRE (*s. from the French*) A musketeer.
 MOUS'GERON (*s. from the French*) A kind of white mushroom.
 MOUSSU'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Rounded off at the ends.
 MOUTH (*s. from the Sax. muth*) The opening in the head of an animal into which the food is received; the entrance, the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied; the instrument of speaking, a speaker; a cry, a voice; a distortion of the lips and jaws. *Down in the mouth, dejected.*
 Mouth (*v. t. from the sub. the th is sounded soft*) To utter with a voice affectedly big, to chew, to seize in the mouth, to form by the mouth.
 Mouth (*v. int. the th is sounded soft*) To speak big, to vociferate.
 Mouth'ed (*p. from mouth, the th is sounded soft*) Born down

- down by dint of voice, seized in the mouth, proclaimed with a big voice.
- Mou'thed (*adj. from the part. the th is sounded soft*) Furnished with a mouth. *Foul mouthed*, contumelious. *Hard mouthed*, disobedient to the bit. *Mealy mouthed*, bashful.
- Mouth'riend (*s. from mouth, and friend*) A friend in profession only.
- Mouthful (*s. from mouth, and full*) A quantity which the mouth may receive at once; a proverbially small quantity.
- Mouth'honour (*s. from mouth, and honour*) Civility expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare.*
- Mou'thing (*p. a. from mouth, the th is pronounced soft*) Speaking loud, making mouths, seizing with the mouth.
- Mouth'less (*adj. from mouth*) Having no mouth.
- Mouth'made (*adj. from mouth, and made*) Expressed by the mouth without any intention of the heart. *Shak.*
- MOW (*s. from the Sax. mowe a house*) A loft where hay or unthreshed corn is laid up, a stack of corn, a stack of hay, a rick.
- Mow (*v. t. from the sub.*) To put in a rick, to lay up hay or corn in a rick.
- MOW (*v. t. from the Sax. mowan, the w is not sounded*) To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.
- Mow (*v. int.*) To gather the harvest. *Waller.*
- Mow (*s. corrupted from mouth, and still retained in the Scotch dialect*) A wry mouth, a distorted face. *Shak.*
- Mow (*v. int. from the sub. retained in the Scotch dialect*) To make a wry face, to distort the countenance. *Sb.*
- Mow (*v. int. obsolete*) May, must, can. *Chaucer.*
- Mow'burn (*v. int. from mow, and burn*) To ferment in the mow, to heat too much in the mow for want of being sufficiently dried.
- Mow'burned (*p. from mowburn*) Fermented in the mow.
- Mow'burning (*p. a. from mowburn*) Fermenting in the mow.
- Mow'burning (*s. from the part.*) The state of being too much heated in the mow.
- Mow'burnt (*p. from mowburn*) Too much heated in the mow.
- Mowe (*v. int. obsolete*) May, can. *Chaucer.*
- Mowe (*s. obsolete*) The mouth. *Chaucer.*
- Mow'ed (*p. from mow, the w is not sounded*) Cut down with a scythe, cut down with speed and violence.
- Mow'ed (*p. from mow*) Put up in a mow, put up in a rick.
- Mow'er (*s. from mow, the w is not sounded*) One that mows, one that cuts down with a scythe.
- Mow'er (*s. from mow*) One that makes a mow, one that puts up into a rick.
- Mow'er (*s. a cant word*) A cow. *Cole.*
- Mow'heater (*s. a cant word*) A drover. *Cole.*
- Mow'in (*v. int. obsolete*) May, can. *Chaucer.*
- Mow'ing (*p. a. from mow, the w not sounded*) Cutting down with a scythe, cutting down with speed and violence.
- Mow'ing (*s. from the part. the w not sounded*) The act of cutting down with a scythe, that which is cut down as one crop with a scythe.
- Mow'ing (*p. a. from mow*) Putting into a mow; making mouths. *Shakespeare.*
- Mow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a mow, the act of making mouths. *Ascham.*
- Mow'ith (*s. an obsolete spelling*) The mouth. *Chaucer.*
- Mow'lin (*v. int. obsolete*) To moulder away. *Chaucer.*
- Mowntee' (*s. in old records*) A sudden call to go on some warlike expedition.
- Mow'ynge (*adj. obsolete*) Able, being able, having power. *Chaucer.*
- MOX'A (*s. in botany, and medicine*) An Indian moss sometimes used to cure the gout by burning it on the part affected.
- MOYENEAU' (*s. in fortification, a different spelling*) A small flat bastion commonly placed in the middle of a curtain. *Scott.*
- MOYLE (*s. in zoology*) A mule.
- MOYLE (*s. in gardening*) A graft, a cyon.
- Moyl'ery (*s. an old word*) Pain, distress. *Cole.*
- MOYNEAU' (*s. in fortification*) A small flat bastion generally placed in the middle of a curtain. *D. of Arts.*
- Muc'culency (*s. from muculent, but not used*) Sliminess. *Scott.*
- MUC'ULENT (*adj. from the Lat. muculentus, but not used*) Filled with mucus from the nose. *Bailey.*
- MUCH (*adj. probably from the Swedish mucker*) Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.
- Much (*adv. from the sub.*) In a great degree, to a great degree, to a certain degree, often, frequently, nearly, for a great while.
- Much (*s. from the adj.*) A great deal, a large number, a heavy service, a heavy burden; more than enough; any assignable quantity or degree. *To make much of*, to treat with regard, to treat with more than common civility. *Much at one*, nearly the same, of equal value.
- MUCHA'RION (*s. in pharmacy*) The infusion of roses.
- Much'el (*adj. obsolete*) Much. *Spenser.*
- Much'ill (*adj. obsolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*
- Much'what (*adv. from much, and what, but now grown out of use*) Nearly, nearly equal. *Locke.*
- MU'CID (*adj. from the Lat. mucidus*) Slimy, musty.
- Mu'cidness (*s. from mucid*) Sliminess, mustiness.
- MU'CILAGE (*s. from the Lat. mucus*) A slimy kind of substance with just moisture enough to keep it together, a viscous kind of juice.
- Mucilag'inous (*adj. from mucilage*) Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity; separating a viscous kind of substance.
- Mucilag'inousness (*s. from mucilaginous*) Sliminess, the state of being mucilaginous.
- MUCILA'GO (*s. in botany*) A species of mucus.
- MUCK (*s. from the Sax. meox*) Dung, manure; any thing mean, any thing filthy. *"To run a muck,"* to run mad and attack all we meet. *Pope.*
- Much (*v. t. from the sub.*) To dung, to manure with dung.
- Muck'ed (*p. from muck*) Dunged, manured with dung.
- MUCK'ENDER (*s. from the Spanish mocadero*) A handkerchief. *Dorset.*
- Muck'er (*v. int. from muck*) To scramble for money, to hoard up, to get or save with meanness.
- Muck'erer (*s. from mucker*) One that muckers, one that gets or saves meanly.
- Muck'ering (*p. a. from mucker*) Hoarding up in a mean manner.
- Muck'hill (*s. from muck, and hill*) A dunghill. *Burton.*
- Muck'iness (*s. from mucky*) Nastiness, filth.
- Muck'ing (*p. a. from muck*) Dunging, dressing with muck.
- Muck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dressing with muck, the state of being dressed with muck.
- MUC'KLE (*adj. from the Sax. mycel, and still retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much. *Johnson.*
- Muck're (*v. int. obsolete*) To mucker. *Chaucer.*
- Muck'sweat (*s. from muck, and sweat, a low word*) A profuse sweat. *Johnson.*
- Muck'wet (*adj. from muck, and wet*) Wet as muck. *Scott.*
- Muck'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
- Muck'y (*adj. from muck*) Full of muck, nasty, filthy.
- MU'COR (*s. in botany*) A genus of mushrooms.
- MU'COUS (*adj. from the Lat. mucus*) Slimy, viscous.
- Mu'cousness (*s. from mucous*) Slime, viscousness.
- MU'CRO (*s. from the Lat.*) A point, an extremity ending in a point. *Brown.*
- Muc'ronated (*adj. from mucro*) Sharpened to a point, narrowed to a point.
- Mu'culency (*s. from muculent*) Sliminess. *Scott.*
- MU'CULENT (*adj. from the Lat. mucus, but not much used*) Viscous, slimy.
- MU'CUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous kind of matter.
- MUD (*s. from the Dutch madda*) The slime found at the bottom of standing water, earth moistened thoroughly with water.
- Mud (*v. t. from the sub.*) To make muddy, to bury in the dirt, to dash with dirt, to pollute.
- Mudd'ed (*p. from mud*) Made muddy, buried in mud, daubed with mud, polluted with mud.
- Mud'died (*p. from muddy*) Made muddy, fouled, clouded.
- Muddier (*adj. comp. of muddy*) Muddy in a greater degree.
- Mud'diest (*adj. sup. of muddy*) Muddy in the greatest degree.
- Mud'dily (*adv. from muddy*) With mud, with a foul mixture.
- Mud'diness (*s. from muddy*) The state of being muddy.
- Mudd'ing (*p. a. from mud*) Making muddy, polluting with mud.
- Mud'dle (*v. t. from mud*) To make muddy, to foul; to stupify, to make half drunk.
- Mud'dled (*p. from muddle*) Made muddy, stupified, made half drunk.
- Mud'dling

Mud'dling (*p. a. from muddle*) making muddy, stupefying, getting drunk.
 Mud'dy (*adj. from mud*) Foul with mud, impure, dark, cloudy, dull.
 Mud'dy (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *Jo. & Ains.*
 Mud'dy (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make muddy, to disturb, to cloud.
 Mud'dying (*p. a. from muddy*) Making muddy, disturbing, clouding.
 MUDERES'SEE (*s. with the Mahometans*) One who is appointed to instruct young persons in the principles and duties of religion.
 Mud'sucker (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a sea fowl.
 Mud'wall (*s. from mud, and wall*) A wall built of mud.
 Mud'wall (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *Ains.*
 Mud'walled (*adj. from mud and wall*) Having a mud wall.
 MUE (*v. int. from the French muer*) To moult, to change the feathers.
 Mue (*s. a different spelling*) A mew; a cage, a place to confine any thing in.
 Muet (*adj. an obsolete spelling*) Mute, silent.
 MUFF (*s. from the Swedish*) A soft cover for the hands.
 Muffle (*v. t. from muff*) To cover from the weather, to involve, to blindfold, to conceal.
 Muffle (*v. int.*) To speak inwardly, to speak without clear and distinct articulation.
 Muffled (*p. from muffle*) Covered from the weather, involved, blindfolded, concealed.
 Muffler (*s. from muffle*) A cover for the face, a part of a lady's dress by which the face was covered.
 Muffling (*p. a. from muffle*) Covering from the weather, involving, blindfolding, concealing.
 Mufflingcheat (*s. an old word*) A napkin. *Cole.*
 MUFF'TI (*s. from the Turkish*) The high priest of the Mahometans.
 MUG (*s. from the Brit. mwg!*) A cup to drink in.
 Mug (*s. a cant word*) A mist, a fog.
 Mug'gets (*s.*) A part of the intrails of a sheep or beast of the forest.
 Mug'gish (*adj. a cant word, from mug*) Moist, damp, mouldy.
 MUGGLETO'NIAN (*s. in church history*) One of a sect of enthusiasts which arose in England about the middle of the last century.
 Mug'gy (*adj. a cant word from mug*) Moist, damp, mouldy.
 Mug'house (*s. from mug, and house*) A low house of entertainment.
 MU'GIENT (*adj. from the Lat. mugio, to bellow*) Bellowing.
 MU'GIL (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet.
 MU'GITUS (*s. from the Lat.*) The lowing of cattle, an inarticulate sound of the voice.
 Mug'wet (*s. a hunting term*) The membrane that incloses the red fawn in the hind's belly. *Cole.*
 Mug'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
 MUHAM'MED (*s. a different spelling*) Mahomet. *Phillips.*
 MU'ID (*s. from the French*) A large liquid and dry measure of various capacities in France.
 Muk (*v. int. obsolete*) To mucker. *Chaucer.*
 MULAT'TO (*s. from the Spanish*) One begotten between a white and a black.
 Mul'berry (*s. in botany*) The mulberrytree, the fruit of the mulberrytree; a genus of plants.
 Mul'berrytree (*s. in botany*) The morus, the tree that produces the mulberry.
 Mulch (*s. a local word*) Half rotten straw. *Bailey.*
 MUL'CIBER (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of fire, one of the names of Vulcan.
 MUL'CIBLE (*adj. from the Lat. mulceo to appease, but not used*) Capable of being appeased. *Bailey.*
 MULCT (*s. from the Lat. multa*) A fine, a penalty.
 Mulct (*v. t. from the sub.*) To punish with a fine, to fine.
 Mulct'ed (*p. from mulct*) Fined.
 Mulct'ing (*p. a. from mulct*) Punishing with a mulct or fine.
 MULE (*s. in zoology*) An animal generated between a horse and an ass.
 Mul'driver (*s. from mule, and driver*) One that drives mules. *Johnson.*
 Mu'lefern (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Muletee'r (*s. from mule*) One that drives mules.
 Muletie'r (*s. from mule*) One employed in driving mules.
 MULET'TO (*s. from mule*) A great mule, a moil; one employed in driving mules, a boy that drives horses. *Scott.*
 MUL'GRONOOK (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
 MULIE'BRIA (*s. from the Lat.*) The menses; the female pudenda.

MULIE'BRITY (*s. from the Lat. muliebris, belonging to a woman*) The state of being a woman, the manners and character of a woman.
 MU'LIER (*s. from the Lat.*) A married woman.
 Mu'lier (*s. from the foregoing, a law term*) A child born in wedlock as distinguished from one born of the same parents before marriage.
 Mu'lierose (*adj. from mulier*) Too much addicted to the love of women. *Bailey.*
 Muliero'sity (*s. from mulierose*) A criminal fondness for women. *Bailey.*
 Mu'lierty (*s. from mulier*) The state of a child born in wedlock as distinguished from one born of the same parents before marriage.
 MU'LIO (*s. in old records*) A cart load.
 MULL (*v. t. from the Lat. molitus softened*) To soften by boiling and sweetening, to heat up liquor with sugar and spice.
 MUL'LAR (*s. from the French mouleur*) The stone held in the hand in grinding colours.
 Mul'led (*p. from mull*) Softened as wine when heated up with sugar and spice.
 MUL'LEIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.
 Mul'len (*s. a different spelling*) The mullein, a plant. *Bai.*
 Mul'ler (*s. not so correct a spelling*) A mullar. *Scott.*
 MUL'LET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish, the barbel.
 Mul'let (*s. not so correct a spelling*) The mullar, the stone which the painter holds in his hand when grinding his colours. *Johnson.*
 MUL'LET (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing resembling the rowel of a spur, it has five points and is generally used to distinguish the fourth brother and his descendants.
 Mul'ligrubs (*s. a cant word*) Doggedness, fullness.
 Mul'ligrubs (*s.*) The iliac passion. *Ainsworth.*
 Mul'ling (*p. a. from mull*) Boiling up with sugar and spice.
 Mul'lio Mullo (*s. in old records*) A cock of grass, a cock of hay.
 Mul'loc (*s. the modern spelling*) Mullock. *Scott.*
 Mul'lock (*s.*) Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*
 MUL'LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet.
 MULOMEDIC'NA (*s. not much used*) Medicine for cattle; farriery. *Phillips.*
 Mulse (*s. from mulsam*) Wine mulled with honey.
 MUL'SUM (*s. from the Lat.*) Wine mingled with honey; hydromel.
 MULT'A (*s. in old customs*) A fine formerly paid by a bishop to the king, for leave to prove wills and grant letters of administration.
 MULTAN'GULAR (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and angulus an angle*) Having many angles.
 Multan'gularly (*adv. from multangular*) With many corners, in form of a polygon.
 Multan'gularness (*s. from multangular*) The state of having many angles.
 MULTANG'ULED (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and angulus an angle*) Having many angles. *Phillips.*
 MULTATI'TIOUS (*adj. little used*) Gotten by mulct or fine. *Bailey.*
 MULTIBO'NA (*s. in botany*) The mountain parsley.
 MULTICAP'SULAR (*s. from the Lat. multus many, and capsula a cell*) Divided into many partitions, having many seed vessels.
 MULTICA'VOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and cavus hollow*) Having many holes.
 MULT'ICOLOR (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and color colour*) Having many colours. *Scott.*
 MULTIFA'RIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multifarius*) Having great diversity, having great variety in itself.
 Multifa'riously (*adv. from multifarious*) With multiplicity, with great variety.
 Multifa'riousness (*s. from multifarious*) The state of being multifarious.
 MULTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and fero to bear*) Producing many things. *Scott.*
 MULTIF'IDOUS (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. multus many, and fido to cleave*) Divided into many parts, having many partitions.
 MULT'IFORM (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and forma a form*) Having various shapes, having various forms.
 Multifor'mity (*s. from multiform*) Diversity of shapes.
 Mult'iformness (*s. from multiform*) Multiformity. *Scott.*
 MULTIGEN'EROUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and genus generis a kind*) Having many kinds.
 MULTILAT'ERAL (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and latus a side*) Having many sides. *MULTILOQUOUS*

MULTILOQUOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and loquor to talk*) Talkative, very talkative.

MULTIMODOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and modus a mode*) Having diverse sorts, having many fashions. *Scott.*

MULTINO'DOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and nodus a knot*) Having many knots, full of knots. *Scott.*

MULTINOMIAL, MULTINOMINAL (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and nomen a name*) Having many names, composed of quantities of different denominations.

MULTIPAROUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and pario to bring forth*) Producing many at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and pars a part*) Having many parts, divided into several parts.

MULTIPE'DA (*s. in the history of insects*) The multipede, the wood louse.

MULTIPEDE (*s. from the Lat. multus many, and pes a foot*) The wood louse.

MULTIPLE (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and plico to fold*) Manyfold, numerous.

Multiple (*s. from the adj. in arithmetic*) A number which may be divided into several other equal numbers without any remainder.

Multiplee (*s. from multiple*) A number which may be divided into several other equal numbers without any remainder; as fifteen is the multiplee of five.

Multipliable (*adj. from multiply*) Capable of being multiplied.

Multipliability (*s. from multipliable*) The state of being multipliable.

Multipliable (*adj. from multiply*) Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

Multiplication (*s. obsolete*) The multiplication of gold by chymical process. *Chaucer.*

Multiplicand (*s. from multiply*) The number to be multiplied.

Multiply (*adj. from multiply*) Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*

Multiplication (*s. from multiply*) A rule in arithmetic, the art of increasing by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Multiplicator (*s. from multiply*) The number by which another number is multiplied.

Multiplicious (*adj. from multiply, but now grown obsolete*) Manifold. *Brown.*

Multiplicity (*s. from multiply*) More than one of the same kind, the state of being many, a great many.

Multiplie (*v. t. obsolete*) To increase gold by chymical process. *Chaucer.*

Multiplied (*p. from multiply*) Increased, increased by the addition or production of more of the same kind.

Multiplier (*s. from multiply*) The multiplier in arithmetic; one that multiplies, one that increases by the addition or production of more of the same kind.

MULTIPLY (*v. t. from the Lat. multus many, and plico to fold*) To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication; to increase the number, to increase by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Multiply (*v. int.*) To grow in number, to increase.

Multiplying (*p. a. from multiply*) Performing the process of arithmetical multiplication, increasing in number, increasing by the addition or production of more of the same kind.

MULTIPOTENT (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and potens powerful*) Having power to do many things, possessing manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE (*s. from the Lat. multus many, and presens present*) The act or power of being present in more than one place at a time.

MULTISCIOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and scio to know*) Having variety of knowledge, having extensive knowledge.

MULTISIL'IQUEOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and siliqua a seed vessel*) Having distinct seed vessels, corniculate.

MULTIS'ONOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and sonus a sound*) Having many sounds.

MULTITUDE (*s. from the Lat. multitudo*) The state of being many, a great number, a crowd; the vulgar.

Multitudinous (*adj. from multitudo*) Manifold, having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and vagor to wander*) Wandering abroad, going much astray.

MULTIVAGOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and vagor to wander*) Wandering much abroad. *Scott.*

MULTIV'IOUS (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and via a way*) Having many different ways. *Scott.*

MULTIVOLENT (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and volo to fly*) Mutable, fickle. *Scott.*

Mul'to (*s. in old records*) A weather sheep.

MULTOCULAR (*adj. from the Lat. multus many, and oculus an eye*) Having more eyes than two.

Mul'tu'ra (*s. in records*) The toll or fee taken by the miller for grinding corn; the fine paid by a bishop to the king for leave to prove wills and grant letters of administration.

Mul'ture (*s. from multura*) The toll or fee taken by the miller for grinding corn. *Phillips.*

MUM (*interj. the original is not known*) Hush!

MUM (*s. from the German mumme*) A kind of ale brewed from wheat.

MUMBLE (*v. int. from the Dutch mompeten*) To speak inwardly, to mutter; to chew, to bite with the lips closed.

Mum'ble (*v. t.*) To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to suppress, to utter imperfectly; to mouth gently.

Mum'bled (*p. from mumble*) Uttered with a low voice, uttered imperfectly, suppressed.

Mum'bler (*s. from mumble*) One that speaks inarticulately, one that mutters.

Mum'bling (*p. a. from mumble*) Uttering with a low voice, uttering imperfectly, suppressing.

Mum'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering with a low inarticulate voice, a low inarticulate sound; the act of chewing with the lips shut.

Mum'blingly (*adv. from mumbling*) With inarticulate pronunciation.

MUMMIA (*s. from the Arabic*) A mummy.

Mum'mial (*adj. from mumia*) Belonging to a mummy. *Cole.*

MUMM (*v. int. from the Danish mumme*) To mask, to frolic in disguise.

Mum'mer (*s. from mumm*) A masker, one who plays tricks in disguise.

Mum'mery (*s. from mumm*) Masking, frolic in disguise, foolery.

Mum'ming (*p. a. from mumm*) Masking, playing tricks in disguise.

Mum'ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of masking, mum'mery.

MUMMY (*s. from mumia*) A dead body preserved after the manner of the Egyptians; a kind of wax used by gardeners in grafting. "To beat to a mummy," to beat soundly.

MUMP (*v. t. from the Dutch mompelin*) to nibble, to bite quick, to chew with continued motion; to talk low and quick.

Mump (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To beat.

Mump (*v. int. a cant word*) To go a begging. *Johnson.*

Mump'ed (*p. from mump, colloquial*) Beaten.

Mump'er (*s. from mump*) A beggar, a kind of genteel beggar.

Mump'ershall (*s. a cant word*) A by alehouse, a place where beggars meet.

Mump'ing (*p. a. from mump*) Nibbling, chewing with repeated and quick motion; begging, beating.

Mump'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing with quick and repeated motion; the act or practice of genteel begging; a beating.

Mump'ish (*adj. from mump, a cant word*) Sullen.

Mump'ishness (*s. from mumpish, a cant word*) Sullenness.

MUMPS (*s. from mump*) Sullenness, silent anger, a kind of quinsy.

MUNCE'RIANS (*s. in church history*) A sect of German enthusiasts so called from their leader.

MUNCH (*v. t. from the French manger to eat*) To chew by great mouthfuls.

Munch (*v. int.*) To chew eagerly in great quantities.

Munch'ed (*p. from munch*) Chewed in great mouthfuls.

Munch'er (*s. from munch*) One that munches.

Munch'ing (*p. a. from munch*) Chewing by great mouthfuls.

Munch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND (*s. an old word, from the Sax.*) Peace.

MUNDA'NE (*adj. from the Lat. mundus the world*) Belonging to the world, enjoyed in this world.

Mundan'ity (*s. from mundane*) The state of being mundane. *Bailey.*

MUNDA'TION (*s. from the Lat. mundus clean*) The act of cleansing.

MUND'ATORY (*adj. from the Lat. mundus clean*) Having the power to cleanse.

Mund'brech (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the peace. *Mund'k*

- MUNDIC** (*s. the modern spelling, in natural history*) A kind of marcasite found in tin mines.
- Mund'ick** (*s. the more antique spelling*) The mundic.
- Mundification** (*s. from mundify*) The act of cleansing, a cleansing.
- Mundificative** (*adj. from mundify*) Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.
- Mundificative** (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to cleanse.
- Mundified** (*p. from mundify*) Cleaned, made clean.
- MUNDIFY** (*v. t. from the Lat. mundus clean, and facio to make*) To cleanse, to make clean.
- Mundifying** (*p. a. from mundify*) Cleansing, making clean.
- MUNDIVAGANT** (*adj. from the Lat. mundus the world, and vagor to wander*) Wandering through the world.
- Mundun'gus** (*s. a cant word*) Stinking tobacco, any thing that has a disagreeable smell. *Johnson.*
- MU'NERARY** (*adj. from the Lat. munus a gift*) Having the nature of a gift.
- MU'NERATE** (*v. t. from the Lat. munus a gift, but not used*) To reward. *Cole.*
- MUNGA'THIA** (*s. in zoology*) The mungo.
- Mun'ger** (*s. an incorrect spelling*) A monger. *Cole.*
- MUNGO** (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the ferret kind.
- Mun'grel** (*s. a different spelling*) A mongrel, any thing generated between different kinds.
- Mun'grel** (*adj. from the sub.*) Degenerate, generated between different kinds.
- MU'NIA** (*s. from the Lat.*) A mummy; a supposed kind of vital spirit.
- MU'NICH** (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the electorate of Bavaria.
- MUNIC'IPAL** (*adj. from the Lat. municipium a privileged city*) Belonging to a free corporation.
- MUNIC'IPAL** (*s. from the Lat.*) A free city, a town enjoying some privileges. *Phillips.*
- MUNIF'EROUS** (*adj. from the Lat. munus a gift, and fero to bring*) Bringing gifts. *Bailey.*
- Munificence** (*s. from munificent*) Liberality, the act of giving; a fortification, a defence. *Spenser.*
- MUNIF'ICENT** (*adj. from the Lat. munus a gift, and facio to make*) Liberal, generous.
- Munificently** (*adv. from munificent*) Liberally, generously.
- MU'NIMENT** (*s. from the Lat. munimentum*) A military defence, a fortification, a strong hold, a support, a defence; an ancient title, a title deed. *Shakespeare.*
- Munimenthouse** (*s. from muniment, and house*) A place or apartment where deeds, records, charters, and other writings were kept.
- MUNI'TE** (*v. t. from the Lat. munio to fortify, but now grown obsolete*) To strengthen, to fortify. *Bacon.*
- Mun'iting** (*p. a. from munite*) Fortifying. *Bacon.*
- Munition** (*s. from munite*) Defence, fortification, ammunition, materials for war.
- Munitionbread** (*s. from munition, and bread*) The bread distributed every day to the soldiers of an army.
- Munitionship** (*s. from munition, and ship*) A vessel employed in carrying ammunition.
- MUN'KER** (*s. with the Mahometans*) One of the two angels who are supposed to examine the souls of the departed.
- Munk'seam** (*s. a less correct spelling*) The monkseam, a seam in which the two selvages are put over each other. *Cole.*
- MUN'NION** (*s. in architecture*) One of the upright posts which divide the lights in a window frame.
- Muns** (*s. a local word*) The face. *Bailey.*
- MUPH'TI** (*s. a different and uncommon spelling*) The Mufti.
- Mur** (*s. a local word*) A great cold. *Phillips.*
- MUR'ENA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey.
- MUR'AGE** (*s. from the Lat. murus a wall*) The money paid to keep walls in repair.
- Mu'ral** (*adj. from the Lat. murus a wall*) Belonging to a wall.
- Murc** (*s. not so common a spelling*) Murk, darkness; the husk of grapes or other fruit after the liquor is pressed out. *Scott.*
- MUR'DER** (*s. from the Sax. morthor*) The act of killing a person criminally, the act of killing a person unlawfully.
- Mur'der** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To kill a person unlawfully, to kill a person criminally; to destroy, to put an end to.
- Mur'dered** (*p. from murder*) Killed criminally, killed unlawfully; destroyed, put an end to.
- Mur'derer** (*s. from murder*) One that commits murder; a small cannon to be charged with old nails, bits of iron, and other destructive materials.
- Mur'derefs** (*s. from murderer*) A woman who commits murder.
- Mur'dering** (*p. a. from murder*) Committing murder.
- Mur'deringpiece** (*s. from murdering, and piece*) A cannon to be charged with old nails or other destructive materials.
- Mur'deringshot** (*s. from murdering, and shot*) Old nails, bits of iron or destructive materials to be discharged against an enemy on desperate occasions.
- Mur'derment** (*s. from murder*) The act of committing murder. *Fairfax.*
- Mur'derous** (*adj. from murder*) Guilty of murder, addicted to blood.
- Mur'derousness** (*s. from murderous*) A propensity to bloodshed. *Scott.*
- MURE** (*s. from the Lat. murus a wall, but not used*) A wall. *Shakespeare.*
- Mure** (*v. t. from the sub.*) To inclose with walls.
- Mu'ged** (*p. from mure*) Inclosed with walls. *Knolles.*
- MURE'NA** (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey. *Pb.*
- Mur'enger** (*s. from mure*) An overseer of the walls of any place.
- MUR'EX** (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a shell fish.
- MURIAT'IC** (*adj. from the Lat. muriaticus*) Belonging to brine, having the taste or nature of brine.
- MUR'ICATED** (*adj. in botany, from the Lat. muricatus*) Prickly, full of sharp points.
- MUR'ICIDE** (*s. from the Lat. mus muris a mouse, and cædo to kill*) A destroyer of mice.
- MUR'IGAIN** (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of stinging fly very troublesome in the Caribbee islands.
- Mu'ring** (*p. a. from mure*) Walling in, inclosing with a wall.
- Mu'ring** (*s. from the adj.*) The act of raising walls.
- MURK** (*s. from the Danish morck*) Darkness, the want of light. *Shakespeare.*
- Murk** (*s. from the foregoing*) The husks of fruit after the juice has been pressed out. *Ainsworth.*
- Murk'ins** (*s. a local word*) Darkness, the dark. *Ba.*
- Mur'ky** (*adj. from murk*) Dark, cloudy, wanting light.
- Murle** (*v. t. a local word*) To crumble. *Bailey.*
- MUR'MUR** (*s. from the Lat.*) A low melancholy noise; a complaint half expressed, a complaint not openly uttered.
- Mur'mur** (*v. int. from the sub.*) To give a low sound like the noise of running water; to grumble, to utter secret and sullen discontent; *with* at before things and against before persons: as, "Do not murmur at any thing that has befallen you." "You murmur against the king." But this distinction is not always observed: "The Jews murmured at him."
- Mur'muring** (*p. a. from murmur*) Making a low sound like the noise of running water; grumbling, uttering secret discontent.
- Mur'muring** (*s. from the part.*) A low, protracted, undulating sound like that of running water, an expression of sullen discontent.
- Mur'muringly** (*adv. from murmuring*) Grumblingly, mutteringly.
- MUR'NIVAL** (*s. from the French morner to stem*) Four cards of one sort, a quaternion as four kings.
- MUR'RAIN** (*s. perhaps from the Lat. mori to die*) The plague in cattle, a contagious disease generally attended with a swelling of the throat and a putrefaction of the whole mass of blood.
- Mur'rain** (*adj. from the sub.*) Deadly, affected with the murrain.
- Mur'raingrass** (*s. from murrain, and grass*) The name of an herb.
- MUR'RAY** (*s. in geography*) A county in Scotland.
- Murr'bird** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the murre. *Phillips.*
- MURRE** (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.
- MUR'REY** (*adj. supposed to be from Moro a Moor*) Dark brown, darkly red.
- Mur'rey** (*s. from the adj.*) A dark brown.
- Mur'reycolour** (*s. from murrey, and colour*) A dark brown. *Phillips.*
- Mur'reycoloured** (*adj. from murreycolour*) Darkly red. *Arbutnot.*
- Murrh** (*s. a local word*) A great cold. *Phillips.*
- Mur'rior** (*s. a different spelling*) A morion, a helmet, a casque.
- Murth** (*s. an old word*) Plenty as of corn. *Ainsworth.*
- Murth'ed** (*p. obsolete*) Made glad. *Chaucer.*
- MUR'THER** (*s. a correct spelling, from the Sax. morthor, but now grown nearly obsolete*) Murder.
- Mur'ther** (*v. t. from the sub. an old spelling*) To murder.
- Mur'thered** (*p. from murther, nearly obsolete*) Murdered.

M U · S

night; an upstart, one risen from a mean condition.
Mush'room (*adj. from the sub.*) Belonging to an upstart, recent, soon come to perfection. "A mushroom pa-
 "trist."
Mush'roomstone (*s. in natural history*) A kind of fossil.
MU'SIC (*s. from the Greek μουσική*) The science of har-
 monical sounds, instrumental harmony, vocal har-
 mony.
MU'SICA (*s. from the Lat.*) The science of music, music,
 books of music, a company of musicians. *Scott.*
Mus'ical (*adj. from music*) Belonging to music, harmo-
 nious, sweet in sound.
Mus'ically (*adv. from musical*) Harmoniously, with sweet
 sounds.
Mus'icalness (*s. from musical*) Harmony, the quality or
 state of being harmonious.
Music'ian (*s. from music*) One skilled in music, one who
 performs on instruments of music.
Mus'icmaster (*s. from music, and master*) One who teaches
 music.
MU'SICO (*s. from the Italian*) A musician, one who is
 expert in teaching music. *Scott.*
MU'SIMON (*s. in zoology*) A bigenous beast generated
 between a ram and a she goat.
Musi'na (*s. a different spelling*) The musca, a pavement
 done in curious mosaic work. *Scott.*
Mus'ing (*p. a. from muse*) Pausing, pondering, think-
 ing closely.
Mus'ing (*s. from muse, the s is sounded bard*) The act of
 passing as of a hare through a hedge.
MUSK (*s. in medicine, from moschus*) A very powerful
 perfume; it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.
MUSK (*s. in botany*) The grape hyacinth.
Musk'apple (*s. from musk, and apple*) A kind of apple.
Musk'cat (*s. from musk, and cat*) The moschus, the
 animal from which musk is procured.
Musk'cherry (*s. from musk, and cherry*) A sort of
 cherry.
Musk'ed (*adj. from musk*) Perfumed with musk. *Phil.*
MUS'KET (*s. from the French mousquet*) A soldier's
 hand gun; a male sparrow hawk.
Mus'kethasket (*s. in fortification*) A basket filled with
 earth.
Musketeer (*s. from musket*) A soldier who carries a
 musket.
Mus'ketoon (*s. from musket*) A blunderbuss, a short gun
 with a large bore.
Musk'grape (*s. from musk, and grape*) A grape which
 has the flavour of musk, the muskadine.
Mus'kin (*s. a local word*) The titmouse, the tomtit.
Mus'kineis (*s. from musky*) The scent of musk.
Musk'julep (*s. from musk, and julep*) A julep in which
 there is an infusion of musk.
Musk'melon (*s. from musk, and melon*) A fragrant sort
 of melon.
Musk'pear (*s. from musk, and pear*) A fragrant kind of
 pear.
Musk'rat (*s. in zoology*) A kind of rat having the scent
 of musk.
Musk'rose (*s. from musk, and rose*) A kind of rose.
Musk'icabious (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.
Mus'ky (*adj. from musk*) Fragrant, scented with musk.
MUS'LIN (*s. in commerce*) A fine kind of cloth made of
 cotton and imported from the East Indies.
Mus'lin (*adj. from the sub.*) Consisting of muslin, made
 of muslin.
MUS'MON (*s. in zoology*) The musimon. *Phillips.*
MUS'QUAPES (*s. in botany*) A kind of root in North
 America the juice of which is used by the Indians for
 paint.
MUS'QUASH (*s. in zoology*) A beast common in New
 England resembling a beaver. *Phillips.*
Mus'quet (*s. a different but less common spelling*) A mus-
 ket.
Mus'quetbasket (*s. in fortification*) A basket of earth used
 in forming a breast work. *Scott.*
Mus'queter (*s. a different and less common spelling*) A
 musketeer. *Scott.*
Mus'queto'n (*s. a different spelling*) A musketoon. *Scott.*
MUS'ROL (*s. from the French muserole*) The noseband
 of a bridle.
MUSS (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A scramble, a trial
 of skill as among boys which shall pick up most of any
 thing thrown to them.
Mus'sa (*s. in old records*) A marshy ground.
MUS'SACK (*s.*) A kind of drink much used by the Chi-
 nese.
MUS'SACUS (*s. in zoology*) The musk rat.
Mus'felin (*s. a different spelling*) Muslin. *Scott.*
MUSSITA'TION

MUSSITATION

MUSSITATION (*s. from the Lat. musito to murmur*) A murmur, a grumbling.

MUS'SULMAN (*s. from the Arabic*) A Mahometan believer, the title which the Mahometans attribute to themselves.

MUST (*v. int. a sign of the potential mode; it has no inflection*) To be obliged to, to be necessitated to.

MUST (*s. from the Lat. mustum*) New wine, wine as it runs from the press; wort, new beer as it runs from the malt.

Must (*v. t. perhaps from moist*) To make mouldy.

Must (*v. int.*) To grow musty.

Mus'tache, **Musta'chia** (*s. different spellings*) The mustaches, whiskers. *Phillips.*

MUSTA'CHES (*s. from the French moustaches*) The beard of the upper lip, whiskers. *Spenser.*

MUSTA'CIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

MUSTARD (*s. from the French moutarde*) The name of a plant, the seed of the plant bruised and mixed with water.

Mustard (*adj. from the substantive, sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to mustard, used with mustard.

Mus'tardbowl (*s. from mustard, and bowl*) A bowl used in bruising mustard seed.

Mus'tardpot (*s. from mustard, and pot*) A small vessel to hold mustard.

Mus'tardseed (*s. from mustard, and seed*) The seed of the mustard.

MUSTA'PHIS (*s. in Turkey*) Doctors, learned men.

Must'd (*p. from must*) Become mouldy.

MUSTE'LA (*s. in zoology*) The weasel.

MUSTE'LA (*s. in ichthyology*) The eelpout.

Mus'tequis (*adj. from must*) Sweet as must, like must.

MUS'TER (*v. t. from the Dutch mousteren*) To review forces, to bring together; *with up: as, "I will muster up all my friends."*

Mus'ter (*v. int.*) To assemble together, to assemble in order to form an army.

Mus'ter (*s. from the verb*) The review of a body of forces, a register of forces; a collection, a company together. *To pass muster, to be allowed.*

Mus'terbook (*s. from muster, and book*) A book in which the forces are registered, a muster roll.

Mus'tered (*p. from muster*) Reviewed, brought together, brought together to form an army, registered in a muster book.

Mus'tering (*p. a. from muster*) Reviewing, bringing together.

Mus'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of reviewing forces, the act of bringing together.

Mus'termaster (*s. from muster, and master*) One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

Mus'terroll (*s. from muster, and roll*) A register of forces.

Must'ier (*adj. comp. of musty*) Musty in a greater degree.

Must'iest (*adj. sup. of musty*) Musty in the greatest degree.

Must'ily (*adv. from musty*) With mustiness. *Scott.*

Must'iness (*s. from musty*) The state of being musty.

Must'ing (*p. a. from must*) Growing musty.

Mus'ty (*adj. from must*) Mouldy, stale, vapid; dull, heavy.

Mus'ulman (*s. a different spelling*) A mussulman, a Turk.

Mut (*v. int. obsolete*) May, might. *Chaucer.*

MUTA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The supposed goddess of liberty.

Mutability (*s. from mutable*) Changeableness, inconstancy.

MU'TABLE (*adj. from the Lat. muto to change*) Changeable, inconstant.

Mu'tableness (*s. from mutable*) Changeableness, inconstancy.

Mu'tably (*adv. from mutable*) Changeably, inconstantly.

Muta're (*v. t. in old records*) To mew up hawks in moulting time.

MUTA'TION (*s. from the Lat. muto to change*) A change, an alteration.

MUTE (*adj. from the Lat. mutus*) Silent, dumb, having nothing to say.

Mute (*s. from the adj.*) One that has no power of speech, one that is to stand silent; a letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

MUTE (*v. int. from the French mutir*) To dung as a bird.

Mute (*s. from the verb*) The dung of a bird.

Mu'tely (*adv. from mute*) Silently, without speaking.

MUTHLAB'BEN (*s. from the Heb. signifying to move the heart*) A kind of musical instrument.

MU'TILATE (*v. t. from the Lat. mutilo*) To deprive of some essential part.

Mu'tilated (*p. from mutilate*) Deprived of some essential part.

Mu'tilating (*p. a. from mutilate*) Depriving of some essential part.

Mutila'tion (*s. from mutilate*) The deprivation of any essential part.

MU'TINE (*s. from the French mutir*) A mutineer. *Sb.*

Mutinee'r (*s. from mutine*) A mover of sedition, an opposer of lawful authority.

Mu'ting (*p. a. from mute*) Dunging as a bird.

Mu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The dung of a bird.

Mu'tinous (*adj. from mutine*) Seditious, turbulent, opposing lawful authority.

Mu'tinously (*adv. from mutinous*) Seditiously, turbulently, in a manner opposite to legal authority.

Mu'tinousness (*s. from mutinous*) Seditiousness, turbulence.

Mu'tiny (*s. from mutine*) An insurrection, a sedition.

Mu'tiny (*v. int. from the sub.*) To move sedition, to raise insurrection.

Mu'tinying (*p. a. from mutiny*) Moving sedition, raising insurrection.

Mu'tinying (*s. from mutiny*) The act of moving sedition, mutiny. *Scott.*

MUT'TER (*v. int. supposed to be from the Lat. mutio to speak softly*) To grumble, to murmur.

Mut'ter (*v. t.*) To utter with imperfect articulation.

Mut'ter (*s. from the verb*) A murmur, an obscure utterance.

Mut'tered (*p. from mutter*) Uttered with imperfect articulation.

Mut'terer (*s. from mutter*) A grumbler, one that mutters.

Mut'tering (*p. a. from mutter*) Murmuring, grumbling.

Mut'tering (*s. from the part.*) A grumbling, a murmuring.

Mut'terily (*adv. from muttering*) With indistinct articulation.

MUT'TON (*s. from the French mouton*) The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep in droll style.

Mut'ton (*adj. from the sub. sometimes used in composition*) Belonging to the flesh of sheep, produced from the flesh of sheep.

Mut'tonbroth (*s. from mutton, and broth*) Broth made from mutton.

Mut'tonchop (*s. from mutton, and chop*) A bit of mutton cut to be fried.

Mut'tonfist (*s. from mutton, and fist, in droll style*) A hand coarse, large and red. *Dryden.*

Mut'tonpasty (*s. from mutton, and pasty*) A muttonpie.

Mut'tonpie (*s. from mutton, and pie*) A pie made of mutton.

MUTTOU'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of an American plant, of which the Indians make bread.

MU'TUAL (*adj. from the Lat. mutuus*) Acting in turn, reciprocal.

Mutual'ity (*s. from mutual*) An action by turns, a reciprocation.

Mu'tually (*adv. from mutual*) In return, in turn, reciprocally.

MU'TULE (*s. in architecture*) A kind of square modillion.

MU'TULUS (*s. in architecture*) The mutule, a kind of bracket to bear up the end of a beam.

MU'TUUM (*s. a law term*) A loan.

MU'YD (*s.*) A corn measure in France, containing about eight quarters and a half.

Muz'zey (*s. a local word*) A quagmire. *Bailey.*

MUZ'ZLE (*s. from the French museau*) The mouth of any thing, the mouth in droll style; a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting.

Muz'zle (*v. t. from the sub.*) To bind the mouth, to secure the mouth, to fondle with the mouth. *L'Estrange.*

Muz'zle (*v. int.*) To bring the mouth near, to pull out by the mouth.

Muz'zled (*p. from muzzle*) Bound about the mouth, secured from biting by a muzzle.

Muz'zlemoulding (*s. from muzzle, and moulding*) The ornament round the muzzle.

Muz'zlering (*s. from muzzle, and ring*) The great circle or moulding round the muzzle of a cannon.

Muzz'ling (*p. a. from muzzle*) Binding the mouth, feeling out with the mouth.

MY (*pron. used indifferently before a consonant or vowel, from the Sax. myn*) Belonging to me.

MYACAN'THA (*s. in botany*) The butcher's broom.

MYAG'ROS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MYAG'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MY'AX (*s. in ichthyology*) The muscle, the limpin.
 MYCEMA'TIAS (*s. from the Greek μυκημα a bellowing*)
 A kind of earthquake with a hollow grumbling noise.
 MYCE'TES (*s. in botany*) Mushrooms. *Phillips.*
 MYC'TERES (*s. in anatomy*) The nostrils.
 MYCTERIS/MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A taunt, a closer kind
 of sarcasm.
 Myc'tias (*s. a different spelling*) The mycematias. *Pb.*
 MYDE'SIS (*s. from the Greek μυδης*) A rottenness pro-
 ceeding from too much moisture.
 Mydmor'owe (*s. obsolete*) The middle of the morn-
 ing. *Chaucer.*
 MYDRI'ASIS (*s. from the Greek μυδριασις*) Too great a
 dilatation of the apple of the eye.
 MYE'LOS (*s. from the Greek μυελος*) The marrow of the
 bones, the spinal marrow.
 My're (*s. an obsolete spelling*) Mire. *Chaucer.*
 MY'GALE (*s. in zoology*) The field mouse, the shrew
 mouse.
 MYIN'DA (*s. from the Greek*) A kind of play, the blind-
 man's batt.
 MY'LE (*s. from the Greek μυλη*) A mill, the nether mill-
 stone.
 MYL'LEWELL (*s. in ichthyology*) A sort of cod.
 MYLOE'COS (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of worm
 breeding in mills.
 MYLOGLOS'SUM (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek μυλη
 a mill, and γλωσσα a tongue*) A pair of muscles which
 serve to turn the tongue round.
 MYLOHYOIDÆ'US (*s. in anatomy, from the Greek
 μυλος a mill, and υειδης a form*) A muscle of the
 tongue.
 MY'LON (*s. in surgery*) A large kind of stearyloma.
 MYL'PHÆ (*s. with physicians*) A disease which occa-
 sions a defect of hair on the eyelids.
 Myn'chen (*s. obsolete*) A nun. *Johnson.*
 My'neth (*v. t. third per. obsolete*) Threateneth. *Chaucer.*
 Mynt (*s. obsolete*) Gold. *Chaucer.*
 MYOCEPH'ALON (*s. in surgery, from the Greek μυα a
 fly, and κεφαλος a head*) The prolapsion of a very
 small part of the uvula.
 MYO'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A muscular expansion in the
 neck.
 My'ogale (*s. a different spelling*) The mygale, the field
 mouse. *Phillips.*
 MYOLE'GIA (*s. with anatomists*) A description of the
 muscles.
 MYOG'GRAPHY (*s. from the Greek μυς a mouse, and
 γραφω to write*) A description of the muscles.
 MYOL'OGY (*s. from the Greek μυς a mouse, and λογος
 a discourse*) A treatise of the muscles.
 MYOM'ANCY (*s. from the Greek μυς a mouse, and
 μαντεια magic*) A kind of divination by means of
 mice.
 My'ope (*s. from myopia*) One who is near sighted.
 MYOPH'ONON (*s. in botany, from the Greek μυς a
 mouse, and φονος murder*) The name of an herb said
 to be fatal to mice.
 MYO'PIA, MYO'PIAS (*s. from the Greek μυω to wink,
 and ωψ ωπος an eye*) The state of being near sighted,
 purblindness.
 MY'OPS (*s. a different spelling*) A myope, one that is
 near sighted.
 My'opy (*s. from myopia*) The state of being near sighted,
 shortness of sight.
 MYOSO'TA, MYOSO'TIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an
 herb, the mouse-ear.
 MYOSUROI'DEA (*s. in botany*) The alopuecris, the fox-
 tail grass.
 MYOSU'RUS (*s. in botany*) The mouse tail.
 MYO'TOMY (*s. from the Greek μυς a mouse, and τομη
 a section*) A dissection of the muscles.
 MY'RA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city. *Acts.*
 MY'RACH (*s. from the Arabic*) The epigastrium. *Pb.*
 MYRACO'PIUM (*s. with physicians, from the Greek*)
 A medicine to take off weariness.
 MYRA'PIUM (*s. in botany*) The musk pear.
 MYR'IAD (*s. from the Greek μυριας*) The number con-
 sisting of ten thousand; proverbially, a very great
 number.
 MYR'IARCH (*s. from the Greek μυριας ten thousand, and
 αρχη a chief*) A captain of ten thousand.
 MYR'ICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the tamar-
 risk.
 My'rice (*s. in botany, from myrica*) The tamarisk.
 MYRINUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The male lamprey.
 MY'RINX (*s. in anatomy*) The drum of the ear, the
 tympanum.
 MYRIOPHYLL'UM (*s. in botany*) The milfoil, the yar-
 row.

MYRIS'TICA (*s. in botany, and commerce*) The nutmeg,
 the nutmeg-tree.
 MYRME'CIA (*s. a different spelling*) The myrmeccon, a
 kind of wart in the palm of the hand or sole of the
 foot.
 MYRME'CIAS (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone
 with little knots like warts.
 MYRME'CION (*s. with surgeons*) A troublesome kind
 of wart in the palm of the hand or sole of the feet.
 MYRME'CION (*s. in the history of insects*) A kind of
 spider.
 MYR'MECITES (*s. in natural history*) A stone having a
 figure in it resembling the pismire.
 MYRME'COLCO (*s. in zoology*) A little creature that
 preys on ants.
 MYRMECOPH'AGA (*s. in zoology*) The antbear, a genus
 of quadrupeds.
 MYR'MIDON (*s. from the Greek*) One of the soldiers of
 Achilles; a ruffian; a constable, an assistant to a con-
 stable.
 MYRMIL'LO (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of Gallic ar-
 mour. *Di. of Arts.*
 MYRMIL'LONES (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of combatants
 among the Romans.
 MYROB'ALAN (*s. in medicines*) A kind of dried fruit
 resembling dates.
 MYROBALANUM (*s. in botany*) An Egyptian nut which
 yields a precious oil.
 MYROBAL'SAMUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An ointment made
 of balm.
 MYROBATIN'DUM (*s. in botany*) A species of lantana.
 MYROP'OLA (*s. from the Greek μυρον ointment, and
 πωλειω to sell*) One who sells unguents.
 Myrop'olist (*s. from myropola*) One who deals in per-
 fumes and sweet unguents.
 Myr'oure (*s. an obsolete spelling*) A mirror. *Chaucer.*
 MYRRH (*s. from the Lat. myrrha*) A precious kind of
 gum.
 MYRR'HINE (*adj. from the Lat. myrrhinus*) Belonging
 to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.
 Myrr'hine (*s. from the adj. in natural history*) The myrr-
 hites, a kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
 Myrr'hinestone (*s. from myrrhine, and stone*) The myrr-
 hites, a precious stone having the colour and smell of
 myrrh. *Johnson.*
 MYRR'HIS (*s. in botany*) The mock chervil.
 MYRR'HITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone
 having the colour and smell of myrrh.
 MYR'SINE (*s. in botany*) The myrtle tree.
 MYRSINE'UM (*s. in botany*) The wild fennel.
 MYR'SINITES (*s. in natural history*) A precious stone
 having the colour of honey and the smell of myrtle.
 MYR'TIFORM (*adj. from the Lat. myrtus myrtle, and
 forma a form*) Having the shape of myrtle.
 MYR'TITES (*s. from the Lat. myrtus myrtle*) Wine im-
 pregnated with myrtleberries.
 MYRTLE (*s. in botany, from the Greek μυρτος*) A fra-
 grant kind of shrub, the myrtletree.
 Myrtleberry (*s. from myrtle, and berry*) The fruit of
 the myrtle.
 Myrtletree (*s. from myrtle, and tree*) A fragrant kind
 of shrub.
 MYRTOCE'LINOS (*s. in botany*) The mouse ear.
 MYRTOPET'ALON (*s. in botany*) An herb with leaves
 resembling myrtle.
 MYR'TUS (*s. in botany, from the Lat.*) The myrtle.
 MY'RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The great sea eel.
 MYS (*s. in ichthyology*) A shell fish of the muscle kind.
 Myse'lf (*pron. from my, and self*) I in my own person,
 I with emphasis.
 Mysglos'id (*adj. obsolete*) Misinterpreted. *Chaucer.*
 MYS'IA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province in the
 Lesser Asia. *Acts.*
 Mys'setake (*adj. obsolete*) Mistaken. *Chaucer.*
 Mystagog'ical (*adj. from mystagogue*) Belonging to a
 mystagogue.
 MYS'TAGOGUE (*s. from the Greek μυστης a teacher of
 sacred things, and αγωγος a leader*) One who inter-
 prets divine mysteries; a keeper of church relics.
 Mys'tagogy (*s. from mystagogue*) An initiation into the
 mysteries of religion, the act of initiating into sacred
 mysteries.
 Myste'rial (*adj. from mystery*) Mysterious, obscure. *Ed.*
 MYSTE'RIARCH (*s. from the Greek μυστηριον a mystery,
 and αρχος a chief*) One who has the charge or ma-
 nagement of sacred mysteries.
 Myste'rious (*adj. from mystery*) Comprizing a mystery,
 incapable of being fully understood; artfully per-
 plexed.
 Myste'riously (*adv. from mysterious*) In a manner not

to be comprehended by the understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.
Myste'riousness (*s. from mysterious*) The state of being mysterious.
Mys'terize (*v. t. from mystery*) To explain as a riddle or mystery.
Mys'terized (*p. from myste'rise*) Explained as a riddle or mystery.
Mys'terizing (*p. a. from mystery*) Explaining as an enigma or mystery. *Brown.*
MYS'TERY (*s. from the Greek μυστήριον*) Something above human comprehension, something sacredly obscure; a secret thing, an enigma, any thing artfully concealed; a trade, a calling.
MYS'TIC (*adj. from the Greek μυστικός*) Sacredly obscure, involving some secret meaning; secret, obscure, mysterious.
Mys'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One who thinks and talks of religion in a style above the understanding of common christians; one who professes a pure, sublime and perfect devotion, a disinterested love of God, and aspires to a state of passive contemplation.
Mys'tical (*adj. from mystic*) Sacredly obscure, involving some secret meaning; secret, mysterious.
Mys'tically (*adv. from mystical*) In a manner not easily understood, in a manner implying some secret meaning.
Mys'ticalness (*s. from mystical*) The state of being mystical.
MYSTICE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fish.
MYS'TRUM (*s. in antiquity*) A Grecian measure containing about a spoonful.
Myswand'ring (*adj. obsolete*) Uncertain. *Chaucer.*
MYTHIS'TORY (*s. from the Greek μῦθος false, and*

ιστορία a history) A kind of fable founded on true history, history in which there is a mixture of fable.
Mytholog'ical (*adj. from mythology*) Belonging to mythology.
Mytholog'ically (*adv. from mythology*) In a manner suited to fabulous history.
Mythol'ogist (*s. from mythology*) One skilled in fabulous history, an expositor of the fabulous history of the heathens.
Mythol'ogize (*v. int. from mythology*) To relate fabulous history, to explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
Mythol'ogizing (*p. a. from mythologize*) Explaining the fabulous history of the heathens.
MYTHOLOGY (*s. from the Greek μῦθος a fable, and λογος a description*) A system of fable, an explanation of the fabulous history of the heathen divinities.
MY'THOPLASM (*s. from the Greek μῦθος a fable, and πλασσω to frame*) A narration of fable.
MYTH'RA (*s. in the mythology of the Persians*) The second in order of the three principal deities worshipped by the Persians.
MYTH'RAS (*s. from Mythra*) The third in order of the three principal deities worshipped by the Persians.
MY'TILUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The limpin, a large muscle.
MYU'RUS (*s. from the Greek μυρρος the tail of a mouse*) A declining pulse, a pulse which grows weaker by insensible degrees.
MYX'A (*s. from the Greek*) The mucous discharge from the nose; the wick of a candle; a kind of wild plum.
MYX'ON (*s. in ichthyology*) A fish of the mullet kind.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



x 12/2000

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The New And Complete Dictionary Of The English Language In Which All The
Words are introduced ... ; To Which Is Prefixed, A Comprehensive Grammar ;
In Two Volumes
Bd.: 1

London (1775)

L.g.sept. 8 h-1

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10581997-1